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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 353--77th Congress

Chapter 591--1st Session

H. R. 6159

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 353.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1942.

Appropriates \$129,220,000 for the Army Engineer Service, part of which is to be used in mapping defense areas in cooperation with Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service.

Appropriates \$35,000,000 for foreign war relief, through the Red Cross and such Government agencies as the President designates.

Appropriates \$100,000,000 as an emergency fund for the President, to be used as he sees fit in connection with the defense program.

Appropriates \$300,000,000 additional as an emergency fund for the President, for defense housing. Appropriates \$75,000,000 for Office for Emergency Management. Limits to \$5,000,000 the amount available for Office of Price Administration unless a price-control law is enacted. Provides that funds made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs may be used for (a) furthering the national defense, (b) taking necessary action in the war, and (c) strengthening bonds with American republics by (1) grants to governments and other institutions in the U. S. and Latin America, (2) free distribution of publications and other informational material, (3) other gratuitous assistance, (4) employment in the U. S. and abroad of experts, advisers, etc. not U. S. citizens, (5) and creation of corporations in the U. S. or Latin America to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program.

Appropriates \$246,500 for the Board of Investigation and Research on Transportation.

Civil Service Commission:

Administration of Ranspeck Act to extend the civil service, \$781,560.

Salaries and expenses, \$250,000 additional.

National-defense activities, \$1,392,000 additional.

Appropriates \$25,000,000 to Public Buildings Administration for sites for and construction of general office buildings in or near D. C.

Appropriates to Public Roads Administration \$74,600,000 for access roads to defense areas and \$5,000,000 for flight strips, and authorizes contracts of \$50,000,000 additional for access roads.

Appropriates \$47,000,000 additional for Tennessee Valley Authority.

Appropriates \$22,570 for Office of Administrator of Rent Control, D. C.

Appropriates \$1,000,000 to Agriculture Department for orchard rehabilitation loans, under such terms as the Secretary determines, for orchards in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa destroyed or damaged by cold weather in November 1940.

Appropriates \$30,000,000 for the Porreville Power Administration.

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Livestock-disease control, \$100,000; Forest-fire control, \$80,000.

Appropriates \$5,650,000 additional for Bureau of Reclamation.

Appropriates \$25,750,000 additional to War Department for flood control.

Appropriates \$3,236,327 for administrative promotions under Famspeckmead Act, of which \$526,291 is for this Department.

Reappropriates \$1,500,000 of unexpended balances of emergency relief appropriations carried to surplus funds and obligated balances not yet carried to surplus as of June 30, 1941, for payment of claims under such lapsed appropriations.

Prohibits payments from these appropriations to persons who advocate overthrow of the Government by force.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 6159

September 13, 1941 Documents: The Budget estimates upon which this bill is based were submitted in the following documents: (those for agricultural items only) 117,307, 398, 415, 424, 422, 427, 429, 441, 442, 444, 446.

November 7, 1941 Hearings: House, H. R. 6159, Pt. 1.

November 17, 1941 Hearings: House, H. R. 6159, Pt. 2.

December 3, 1941 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 6159. House Report 1470. Committee print of the bill. Print of the bill as reported.

December 4, 1941 House began debate.

December 5, 1941 House debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.

December 8, 1941 H. R. 6159 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.

December 6, 1941 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6159.

December 11, 1941 Senate Committee reported H. R. 6159 with amendments. Senate Report 894. Print of the bill as reported.

Amendments proposed by Senators Capper and Maloney. Prints of the amendments.

December 12, 1941 H. R. 6159 debated in the Senate and passed with amendments.

Senate Conferees appointed.

House Conferees appointed.

Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

House received the Conference Report. House Rept. 1501.

December 15, 1941 House and Senate agreed to the Conference Report.

December 17, 1941 Approved. Public Law 353.

14.12

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR FOREIGN
WAR RELIEF, FISCAL YEAR 1942, AMOUNTING TO \$50,000,000

SEPTEMBER 13, 1941.—Read; referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 10, 1941.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for foreign war relief for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$50,000,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which is transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

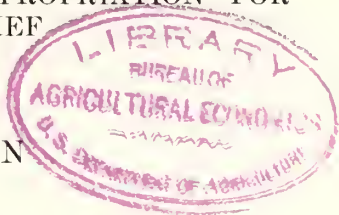
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for foreign war relief for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$50,000,000, as follows:

SEC. —. (a) The President is hereby authorized, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, to purchase exclusively in the United States and to



transport, and to distribute as hereinafter provided, medical, agricultural, and other supplies for the relief of men, women, and children, who have been rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or invasion. When so purchased, such materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed by the President through the American Red Cross or such governmental or other agencies as he may designate.

(b) There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000,000, to be available until June 30, 1942, for carrying out the purposes of this section, including the cost of such purchases, the transportation to point of distribution, and distribution, administrative, and other costs, but not including any administrative expense incurred by any nongovernmental agency.

(c) Any governmental agency so designated to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated to it for such designated purposes without regard to the provisions of any other Act.

(d) On or before June 30, 1942, the President shall submit to the Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures and activities made and conducted under the authority contained in this section.

Except for a slight change in the language to make the appropriation available for assistance to sick and destitute persons who are not actually refugees, this estimate is for the same purposes and in the same amount as the so-called refugee relief appropriation contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941.

At present, less than 10 percent of the original appropriation, or \$4,500,000, remains unallocated, and unless additional funds are appropriated, it will be necessary for the American Red Cross to initiate a program of retrenchment if it is to conclude this phase of its activities in an orderly fashion. There would appear to be no question that the need for the type of relief under consideration is greater now than at the time the original appropriation was made.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,500,000, AND A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF \$2,410,000 FOR THE PAYMENT OF LOSSES UNDER INSURANCE GRANTED UNDER SECTIONS 2 AND 6, TITLE I, OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942

OCTOBER 2, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 25, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in the amount of \$1,500,000, and a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$2,410,000 for the payment of losses under insurance granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of the National Housing Act, for the fiscal year 1942.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., September 25, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in the amount of \$1,-500,000, and a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$2,410,000, for the payment of losses under insurance granted under section 2 and section 6, title I, of the National Housing Act, for the fiscal year 1942, as follows:

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1942 by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,015,900 of the Defense Housing Insurance Fund, created by the act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law 24), is hereby made available for such expenses, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified under this heading in said Independent Offices Appropriation Act. The respective amounts of funds of the Federal Housing Administration made available for administrative expenses by said Independent Offices Appropriation Act are hereby decreased and increased as follows: Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund decreased from \$11,283,000 to \$10,847,100; Housing Insurance Fund decreased from \$1,065,000 to \$750,000; and funds derived from premiums collected under section 2 (f), title I, of the National Housing Act, as amended, increased from \$1,040,000 to \$1,275,000; total increased from \$13,388,000 to \$14,888,000. The provisions appearing under this heading in the Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to nonadministrative expenses and accountability of the respective funds, are hereby made applicable to all the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1942.

In addition to the funds made available for the payment of losses under insurance granted under sections 2 and 6, title I, of the National Housing Act, not to exceed \$2,410,000 of the funds in the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said act shall be available for the payment of such losses.

It should be noted that, while an additional amount of \$2,015,900 has been made available from the Defense Housing Insurance Fund, adjustments have been made in the amounts available from the other funds of the Administration so that the net increase is \$1,500,000.

Since the submission of the 1942 Budget estimates, Congress has extended the provisions of title I, and the provisions of section 203 of title II which relate to the insurance of mortgages on existing construction (act of June 28, 1941, Public, 138), and has enacted title VI of the National Housing Act relating to Defense Housing Insurance (act of March 28, 1941, Public, 24). The increased amount requested is to provide for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in connection with these activities.

Provision has been made for charging "nonadministrative expenses" incident to defense-housing activities to the Defense Housing Insurance Fund and within the total amount made available, the Administrator may adjust the charges to the respective funds in accord with sound accounting principles, as was enacted in regard to 1941 funds by the Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved May 24, 1941.

The increased amount of \$2,410,000 made available for the payment of losses under title I is needed because of the unexpected increase of title I insurance in the fiscal year 1941 and the extension by Congress of this activity in the fiscal year 1942.

These supplemental estimates of appropriation are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION,
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT, 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1942, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$152,679

OCTOBER 2, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 25, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of
Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Legislative
Establishment, Library of Congress, for the fiscal year 1942 in the
amount of \$152,679.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the legislative estab-
lishment, Library of Congress, for the fiscal year 1942, in the amount
of \$152,679, as follows:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Convention for the Interchange of Publications with the American Republics: For all expenses necessary to enable the Librarian of Congress to meet the obligations of the United States under art. II of the Convention for the Interchange of Publications with the American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, Dec. 23, 1936, including salaries, special and temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, purchase of books and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942----- \$152, 679

The letter of the Librarian of Congress, dated September 18, 1941, submitting this estimate, is transmitted herewith.

This being an estimate for the legislative establishment, I make no observation concerning its necessity.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, September 18, 1941.

MR. HAROLD D. SMITH,
*Director, Bureau of the Budget,
State Department Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, in the amount of \$152,679 for the Library of Congress as follows:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Convention for the Interchange of Publications with the American Republics: To enable the Librarian of Congress to meet the obligations of the United States under art. II of the Convention for the Interchange of Publications with the American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, Dec. 23, 1936, including salaries, special and temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, printing and binding, supplies, books, and all necessary expenses----- \$152, 679

The Convention for the Interchange of Publications was signed at Buenos Aires on December 23, 1936, by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the 20 other American republics represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. Ratification was advised by the Senate of the United States August 1, 1939. It was ratified by the President of the United States August 14, 1939, and was proclaimed by the President November 15, 1939.

Article I of the convention provides that "There shall be established in the national or official Library of the Capital of each of the Contracting Parties a section dedicated to each of the other States taking part in this Convention." It is the understanding of the Department of State as communicated to the Librarian of Congress in a letter dated December 22, 1939, by the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary, for the Secretary of State, that the existence of the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress, with the sections therein dedicated to each of the other American republics, constitutes a fulfillment of this stipulation of this convention.

Article II of the convention states that "For the installation of these sections each Government promises to provide to each of the

other Parties signatory to this Convention a collection of works of such character as to afford an understanding of the thought of their men of letters and science." The Department of State has reached the conclusion that it will be preferable for the Library of Congress to request the appropriation necessary to purchase the collections of books to be exchanged under the convention. A letter from the Honorable Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, to the Librarian of Congress, July 25, 1941, conveys this conclusion on the part of the Department and states further—

It is hoped that this procedure will be acceptable to you and that prompt action can be taken to obtain the necessary funds to discharge the obligation of the United States under this convention.

As a result of this request from the Acting Secretary of State, the Library of Congress has compiled a list of books representative of the thought of the men of letters and of science of the United States. In the compilation of this list the Library has sought the advice of outstanding authorities in every field of literature and science. The list compiled as a result has been submitted to the Department of State and has received its approval in the letter previously referred to (July 25, 1941) in which the Acting Secretary expresses the hope that arrangements may be concluded in the near future which will result in the publication of the list.

The list comprises 5,192 titles. The purchase price of the entire list is approximately \$27,000. After discussions with the State Department, it seems best that the list of books be printed and that the signatories to the Convention be given the opportunity to select books from the list up to a given dollar value. The Department of State suggests that this dollar value be made on the basis of 3,000 titles to the larger, and 1,500 titles to the smaller countries. The estimate allows a dollar value of \$15,000 to the larger, and \$10,000 to the smaller countries.

At the present moment the following countries have deposited ratifications to the convention: Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama, and funds are requested to meet the obligations of the convention with respect to these countries.

BY OBJECTS

Personal services:

Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service:

Grade 4. Range \$1,800-\$2,160.....	1	\$1, 800
Grade 2. Range \$1,440-\$1,800.....	1	1, 440

Total permanent.....	2	3, 240
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Temporary employees.....		288
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01 Personal services (net).....		3, 528
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Other obligations:

02 Supplies and materials.....		1, 076
07 Transportation of things (service).....		4, 075
08 Printing and binding.....		3, 000
13 Miscellaneous expenses.....		1, 000
3021 Books.....		140, 000

Total other obligations.....		149, 151
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Total estimate.....		152, 679
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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION

BY PROJECTS OR FUNCTION

1. Books:		
4 large countries	\$60, 000	
8 smaller countries	80, 000	
	<hr/>	\$140, 000
2. Packaging and shipment		5, 439
3. Administration		7, 240
		<hr/>
Total estimate		152, 679

Yours sincerely,

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH,
The Librarian of Congress.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
FLOOD CONTROL, WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$2,335,000, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, FOR
THE WAR DEPARTMENT, FOR FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

OCTOBER 30, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 27, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress
a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$2,335,000
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for the War Department, for
flood control, general.

The details of this supplemental estimate of appropriation, the
necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are
set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I
concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supple-
mental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$2,335,000, for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for the War Department, for flood control, general, as follows:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Flood control, general: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended----- \$2,335,000

The Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 (Public, No. 761, 76th Cong.), as amended by the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941 (Public, No. 228, 77th Cong.), approved a general comprehensive plan for flood control in the Ohio River Basin, involving the construction of reservoirs to be located at sites selected and approved by the Chief of Engineers. Pursuant to this authority, there has been selected and approved for construction the Berlin Reservoir, to be located on the Mahoning River, in Mahoning, Portage, and Stark Counties, Ohio, with the dam site located about 10 miles northeast of Alliance, Ohio, the total estimated cost of the project being \$6,450,000. To initiate the project and carry it forward during the fiscal year 1942, a supplemental appropriation of \$2,335,000 is estimated to be required at this time, the balance needed to complete the project, \$4,115,000, to be provided for in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943. The design of the project and construction plans and specifications have been prepared by the Corps of Engineers, and actual construction operations can be initiated immediately after the funds estimated for have been appropriated.

The Berlin Reservoir site is located upstream from the highly industrialized Mahoning River Valley, which includes the manufacturing centers of Warren, Niles, and Youngstown, Ohio, where important materials for the national defense are being produced. The industries in that area depend upon the Mahoning River for their water supplies, the stream flow being used over and over again for cooling in connection with certain manufacturing processes and for other purposes, which use is seriously curtailed during periods of low discharge, and during flood periods these industrial plants are subject to extensive flooding. The construction of the Berlin Reservoir will provide a large measure of flood protection throughout the Mahoning Valley and will permit the regulation of the flow in the Mahoning River so as to afford ample water supplies needed by industrial plants and protect such plants from flooding.

The project is strongly recommended by the Secretary of War and the Director General, Office of Production Management, as being necessary in the interest of national defense.

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
INCREASES IN COMPENSATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
AND FIELD SERVICES, 1942



COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1942 REQUIRED TO MEET INCREASES IN COMPENSATION
OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF CO-
LUMBIA AND IN THE FIELD SERVICES, AMOUNTING TO \$3,236,327

NOVEMBER 4, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 1, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1942 required to meet increases in compensation of officers and employees within the District of Columbia and in the field services under the provisions of (a) section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended by the act of August 1, 1941, Public Law No. 200, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, which provided for a uniform within-grade salary-advancement plan for such employees; (b) Executive Order No. 8842, issued August 1, 1941, which prescribed a similar salary-advancement plan for employees occupying positions subject to the salary scales of Executive Order No. 6746 of June 21, 1934; and (c) estimates submitted by the judicial establishment covering within-grade promotions for officers and employees of such establishment corresponding in general with the salary-advancement plan established by Public Law No. 200, mentioned above, amounting in all to \$3,236,327.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1942, amounting in all to \$3,236,327, to provide for within-grade salary advancements of officers and employees in the District of Columbia and in the field services under the provisions of (a) section 7 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended by the act of August 1, 1941, Public Law No. 200, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session; (b) Executive Order No. 8842, issued August 1, 1941; and (c) estimates submitted by the judicial establishment to provide for within-grade promotions for officers and employees of that establishment corresponding in general with the salary-advancement plan prescribed by Public Law No. 200, mentioned above.

Based on the estimated number of officers and employees eligible for promotion on the first day of each of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1942, i. e., October 1, 1941, January 1 and April 1, 1942, the following statement shows by departments and establishments (a) the total estimated cost for a full fiscal year, (b) the estimated total cost for the fiscal year 1942, (c) the amount which will be absorbed by existing appropriations, and (d) the amount for which estimates under proper appropriation titles are herewith submitted:

Department or establishment	Total cost, full fiscal year	Total cost, fiscal year 1942	Amount to be ab- sorbed by existing ap- propriations, 1942	Supple- mental ap- propriations required, 1942
Legislative establishment:				
Architect of the Capitol	\$25,630	\$18,003	\$3,155	\$14,458
Botanic Garden	1,400	850	400	450
Library of Congress	37,020	25,800	8,490	17,310
Government Printing Office	9,520	6,050	-----	6,050
Judicial establishment:				
U. S. Supreme Court	2,900	2,300	270	2,150
Administrative Office of the United States Courts	111,120	73,365	63,897	9,468
Executive Office and independent establishments:				
Executive Office	26,720	16,776	16,776	-----
Office for Emergency Management	26,660	13,012	-----	13,012
Coordinator of Information	600	450	450	-----
Economic Defense Board	1,660	675	675	-----
Office of Petroleum Coordinator	380	285	285	-----
American Battle Monuments Commission	1,500	1,125	1,125	-----
Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel	2,320	1,665	1,665	-----
Board of Tax Appeals	9,160	6,215	1,815	4,400
Civil Service Commission	95,190	46,470	46,470	-----
District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority	4,380	2,400	2,400	-----
Employees' Compensation Commission	25,650	18,028	8,475	9,553
Federal Communications Commission	36,040	17,350	17,350	-----

Department or establishment	Total cost, full fiscal year	Total cost, fiscal year 1942	Amount to be ab- sorbed by existing appropri- ations, 1942	Supple- mental appropri- ations required, 1942
Executive Office and independent establishments—Con.				
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	\$53,040	\$28,015	\$28,015	-----
Federal Power Commission.....	42,080	28,898	8,898	\$20,000
Federal Trade Commission.....	45,320	29,563	29,563	-----
General Accounting Office.....	285,930	195,967	10,220	185,747
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	179,730	118,625	118,625	-----
Maritime Labor Board.....	200	100	100	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	17,150	8,968	8,968	-----
National Archives.....	17,010	11,382	-----	11,382
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	640	415	415	-----
National Labor Relations Board.....	29,360	20,310	-----	20,310
National Mediation Board.....	7,450	5,363	-----	5,363
Railroad Retirement Board.....	79,590	52,122	52,122	-----
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	41,210	28,168	28,168	-----
Selective Service System.....	16,520	6,390	6,390	-----
Smithsonian Institution.....	26,330	18,402	4,860	13,542
Tariff Commission.....	17,900	11,540	11,540	-----
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	83,600	53,926	53,926	-----
Veterans' Administration.....	1,769,390	1,250,565	608,440	642,125
Federal Loan Agency.....	448,570	293,896	293,896	-----
Federal Security Agency.....	2,041,840	1,248,421	1,109,945	138,476
Federal Works Agency.....	691,710	428,803	428,803	-----
Department of Agriculture.....	2,247,833	1,500,091	973,800	526,291
Department of Commerce.....	733,790	453,068	291,492	161,576
Department of the Interior.....	1,044,790	704,407	520,450	183,957
Department of Justice.....	593,280	367,043	296,443	100,600
Department of Labor.....	147,940	91,095	69,055	22,040
Navy Department.....	1,149,010	695,177	695,177	-----
Post Office Department.....	894,440	619,355	338,670	280,685
Department of State.....	63,410	41,614	9,072	32,542
Treasury Department.....	2,029,580	1,379,691	680,866	698,825
War Department.....	2,375,874	1,502,689	1,502,689	-----
District of Columbia.....	238,680	168,276	52,261	116,015
Total.....	18,030,897	11,612,894	8,376,567	3,236,327

Public Law No. 200 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, approved August 1, 1941, provided a uniform within-grade salary-advancement plan for all employees, both in Washington and in the field, who are compensated on a per annum basis in accordance with pay scales of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. Executive Order No. 8842, issued August 1, 1941, prescribed a similar salary-advancement plan for employees occupying positions subject to the salary scales of Executive Order No. 6746.

Public, No. 200, provided that the first increases under the plan should be paid at the beginning of the first quarter following the effective date of the act. In accordance with this provision, the right to the first increases accrued as of October 1, 1941. However, departments and agencies were advised of the opinion of the House Appropriations Committee that increases should be withheld in all departments and agencies until the Congress had acted upon supplemental appropriation estimates for those departments and agencies which would require additional funds for the administration of the salary-advancement plan.

The estimates, as submitted by the departments and agencies and reviewed and revised by the Bureau of the Budget, indicate that throughout the entire Government service a total of 223,332 employees will be eligible for within-grade salary advancements during the fiscal year 1942. The cost of the advancements of these employees would amount to \$18,030,897, if granted for a full fiscal year. However, since the first advancements are to be made as of October 1, 1941,

and other employees will not become eligible for advancements until January 1, 1942, or April 1, 1942, the cost for the fiscal year 1942 is reduced to \$11,612,894. Of this total of \$11,612,894, it is estimated that \$8,376,567 will be absorbed within existing appropriations, leaving the remainder, \$3,236,327, required to be provided by supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1942.

The total of 223,332 employees eligible to receive within-grade advancements during the fiscal year 1942 is composed of 59,234 in the departmental service in Washington, D. C., and 164,098 in the field service. The bulk of the increases in the fiscal year 1942 accrued as of October 1, 1941. It is estimated that 159,041 employees became eligible for promotion as of that date. On January 1, 1942, an additional 33,756 employees will become eligible for increases, and on April 1, 1942, a further number of 30,535 will become eligible.

Within the total number of employees who will receive advancements under the plan during the fiscal year 1942, a preponderant number are in the lower-salary brackets. A total of approximately 143,800 employees, or 64.5 percent, occupying positions with entrance salaries of less than \$2,000, will receive increases of \$60 per annum; employees numbering 68,100, or 30.5 percent, with entrance salaries of between \$2,000 and \$3,500, will receive increases of \$100 per annum. Employees numbering 10,800, or 4.6 percent, in positions with entrance salaries between \$3,800 and \$5,600, will receive increases of \$200 per annum; and 600 employees, or 0.3 percent, in the highest salary positions with entrance rates of \$6,500 and above, will receive increases of \$250 per annum.

The total number of employees on the pay rolls as of August 31, 1941, who are covered by the provisions of the salary-advancement plan is 653,500, of whom 142,800 are in Washington and 510,700 in the field. This coverage of 653,500 is more than double the coverage of 304,646 contained in the survey conducted by the Bureau of the Budget as of June 30, 1939, and upon which the estimates of the cost of the salary-advancement plan were based in the report of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget submitted to the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. This increase is due principally to the expansion of personnel which has since taken place to meet the national-defense program.

The appropriations and other funds available for expenditure for salaries of civilian personnel contain in certain instances limitations on the amounts which may be expended for personal services, administrative expenses, etc. A waiver of these limitations would appear to be necessary, particularly in view of the fact that in many cases the total cost of increases in compensation will be met in whole or in part from existing appropriations or funds and to that extent additional funds are not required. In this connection, attention is invited to provisions contained in supplemental appropriations (45 Stat. 1675-1694 and 46 Stat. 1611-1621) wherein funds were appropriated to meet increases in compensation under amendments to the Classification Act of 1923, commonly known as the Welch and Brookhart Acts. It also appears necessary to include in the supplemental appropriation a provision specifically making existing appropriations or funds available for the fiscal year 1942, as well as the supplemental amounts appropriated, available from and after October 1, 1941, to meet salary increases to personnel who became eligible for advancement on that date.

Supplemental estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year 1942 by titles for the departments, establishments, and agencies concerned, are attached hereto.

These estimates of appropriations are required to meet the provisions of legislation enacted since the transmission to Congress of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, BY DEPARTMENTS, ESTABLISHMENTS, AND AGENCIES

Supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the act of August 1, 1941 (Public Law No. 200, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), amending the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and Executive Order No. 8882, issued September 3, 1941, under the authority of said act, and on account of Executive Order No. 8842, issued August 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropriations available during said fiscal year under the following appropriation titles, namely:

LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

For—		
	"Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942"-----	\$1, 178
	"Capitol Building and repairs, 1942"-----	2, 900
	"Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1942"-----	1, 650
	"Maintenance, legislative garage, 1942"-----	150
	"Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942"-----	2, 625
	"Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942"-----	3, 200
	"Capitol power plant, 1942"-----	2, 755
	"Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942"-----	450
	"Salaries, Library proper, Library of Congress, 1942"-----	8, 995
	"Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, 1942"-----	1, 140
	"Legislative reference service, Library of Congress, 1942"-----	270
	"Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress, 1942"-----	2, 615
	"Index to State Legislation, Library of Congress, 1942"-----	585
	"Union Catalogs, Library of Congress, 1942"-----	465
	"Salaries, Library buildings, Library of Congress, 1942"-----	3, 240
	"Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents, 1942"-----	6, 050
	Total, legislative establishment-----	<u>38, 268</u>

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT

For—		
	"Salaries, Supreme Court, 1942"-----	1, 760
	"Care of Supreme Court Building and grounds, 1942"-----	390
	"Salaries, United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 1942"-----	875
	"Salaries, Court of Claims, 1942"-----	1, 518
	"Probation system, United States courts, 1942"-----	7, 075
	Total, judicial establishment-----	<u>11, 618</u>

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

For—		
	"Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, 1942"-----	13, 012
	"Salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals, 1942"-----	4, 400
	"Salaries and expenses, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, 1942"-----	9, 553
	"Federal Power Commission, 1942"-----	20, 000
	"Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1942"-----	185, 747
	"Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1942"-----	11, 382
	"Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1942"-----	20, 310
	"Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, 1942"-----	2, 273

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Con.

For—

"Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942"-----	\$3, 090
"General expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1942"-----	4, 144
"Preservation of collections, Smithsonian Institution, 1942"-----	9, 398
"Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, 1942"-----	642, 125
"Salaries, office of Administrator, Federal Security Agency, 1942"-----	1, 737
"Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and Management, Federal Security Agency, 1942"-----	2, 343
"Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security Agency, 1942"-----	450
"Salaries, office of General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, 1942"-----	8, 802
"Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, 1942"-----	26, 315
"Salaries, Office of Education, 1942"-----	4, 848
"Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office of Education, 1942"-----	3, 188
"Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation, Office of Education, 1942"-----	1, 280
"Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, residents of the District of Columbia, Office of Education, 1942"-----	600
"Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security Agency, 1942"-----	8, 105
"Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health Service, 1942"-----	1, 605
"Pay of other employees, Public Health Service, 1942"-----	3, 493
"Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, 1942"-----	47, 400
"Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, 1942"-----	3, 260
"Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, 1942"-----	12, 605
"Selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers, Social Security Board (National Defense), 1942"-----	12, 445
Total, Executive Office and independent establishments....	<u>1, 063, 910</u>

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For—

"Salaries, office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1942"-----	4, 555
"Salaries and expenses, office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, 1942"-----	22, 860
"Salaries and expenses, office of information, Department of Agriculture, 1942"-----	2, 620
"Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, 1942"-----	215
"Salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations, 1942"-----	2, 684
"Special research fund, Department of Agriculture, 1942"-----	6, 300
"Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1942"-----	7, 925
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1942"-----	29, 610
"Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, 1942"-----	2, 125
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, 1942"-----	117, 935
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, 1942"-----	7, 172
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, 1942"-----	35, 426
"Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1942"-----	161, 221
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, 1942"-----	9, 533
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1942"-----	49, 667
"White pine blister rust control, Department of Agriculture, 1942"-----	7, 560
"Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, 1942"-----	47, 388
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Economics, 1942"-----	3, 485
"Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act, 1942"-----	6, 765
"Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agriculture, 1942"-----	1, 245
Total, Department of Agriculture.....	<u>526, 291</u>

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For—		
“Salaries, office of Secretary of Commerce, 1942”	-----	\$905
“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1942”	-----	3, 230
“Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1942”	-----	2, 395
“Customs statistics, Department of Commerce, 1942”	-----	635
“Salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau of the Census, 1942”	-----	360
“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, 1942”	-----	42, 825
“Operation and administration, National Bureau of Standards, 1942”	-----	2, 225
“Testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, 1942”	-----	8, 195
“Research and development, National Bureau of Standards, 1942”	-----	8, 945
“Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1942”	-----	1, 166
“Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942”	-----	295
“Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942”	-----	10, 910
“Salaries, Patent Office, 1942”	-----	30, 565
“Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1942”	-----	45, 280
“Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport, office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1942”	-----	3, 645
Total, Department of Commerce	-----	<u>161, 576</u>

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For—		
“Salaries, office of Secretary of the Interior, 1942”	-----	5, 000
“Salaries, office of Solicitor, Department of the Interior, 1942”	-----	4, 797
“Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, 1942”	-----	1, 325
“Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1942”	-----	45
“United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1942”	-----	1, 425
“Salaries, General Land Office, 1942”	-----	14, 000
“Salaries and expenses of land offices, 1942”	-----	1, 000
“Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska, 1942”	-----	300
“Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942”	-----	5, 000
“Expenses of organizing Indian corporations, etc., 1942”	-----	650
“Administration of Indian forests, 1942”	-----	4, 710
“Expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), 1942”	-----	1, 790
“Obtaining employment for Indians, 1942”	-----	500
“Agriculture and stock raising among Indians, 1942”	-----	7, 000
“Indian school support, 1942”	-----	26, 525
“Indian boarding schools, 1942”	-----	15, 355
“Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1942”	-----	1, 335
“Education of natives of Alaska, 1941-43”	-----	3, 980
“Conservation of health among Indians, 1942”	-----	23, 705
“Administration of Indian property, 1942”	-----	25, 000
“Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian Service”	-----	1, 455
“Geological Survey, 1942”	-----	23, 980
“Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, 1942”	-----	3, 000
“Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1942”	-----	9, 915
“Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska, 1942”	-----	165
“Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt limitation)”	-----	1, 000
“Salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, 1942”	-----	1, 000
Total, Department of the Interior	-----	<u>183, 957</u>

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For—

"Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice, 1942"-----	\$7, 000
"Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice, 1942"-----	6, 000
"Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice, 1942"-----	3, 500
"Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1942"-----	2, 500
"Protecting interests of the United States in customs matters, 1942"-----	1, 300
"Salaries and expenses, Bond and Spirits Division, Department of Justice, 1942"-----	1, 700
"Examination of judicial offices, 1942"-----	600
"Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, 1942"-----	5, 000
"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, etc., Department of Justice, 1942"-----	24, 000
"Penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, 1942"-----	26, 800
"Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, 1942"-----	2, 300
"Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, 1942"-----	13, 900
"Prison camps, maintenance, 1942"-----	1, 800
"Medical and hospital service, penal institutions, 1942"-----	4, 200
Total, Department of Justice-----	<u>100, 600</u>

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For—

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor, 1942"-----	3, 195
"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1942"-----	3, 590
"Occupational Outlook Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), 1942"-----	1, 480
"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, 1942"-----	3, 825
"Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1942"-----	2, 723
"Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1942"-----	6, 332
"Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1942"-----	895
Total, Department of Labor-----	<u>22, 040</u>

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

For—

"Salaries, office of Postmaster General, 1942"-----	1, 585
"Salaries, office of First Assistant Postmaster General, 1942"-----	6, 565
"Salaries, office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1942"-----	6, 100
"Salaries, office of Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1942"-----	10, 905
"Salaries, office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, 1942"-----	3, 730
"Salaries, office of purchasing agent, 1942"-----	395
"Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1942"-----	1, 590
"Post-office inspectors, salaries, 1942"-----	20, 050
"Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service, 1942"-----	585
"Railway Mail Service, salaries, 1942"-----	17, 450
"Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, 1942"-----	211, 730
Total, Post Office Department-----	<u>280, 685</u>

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For—

"Salaries, Department of State, 1942"-----	30, 320
"Passport agencies, Department of State, 1942"-----	1, 245
"International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1942"-----	577
"Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, 1942"-----	400
Total, Department of State-----	<u>32, 542</u>

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For—	
“Salaries and expenses, foreign-exchange control, 1942”-----	\$3, 075
“Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, 1942”-----	2, 045
“Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Department, 1942”-----	1, 070
“Salaries, office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Department, 1942”-----	2, 600
“Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department Buildings, 1942”-----	6, 600
“Salaries, Division of Printing, Treasury Department, 1942”-----	1, 755
“Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, 1942”-----	4, 850
“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt, 1942”-----	21, 365
“Salaries, office of Treasurer of United States, 1942”-----	16, 835
“Collecting the revenue from customs, 1942”-----	250, 855
“Salaries, office of Comptroller of the Currency, 1942”-----	2, 220
“Collecting the internal revenue, 1942”-----	377, 975
“Salaries and expenses, Processing Tax Board of Review, 1942”-----	840
“Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1942”-----	405
“Salaries, office of Director of the Mint, 1942”-----	1, 480
“Salaries and expenses, mints and assay offices, 1942”-----	4, 855
Total, Treasury Department-----	<u>698, 825</u>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For—	
“Executive office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	955
“Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 140
“Department of Inspections, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	5, 435
“Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	225
“District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	2, 455
“Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	5, 595
“Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	700
“Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 930
“Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	40
“Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	555
“Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	950
“Department of Insurance, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	620
“Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	375
“Commission on Mental Health, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	188
“Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	315
“Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees in the District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 005
“Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 513
“Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 466
“Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	95
“Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	6, 560
“Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 315
“Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	23, 760
“Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	2, 995
“Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	45
“Health Department, general administration, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 302
“Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	5, 650
“Health Department, laboratories, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	650
“Health Department, inspections, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	2, 465
“Tuberculosis Sanatoria, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	10, 163
“Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	3, 105
“Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 390
“Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	1, 005
“Division of Child Welfare, detention of children, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	345
“Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	10, 403
“District Training School, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942”-----	2, 920

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued

For—

"Industrial Home School for Colored Children, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	\$810
"Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	135
"Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	135
"Transportation of indigent nonresident persons, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	165
"Militia, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	525
"Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	7, 355
Total, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and water funds-----	108, 755

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

For—

"Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	2, 535
"Trees and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	540
in all, \$3,075, to be paid wholly out of the special fund created by the act entitled "An act to provide a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Apr. 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 17, 1937.	

WATER SERVICE

For "Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1942"-----	4, 185
to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.	

Total, District of Columbia, including highway and water funds-----	116, 015
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DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

Grand total----- 3, 236, 327

The restrictions, contained in appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year 1942, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation under said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders No. 8842 and No. 8882: *Provided*, That all appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject to the provisions of said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders No. 8842 and No. 8882, shall be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the payment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1, 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and employees became, or will become, eligible for such advancements in accordance with said act and Executive Orders: *Provided further*, That the head of any department, establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation title administered by him to any subappropriation included under such title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to meet expenditures for within-grade salary advancements in accordance with the provisions of said Act or Executive Orders.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
WAR DEPARTMENT

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$13,435,000, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, FOR
THE WAR DEPARTMENT, FOR FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

NOVEMBER 3, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 1, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$13,435,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for the War Department, for flood control, general.

The details of this supplemental estimate of appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$13,435,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for the War Department, for flood control, general, as follows:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended---- \$13, 435, 000

The Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, adopted and authorized certain works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes and directed that they be prosecuted as speedily as might be consistent with budgetary requirements. Among these is the Allatoona Reservoir project on the Etowah River, Ga., for flood control and hydroelectric power development estimated to cost \$13,000,000. The plan therefor was approved and \$3,000,000 for the initiation and partial accomplishment thereof was authorized in that act. That act also authorized the inclusion of a power plant in the Norfork project on the North Fork River, Ark., which had been initiated previously for the control of floods in accordance with earlier legislative authority. Further, the 1941 Flood Control Act authorized the appropriation of \$29,000,000 for the prosecution of the approved comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Arkansas River, including the Fort Gibson Reservoir in the Arkansas River Basin, Okla., for flood control and hydroelectric power.

The Wolf Creek project is under construction for flood control. Economical power can be produced at this project and the structures now being built as parts of the flood control project contain provisions for the ready conversion to multiple purpose use for flood control and the development of hydroelectric power.

Under date of July 16, 1941, the Federal Power Commission submitted to you a report containing a plan for the provision of the additional generating capacity estimated to be required in the years 1943-46, inclusive, to meet the anticipated increase in the demands for power in those years resulting from the national-defense program. The Allatoona, Norfolk, Wolf Creek, and Fort Gibson Reservoirs are included in the plan of the Federal Power Commission. The Director General of the Office of Production Management recommends the prosecution of these projects at this time and at the rate contemplated by the construction agency.

In order that the aforementioned projects may produce power when needed for the national-defense program, it will be necessary to take steps in the immediate future to provide for the initiation of these projects at the earliest practicable date.

Funds are therefore requested in the amounts listed below for the projects shown.

Allatoona Reservoir.....	\$3, 000, 000
Norfolk Reservoir.....	5, 000, 000
Wolf Creek Reservoir.....	3, 100, 000
Fort Gibson Reservoir.....	2, 335, 000
Total.....	13, 435, 000

The funds here requested are not sufficient to permit completion of construction of any one of the projects mentioned. Naturally, in the interests of economy and of the national defense, it will be essential, once construction is initiated, to complete the projects as expeditiously as possible. Additional estimates of appropriation for the completion of those projects will be submitted as speedily as is consistent with budgetary requirements.

This supplemental estimate of appropriation is made necessary by contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE LANDS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1942, AMOUNTING TO \$1,000,000, FOR THE LANDS DIVISION
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOVEMBER 3, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 31, 1941.

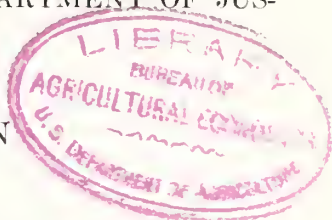
THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$1,000,000, for the Lands Division of the Department of Justice.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 amounting to \$1,000,000 for the Department of Justice, as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LANDS DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
1942

For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942 (55 Stat. 294)----- \$1, 000, 000

The annual and supplemental appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the fiscal year 1942 contain funds for the acquisition of lands in connection with the national-defense program, the title to which will be secured through the Lands Division of the Department of Justice.

While an appropriation of \$2,000,000 was made for the Lands Division for the fiscal year 1942, the amount of land which it is proposed to acquire greatly exceeds that contemplated when the estimate for that Division for the current fiscal year was considered by the Congress. It will be necessary, therefore, to provide an increase in this appropriation to cover the cost of title examinations and condemnation proceedings in connection with the acquisition of the additional lands.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and I recommend its transmission to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DE-
PARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942,
AMOUNTING TO \$30,918,000

NOVEMBER 5, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 5, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Depart-
ment of the Interior for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$30,918,000.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the
reasons for their transmission at this time, are set forth in the letter
of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith,
with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., November 4, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of the
Interior for the fiscal year 1942, amounting to \$30,918,000 as follows:

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts: For an additional amount for expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000; and the limitation of \$6,480 on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$6,710 (40 U. S. C. 104; 55 Stat. 308)----- \$3, 000

This estimate is to provide an additional amount for the Commission of Fine Arts for increased cost of travel occasioned by the appointment of a new member of the Commission from the Pacific coast, and the holding of more frequent meetings than in past years. The increase requested in the limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is necessary due to the reallocation by the Civil Service Commission of the administrative officer of the Commission.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power-transmission system: For an additional amount for construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power-transmission system, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, to remain available until expended (16 U. S. C. 381-384; Executive Order No. 8526, Aug. 26, 1940; 55 Stat. 308)----- \$30, 000, 000 ✓

This estimate is to provide additional funds to enable the Bonneville Power Administration to accelerate the construction of its distribution system and appurtenant facilities to provide power to meet defense-industry demands at the earliest possible date. A critical power shortage in this area is now imminent and the existing transmission facilities of the Bonneville Power Administration are being used to full capacity without any reserve.

The rapid increase in the demand for power in the Pacific Northwest area has made it necessary to step up the installation of generating facilities at both Bonneville and Grand Coulee. These facilities will remain idle unless provision is made at this time for expanding the transmission system to carry the available power load to essential national-defense industries.

With the scheduled completion of additional generating units at Grand Coulee by 1943 and 1944 it is necessary that construction of the required transmission facilities be started during the current fiscal year if these generating units are to be placed in use as soon as completed.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reservations: For all necessary expenses incidental to the suppression of contagious diseases among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Sells Agency, Arizona, including payment of indemnities for stock destroyed, to remain available until June 30, 1943----- \$150, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds, to be expended over a 2-year period, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, in the suppression of dourine on the Papago (Sells) Indian Reservation, Ariz. The country surrounding the reservation is in an area where the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State of Arizona have for some time been attempting

to complete a campaign for the eradication of dourine and, unless steps are taken whereby the Indian Service may cooperate in the program, it may become necessary to quarantine the reservation. Such action would be most disastrous to the Indians of this reservation who derive a considerable portion of their income from the hauling of wood from the reservation to surrounding towns and communities. The total cost of this project is estimated at \$230,000, of which \$80,000 will be supplied from funds obtained through appropriations to the Civilian Conservation Corps and made available to the Indian Service, and from Indian rehabilitation funds.

Suppressing forest fires on Indian reservations: For an additional amount for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, fiscal year 1942 (55 Stat. 314) --- \$80, 000

This item is to supplement the regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 of \$15,000, which has been exhausted. In addition, \$50,000 has been diverted from other available appropriations to meet present obligations, and there has been expended by the Forest Service \$21,331. The deficit is due largely to two serious fires in August of this year on the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., and the Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg., the suppression of which required the expenditure by the Indian Service of \$64,657, in addition to the Forest Service expenditure of \$21,331.

Of the appropriation requested, \$50,000 will be used for replacing amounts diverted from other funds, \$21,331 for payment to the Forest Service, and the balance of \$8,669 is needed for suppression work during the remainder of the year.

Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian Service: For an additional amount for the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of school, agency, hospital, or other buildings and utilities, including the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment as follows: Colville, Wash.: Garage and shop building, \$35,000, to remain available until completion of the project when the unobligated balance shall revert to the general fund of the Treasury (55 Stat. 329) ----- \$35, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide funds for the replacing of a garage at the Colville Indian Agency, Wash., which was destroyed by fire on July 29, 1941.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for continuation of construction of the Boulder Canyon project, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund (43 U. S. C., ch. 12A, 55 Stat. 774) --- \$150, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide additional housing facilities at Boulder City, Nev., for employees of the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Mines. Many permanent employees of these bureaus are compelled to live in Las Vegas, Nev., a distance of 25 miles from Boulder City. Several families are now living in temporary houses, for which exorbitant rents are paid.

Under this estimate it is proposed to construct 15 semipermanent duplex cottages at a cost of \$95,000, and four- and five-room single-family dwellings at an estimated cost of \$55,000. The housing situation in this area has become most critical due to defense activities of Government agencies, as well as to the location of a large magnesium plant now being constructed in the vicinity of Las Vegas, Nev.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For an additional amount for the construction of a road and necessary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway, Alaska, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, \$500,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation of \$1,500,000 upon the total cost of such work is hereby increased to \$2,000,000 (55 Stat. 69)----- \$500, 000

This estimate is to permit the continuation of construction of the Palmer-Richardson Road in Alaska. At the present rate of expenditure, the current appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be exhausted by the end of the calendar year 1941, and in order to complete the work by 1942 as planned, funds should be made available for bridge construction and for the distribution of staple supplies, fuel, and construction materials to advanced depots during the coming winter. An increase in the limitation on the total cost of construction of the road from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 is also requested due to increased costs of material and labor since the preparation of the original cost estimates for the project.

The foregoing estimates of appropriations are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for 1942, and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

C

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF WAR DEPARTMENT

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

TWENTY-FIVE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, TOTALING \$6,687,369,046, FOR THE MILITARY ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1942, TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL PROVISION PERTAINING TO FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT SINCE MARCH 11, 1941

NOVEMBER 17, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 17, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress 25 emergency supplemental estimates of appropriations, totaling \$6,687,369,046, for the military activities of the War Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, together with a general provision pertaining to funds appropriated for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941.

The details of these supplemental estimates of appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

2 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration 25 emergency supplemental estimates of appropriations for the War Department, for the further strengthening of national defense, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, totaling \$6,687,369,046, together with a general provision pertaining to funds appropriated for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified under said heads, respectively, in that act, except as otherwise provided herein as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Contingencies of the Army: For contingencies of the Army which shall be available for the actual and necessary expenses, as may be determined and approved by the Secretary of War, of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army on special duty in foreign countries-----	\$24, 800 ✓
Expediting production: For expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense-----	388, 000, 000

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

Military intelligence activities: For miscellaneous expenses requisite for and incident to the military intelligence activities of the Army and maintenance of the military attachés, including observers of the Military Intelligence Division abroad: <i>Provided</i> , That the limitation of \$5,000 upon the expenses of officers of the Army on duty abroad under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed-----	239, 000 ✓
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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Welfare of enlisted men: For welfare of enlisted men-----	1, 210, 000
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Pay of the Army: For pay of the Army-----	314, 000, 000
Travel of the Army: For travel of the Army-----	10, 000, 000 ✓
Claims for damages to and loss of private property: For claims for damages to and loss of private property-----	12, 000 ✓

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Subsistence of the Army: For subsistence of the Army-----	104, 300, 000 ✓
Regular supplies of the Army: For regular supplies of the Army-----	6, 900, 000 ✓
Clothing and equipage: For clothing and equipage-----	13, 540, 000 ✓
Incidental expenses of the Army: For incidental expenses of the Army-----	8, 645, 000 ✓
Army transportation: For Army transportation: <i>Provided</i> , That the provisions of sec. 302 (c) of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, shall not apply to vehicles under the jurisdiction of the War Department, used for military activities-----	307, 282, 000

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS 3

Military posts: For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts-----	\$437, 820, 000
Barracks and quarters: For barracks and quarters and other buildings and utilities-----	8, 740, 000

SIGNAL CORPS

Signal service of the Army: For signal service of the Army-----	256, 709, 000
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AIR CORPS

Air Corps, Army: For Air Corps, Army, of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1, 1939-----	779, 064, 000
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Medical and Hospital Department: For Medical and Hospital Department, Army-----	25, 168, 000
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CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Engineer service, Army: For engineer service, Army-----	19, 122, 000
Military construction, defense installations: For military construction, defense installations, to remain available until June 30, 1943-----	1, 305, 000
Chorrera and Rio Hato Road, Republic of Panama: To enable the United States to cooperate with the Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic of Panama, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended, to be additional to the appropriation for this purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939-----	500, 000

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Ordnance service and supplies, Army: For ordnance service and supplies, Army-----	3, 719, 883, 246
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CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

Chemical Warfare Service, Army: For Chemical Warfare Service, Army-----	6, 272, 000
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CHIEF OF INFANTRY

Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.: For Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga-----	69, 000
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SEACOAST DEFENSES

Seacoast defenses: For seacoast defenses, of which \$7,959,852 shall remain available until expended-----	9, 564, 000
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ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

For all expenses necessary for the mobilization, operation, and maintenance of the army of the Philippines, including expenses connected with calling into the service of the armed forces of the United States the organized military forces of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and expenditures incident to pay, allowances, operation, maintenance, and other activities of units and personnel of said organized military forces, and for the emergent mobilization and training of such forces, may be made without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of or accounting for funds of the United States but shall be expended and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the President of the United States, to remain available until June 30, 1943, which shall be available

for payment to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines upon its written request, either in advance or in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual cost, as authorized by the commanding general, United States Army forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of said organized military forces of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by Philippine law and regulations, and of which \$10,000,000 shall be restored to the emergency fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement, of a like amount advanced therefrom: *Provided*, That any expenditures heretofore or hereafter made from said appropriation, "Emergency fund for the President," for the purposes and in the manner authorized under this heading in this act, are hereby authorized and validated: *Provided further*, That if any article procured or service rendered at the expense of any appropriation for the Military Establishment is applied to the purposes aforesaid, such appropriation may be reimbursed by the transfer from this appropriation of an amount equivalent to the value of the article so disposed of or the service so rendered, and any amount so transferred shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of the appropriation so reimbursed during the fiscal year in which such amount was received and the ensuing fiscal year-----

\$269, 000, 000

GENERAL PROVISION

Whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 11, 1941 (Public, No. 11).

The purposes of the foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriations and proposed general provision are to provide for the further strengthening of the national defense in accordance with the general objectives heretofore approved by you.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriations and proposed general provision are to provide for contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942. I recommend that they be submitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION, FISCAL
YEAR 1942, FOR DEFENSE HOUSING

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1942 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$15,000,000 FOR DEFENSE HOUSING

NOVEMBER 17, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 15, 1941.

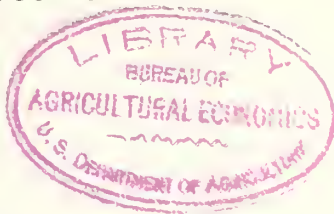
The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$15,000,000 for defense housing.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$15,000,000 for defense housing, as follows:

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable the President of the United States to provide temporary shelter in localities where by reason of national defense activities a shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved Mar. 1, 1941, \$15,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943----- \$15, 000, 000

Under the provisions of the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public, No. 9), as supplemented by the act of May 24, 1941 (Public, No. 73), \$20,000,000 was appropriated under the above heading for the purpose of meeting acute housing shortages existing in certain localities and in need of immediate alleviation. These localities include (a) areas in which defense housing is needed pending completion of conventional houses, and (b) where construction of defense housing is not advisable because the continuity of need is too indefinite. In these localities defense workers and others are living under makeshift conditions which menace the health and morals and well-being of the communities.

To facilitate the meeting of this need temporary shelter has been provided by the use of dormitories, trailers, and portable houses. The object was to furnish immediate stopgap shelter for defense workers until such time as permanent housing could be provided or the need for housing in a given locality was eliminated.

All of the original appropriation, with the exception of \$715,372, has been allocated or reserved for designated projects including a total of 8,108 dormitory units, 4,534 trailers, and 3,000 portable houses in 31 localities. Of these, 4,561 dormitories and 1,605 trailers and portable houses are actually available for occupancy.

A total of 725 trailers and 204 dormitory units has been removed from their original locations and transferred to other areas where emergency needs have developed and it is estimated that 900 trailers and 100 dormitory units will be available for such transfer in the next 4 months.

A careful survey of additional requirements reveals the necessity for 3,000 trailers, 4,400 dormitory units, and 3,550 portable houses estimated to cost a total of \$15,000,000.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is required to meet contingencies which have arisen with respect to the national defense program, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE
BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION,
AMOUNTING TO \$246,500, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1942, TO REMAIN
AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 18, 1942

NOVEMBER 21, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 19, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation, amounting to \$246,500, for the fiscal year 1942, to remain available until September 18, 1942.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., November 19, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation, amounting to \$246,500, for the fiscal year 1942, to remain available until September 18, 1942, as follows:

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION

Board of Investigation and Research: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until September 18, 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and including expenses incident to attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the problem of the Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers, rents in the District of Columbia; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board... \$246,500

In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, \$100,000 was appropriated to enable the Board to start the performance of the functions imposed upon it by title III of the Transportation Act of 1940, approved September 18, 1940. The original estimate was prepared before the Board was established and therefore was not based on a definite plan. Since the members of the Board have now been appointed, it is necessary to provide them with sufficient funds to develop their program and organization and to proceed with the studies which are indicated in the act. The estimate of \$246,500 herewith submitted will enable the Board to pursue this program only through September 18, 1942, when the tenure of the Board will have expired by law unless extended by Presidential proclamation.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is made necessary by reason of a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, and I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, FISCAL YEAR 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1942 IN THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF \$85,000,000, TOGETHER
WITH A PROVISION FOR A CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION IN ADDI-
TION THERETO IN THE AMOUNT OF \$50,000,000, FOR THE FED-
ERAL WORKS AGENCY

NOVEMBER 25, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 25, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 in the aggregate amount of \$85,000,000 together with a provision for a contract authorization in addition thereto in the amount of \$50,000,000, for the Federal Works Agency.

The details of these estimates, together with the provision for a contract authorization, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., November 24, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 in the aggregate amount of \$85,000,000, together with a provision for a contract authorization in addition thereto in the amount of \$50,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency, as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Access roads: For the construction and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in and in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (Public, No. 295) and for reimbursement of and transfer to the appropriations (1) public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, not to exceed \$400,000, and (2) emergency fund for the President contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1941, not to exceed \$400,000, on account of expenditures from said appropriations for the purposes hereof, \$75,000,000; and in addition thereto authority is granted to enter into contracts for the above purposes in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate \$50,000,000: *Provided*, That such work may be done by contract or otherwise without regard to sec. 3709 of the Revised Statutes..... \$75, 000, 000

Flight strips: For studies in connection with and the construction of flight strips as described in and in accordance with the provisions of sec. 8 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (Public, No. 295)..... 10, 000, 000

Under section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 \$150,000,000 was authorized to be appropriated for access roads. In view of the urgency for these facilities and the early need for cash to meet obligations an appropriation to meet these requirements is necessary. It is estimated, however, that \$75,000,000 will meet cash requirements for the present and the provision for the \$50,000,000 for contract authorizations will facilitate the further orderly processing of projects under this program.

The request for the authorization to transfer not to exceed \$400,000 to the appropriation public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, arises out of an authorization under this head in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, to use available funds in the amount of \$400,000 to finance the following construction:

Overhead structure near Moore Dry Dock Co., Oakland, Calif..... \$260, 000
Improvement of Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif... 140, 000

The request for the authorization to transfer not to exceed \$400,000 to the appropriation emergency fund for the President arises out of an allocation made from this fund to construct a temporary bridge and approaches to furnish adequate access to shipbuilding establishments on Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif., with the understanding that this fund would be reimbursed.

Under section 8 of the above-named act, \$10,000,000 was authorized to be appropriated for flight strips. Cash requirements will be

accelerated under this program and it is believed an appropriation should be made to cover the full amount of the authorization.

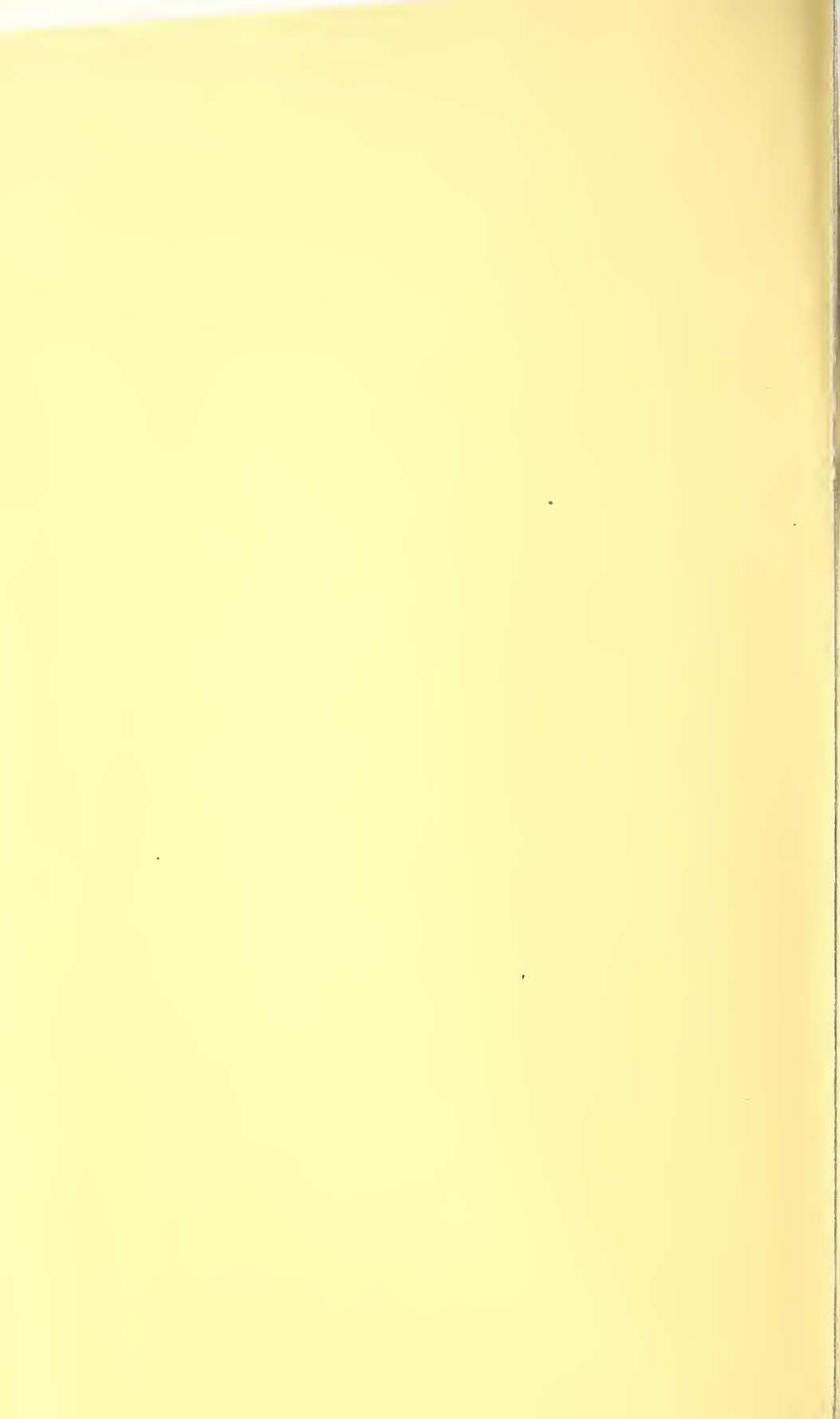
Upon the basis of current information it is estimated that no supplemental appropriation will be necessary at this time with respect to the other authorizations in the Defense Highway Act of 1941.

The foregoing estimates of appropriation and proposed contract authorization in addition thereto are required to meet contingencies which have arisen with respect to the national-defense program, and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

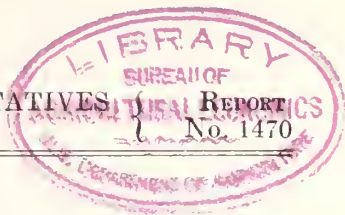
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77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
No. 1470



THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942—DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE) APPROPRIATIONS INCLUDED

DECEMBER 3, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6159]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes."

The Budget estimates upon which this bill is based were submitted in Senate and House Documents of the present session as follows: Senate Documents Nos. 83 (in part) and 117; House Documents Nos. 372, 376, 386, 388 (in part), 389, 397, 398, 408, 410, 412, 413, 415, 416, 418, 419 to 424, inclusive, 427, 428, 429, 433, 434, 436, 438, 441, 442, 443, 444, and 446.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The bill presented is divided into five appropriation titles. The following tabulation shows the division among titles according to the Budget estimates and the amounts recommended to be appropriated. A more detailed tabulation giving each item of Budget estimate and appropriation is found at the end of this report.

Title	Budget estimates	Amounts recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
Title I, Military Activities of the War Department-----	\$6, 687, 369, 046	¹ \$5, 127, 647, 652	¹ —\$1, 559, 721, 394
Title II, Naval Establishment and Navy Department-----	² 689, 870, 000	² 689, 870, 000	-----
Title III, Defense Aid—Lend-Lease-----	-----	³ 1, 556, 496, 246	³ +1, 556, 496, 246
Title IV, General Appropriations-----	⁴ 326, 849, 183	⁴ 272, 588, 806	—54, 260, 377
Title V, Classification Act Salary Advancements-----	3, 236, 327	3, 236, 327	-----
Total-----	⁵ 7, 707, 324, 556	⁵ 7, 649, 839, 031	—57, 485, 525

¹ \$1,556,496,246 of this amount transferred to Lend-Lease in title III and shows as offsetting increase.

² And contract authorizations totaling \$440,000,000.

³ This amount transferred from estimates for War Department, title I, and deducted therefrom.

⁴ And contract authorizations totaling \$154,000,000.

⁵ And contract authorizations totaling \$594,000,000.

CLASSIFICATION BY PURPOSES

The amount recommended to be appropriated is \$7,649,839,031. In addition to this amount of direct appropriations authority is granted to enter into contracts in addition to appropriations for certain specific purposes in the aggregate amount of \$594,000,000. The combined total of direct appropriation and contract authorization provided by the bill is \$8,243,839,031.

This amount of direct appropriation and contract authority may be classified according to relation to national defense as follows:

Direct application to national defense-----	\$8, 109, 945, 898
Indirect application to national defense-----	87, 179, 000
Nondefense but due solely to the war abroad-----	37, 500, 000
Nondefense due to the enactment of new law since regular appropriations were made-----	8, 711, 333
Nondefense miscellaneous due to emergent and unforeseen conditions-----	502, 800
Total-----	8, 243, 839, 031

The \$8,109,945,898 of direct application to national defense is listed by agencies on page 3 of this report. The amount of \$87,179,000 for indirect application to national defense is likewise listed

commencing on page 3 by agencies. This latter sum consists of appropriations to agencies not engaged in national-defense work but which are responding to needs of the defense program by performing duties along the line of their experience and authorized functions requested by those in charge of the defense program as a vital supplement to that program. Of the \$87,179,000 of indirect application to national defense, the sum of \$71,435,000 is for projects for generation of transmission, or both, of electrical energy to provide power for national-defense industry. This latter sum consists of \$25,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, \$30,000,000 for the Bonneville Power Administration, \$3,000,000 for the Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000 for the Allatoona project, Georgia, \$5,000,000 for the Norfolk project, Arkansas, \$3,100,000 for the Wolf Creek project, Kentucky, and \$2,335,000 for the Fort Gibson project, Oklahoma.

The following is a listing of the major amounts making the total of \$8,243,839,031 of appropriations and contract authority classified according to their national defense or nondefense characteristics:

National defense (direct application):

Military Establishment-----	\$5, 127, 647, 652
Navy and Naval Establishment-----	¹ 1, 129, 870, 000
Defense aid-lend-lease (Executive)-----	1, 556, 496, 246
Defense housing (Executive)-----	10, 000, 000
Civil Service Commission (furnishing of personnel for defense agencies)-----	1, 392, 000
Defense highways (access roads) and flight strips (Public Roads Administration)-----	² 129, 600, 000
National Labor Relations Board (elections in defense industries)-----	365, 000
Palmer-Richardson Highway, Alaska (military need) (Interior)-----	500, 000
Development of airports and landing areas (military need) (Commerce)-----	50, 000, 000
Division of Public Contracts (Labor), policing of defense contracts-----	75, 000
Third lock, Panama Canal-----	³ 104, 000, 000
Total-----	⁴ 8, 109, 945, 898

National defense (indirect application):

Tennessee Valley Authority (additional facilities to provide power for defense industry) -----	25, 000, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey (maps and charts for air and ocean navigation)-----	171, 500
Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation (inspection of vessels being constructed for enlarged cargo fleet)-----	125, 000
Weather Bureau (additional service for air navigation)-----	190, 000

¹ Includes contract authorization of \$440,000,000.

² Includes contract authorization of \$50,000,000.

³ Contract authorization of \$104,000,000.

⁴ Includes contract authorization of \$594,000,000.

National defense (indirect application)—Con.

Bonneville Power Administration (transmission lines and substations to provide power to defense industries from Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams)-----	\$30, 000, 000
Central Valley project (transmission lines to carry power for defense industry in San Francisco Bay region)-----	3, 000, 000
Lands Division, Department of Justice (examination of titles to land for Army and Navy purposes)-----	750, 000
Flood control, general (protection of defense industries against stoppage of work from floods and furnishing hydroelectric power to defense industry)-----	17, 600, 000
Rivers and harbors (widening Delaware River Channel to facilitate access to League Island Navy Yard)-----	2, 700, 000
Panama Canal, special protective works-----	7, 569, 000
National Archives (reception and care of records from defense agencies)-----	73, 500
Total-----	87, 179, 000

Nondefense, due to the emergency:

Foreign war relief abroad (Executive)-----	35, 000, 000
Foreign property control (Treasury)-----	2, 500, 000
Total-----	37, 500, 000

Nondefense, due to new law:

Civil Service Commission (to give effect to Ramspeck Act covering 200,000 positions into classified civil service)-----	1, 039, 560
Bureau of Internal Revenue, collection of taxes under Revenue Act of 1941-----	4, 435, 446
Mead-Ramspeck Act, salary advancements under the Classification Act-----	3, 236, 327
Total-----	8, 711, 333

Nondefense, miscellaneous minor items, various agencies to meet emergent and unforeseen situations-----

502, 800

Total-----⁴ 8, 243, 839, 031⁴ Includes contract authorization of \$594,000,000.

In instances where Budget estimates provided for the employment of Federal personnel on a basis of more than 6 months of the current fiscal year the committee has reduced such estimates to make provision for 6 months based upon the expected period of availability of the appropriations in this fiscal year.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS TO DATE
FOR NATIONAL-DEFENSE PROGRAM

According to a Budget Bureau compilation, as of November 17, 1941, there had been made available to date for national defense for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 a total of \$59,880,308,198. That sum includes lend-lease appropriations of \$12,985,000,000 and \$8,413,000,000 estimated to be required beyond 1942 to complete construction of the expanded Navy.

The additional amounts proposed in this measure under the War and Navy Departments, under defense aid, and under other Federal agencies for direct defense purposes aggregate \$8,109,945,898. Added to the present total (\$59,880,308,198), the new total becomes \$67,990,254,096.

There follows the Budget table of November 17, 1941, previously mentioned, adjusted to conform with committee action upon defense estimates presented for consideration in connection with the accompanying bill:

Appropriations, contract authorizations, and recommendations for national defense, fiscal years 1941 and 1942

	Army	Navy (including Coast Guard)	Other agencies (including lend-lease)	Total
Fiscal year 1941:				
Appropriations enacted.....	\$8, 483, 708, 958	\$3, 629, 125, 370	\$8, 282, 171, 908	\$20, 395, 006, 236
Contract authorizations enacted.....	5, 006, 589, 651	843, 761, 190	389, 000, 000	6, 239, 350, 841
Subtotal.....	13, 490, 298, 609	4, 472, 886, 560	8, 671, 171, 908	26, 634, 357, 077
Deduct cash included to liquidate contract authorizations ¹	352, 093, 444	86, 647, 100	219, 500, 000	658, 240, 544
Net total, 1941.....	13, 138, 205, 165	4, 386, 239, 460	8, 451, 671, 908	25, 976, 116, 533
Fiscal year 1942:				
Appropriations enacted.....	14, 645, 279, 287	5, 945, 302, 962	7, 635, 332, 250	28, 225, 914, 499
Contract authorizations enacted.....	183, 145, 695	47, 818, 856	1, 287, 000, 000	1, 517, 964, 551
Pending before Congress (basis of bill as reported):				
Appropriations.....	5, 127, 647, 652	689, 870, 000	1, 698, 428, 246	7, 515, 945, 898
Contract authorizations.....		440, 000, 000	154, 000, 000	594, 000, 000
Subtotal.....	19, 956, 072, 634	7, 122, 991, 818	10, 774, 760, 496	37, 853, 824, 948
Deduct cash included to liquidate contract authorizations ²	3, 356, 580, 695	615, 453, 690	280, 653, 000	4, 252, 687, 385
Net total, 1942.....	16, 599, 491, 939	6, 507, 538, 128	10, 494, 107, 496	33, 601, 137, 563
Net total, 1941 and 1942.....	29, 737, 697, 104	10, 893, 777, 588	18, 945, 779, 404	59, 577, 254, 096

Estimated appropriations required beyond 1942 to complete construction of the expanded Navy-----					8, 413, 000, 000
Total-----					67, 990, 254, 096

¹ Includes liquidations of 1940 and prior contract authorizations, as follows: Army, \$156,921,988; Navy, \$58,087,100; other agencies, Maritime Commission, \$144,500,000.

² Includes liquidations of 1940 contract authorizations for Army of \$12,382,500.

TITLE I—MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Budget estimate-----	\$6, 687, 369, 046
Recommended by committee under the War Department (excludes \$1,556,496,246 recommended under Defense Aid, title III)-----	5, 127, 647, 652
Previously appropriated for 1942, exclusive of \$3,356,580,695 for liquidating prior year contractual authority-----	11, 288, 698, 592
Previously allowed for 1942 by way of contractual authority-----	183, 145, 695
<hr/>	
Total available for new obligations, 1942, assuming approval of amounts recommended by committee in the accompanying bill-----	16, 599, 491, 939
The amount recommended under the War Department, exclusive of the amount recommended under Defense Aid, title III, is \$3,225.148 below the Budget estimates, accounted for as follows:	
Allow for additional civilian employees for the remainder of the fiscal year on a 6-months' rather than a 7-months' basis—	
Under Signal Corps-----	—\$34, 148
Under Air Corps-----	—64, 000
Defer for further inquiry proposal respecting land acquisition, Fort Knox, Ky-----	—3, 500, 000
Provide an additional amount to enable completion of road project in Panama-----	+373, 000
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Net reduction-----	—3, 225, 148

BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates for the Military Establishment provide for the following general purposes:

1. To maintain the National Guard in Federal service throughout fiscal year 1942.
2. To increase the strength of the ground forces by 150,000 enlisted men (87,500 man-years).
3. To activate the mobile Aircraft Warning Service in continental United States and overseas (increase of approximately 16,570 men, 6,592 man-years).
4. To initiate the expansion from the 54-group air program (the first aviation objective) to the second aviation objective (84-group program) (an increase of 49,090 enlisted men, Air Corps, 9,091 man-years; and 61,366 enlisted men, 29,256 man-years, service troops with the Air Corps).
5. To provide for the mobilization, operation, and training of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, including a reimbursement of \$10,000,000 borrowed for this purpose from the emergency fund of the President.
6. To provide for an increase of certain special ordnance weapons and equipment which are possessed by Axis powers in large quantities and for which increased necessity is constantly being developed.
7. To provide additional funds required to meet known deficiencies of urgent and immediate priority.
8. To provide funds for a few new urgent requirements which should not be postponed.

Funds for the foregoing purposes fall under the following general groupings:

Personnel (including housing and other collateral expense)	\$697, 400, 000
Support of Philippine Commonwealth Army	269, 000, 000
Critical defense articles	3, 822, 577, 646
Production facilities	388, 000, 000
Deficiency items	418, 015, 000
New items	886, 397, 000
Miscellaneous operating charges	205, 979, 400
Total	6, 687, 369, 046

A break-down of the foregoing amounts will be found on page 54 of Part II the hearings as a part of the testimony of the Chief of Staff, who presented a very comprehensive justification, the recorded part of which is on pages 44-55 of Part II of the hearings.

PERSONNEL

The committee has approved the personnel estimates as submitted. They provide for continuance of the National Guard in Federal service throughout the fiscal year; for an increase of 277,026 enlisted men over the peak number previously appropriated for, raising the total to 1,840,934, and for an increase of 27,095 commissioned officers and 5,765 warrant officers over the peak numbers previously appropriated for.

The increase as to men is attributable to the activation of various units to round out existing forces, the activation of a mobile Aircraft Warning Service, and adding to the complements of existing fixed Aircraft Warning Service units, and to the complete attainment of the first aviation objective (54 groups) and the partial activation of the second (84 groups). The officer increase is responsive to the same factors and for the maintenance, besides, of combat units at prescribed officer strength, that is, to fill the gaps because of absentees taking special instruction or performing various special missions.

The equipment for new units and for the expansion of existing units has been appropriated for heretofore.

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH ARMY

It has been deemed advisable to mobilize the Philippine Commonwealth Army—a force of some 150,000 trained natives, organized by the former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who has been recalled to active duty and appointed by the President to command all military forces in the Far East.

Mobilization is now going forward and immediate costs are being met out of an allocation of \$10,000,000 of the President's emergency fund. Demands for the remainder of the current fiscal year, including the value of equipment which has been and is being supplied, based upon requirements communicated by General MacArthur, call for an appropriation of \$259,000,000. This includes pay, subsistence, clothing, and military supplies and equipment of all kinds. The committee, following the Budget recommendation, proposes an appropriation of \$269,000,000, which includes an amount for reimbursing the advance

from the President's fund and provides for reimbursing Army appropriations for issues made to this insular force.

SPECIAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

The budget includes under this head \$3,822,577,646 for the procurement of tanks, antiaircraft material, antitank weapons and artillery, combat vehicles and armament for same, ammunition, small arms and infantry weapons, and radio equipment.

Provision heretofore has been made for critical items in kind for an Army of 3,200,000 men, including combat maintenance for a 12-months' period, and for a considerable reservoir besides, although not as much as the Army has requested, because, as will be recalled, appropriations made in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, were \$597,053,550 below the Army's estimate for a reserve of special items of ordnance equipment and ammunition.

The General Staff now strongly advocates further augmentation, not only for potential demands of our own forces but to permit of larger transfers of defense articles than heretofore contemplated to the governments of countries whose defense is deemed vital to the defense of the United States. General Marshall, in support of the proposition, stated to the committee—

Provision of the funds at this time will attain maximum production of the items requested with the facilities presently available and to be made available from funds requested in the estimates by the late fall of 1942 and the early months of 1943 and will maintain such production in general through the fiscal year 1943. Thus, continuous and efficient operation of the great munitions industry which has been established in this country at such cost and with the expenditure of such effort will be assured for a reasonable period in the future. *It is essential that these types of weapons be produced in large quantities if the necessary superiority of force is to be obtained over the Axis Powers. The question as to the nationality of those who use the weapons seems of relatively lesser importance than is the imperious requirement that they be immediately produced for such use.*

Of the additional amount now sought, \$1,272,499,246 will be applied to articles which will be transferred to other governments and, possibly, as much as \$500,000,000 more.

Of the total amount estimated for special articles of equipment, the following division has been proposed and is recommended by the committee:

	Ordnance material	Signal Corps ' material	Total
For our own forces.....	\$2, 433, 611, 000	\$116, 467, 400	\$2, 550, 078, 400
For transfer to other governments.....	1, 254, 899, 246	17, 600, 000	1, 272, 499, 246
Total.....	3, 688, 510, 246	134, 067, 400	3, 822, 577, 646

The foregoing amounts applying to transfers to other governments are included in title III of the accompanying bill under the head of "Defense Aid," and are discussed again herein under such head.

PRODUCTION FACILITIES

The enlarged program of critical materials makes necessary the provision of additional production facilities in order to avoid delaying the consummation of going programs and to make possible the complete accomplishment of all programs concurrently, which is deemed to be quite essential for military considerations. Additional facilities will cost \$388,000,000 and apply to all of the defense articles covered by the funds requested under the head of "Special Items of Equipment." New plants, enlargement of existing plants, and tooling for both are involved. Their provision has the unqualified endorsement of Mr. Knudsen, the Director General, Office of Production Management.

Of the amount estimated, \$125,000,000 has been determined upon as the proper proportion for the production of Ordnance and Signal Corps articles to be transferred to other countries, previously discussed herein under the head of "Special Items of Equipment." Such amount, therefore, is provided for in title III of the accompanying bill under the head of "Defense Aid."

DEFICIENCY ITEMS

These amount to \$418,015,000, distributed as follows:

Pay of the Army: Deficiency, 5,477 officers.....	\$18, 700, 000
Army transportation, water: Purchase of boats for Iceland.....	800, 000
Signal Corps:	
Increase of contract price, signal equipment.....	27, 800, 000
To replace funds diverted for procurement of radio equipment.....	29, 112, 000
Air Corps, Army: Additional funds for procurement of airplanes.....	331, 763, 000
Construction, Sitka, Alaska.....	1, 305, 000
Chorrera and Rio Hato Road, Panama.....	500, 000
Seacost defenses:	
Deficiency for construction of installations, Panama.....	5, 645, 000
Deficiency for construction of installations, United States.....	2, 390, 000
Total.....	418, 015, 000

The major item pertains to airplane procurement, previously initiated. Some 16,000 planes are involved. Increased material and labor costs in the aircraft industry and related industries, as well as changes dictated by more recent experience abroad and at home, make necessary an additional appropriation of \$331,763,000.

NEW ITEMS

The total under this head is \$886,397,000, a break-down of which follows:

Military Intelligence activities.....	\$239, 000
Welfare of enlisted men.....	1, 210, 000

Pay of the Army:

20 percent overstrength, National Guard.....	\$7, 400, 000
Uniform allowance for 21,119 aviation cadets to be commissioned as second lieutenants, Air Reserve.....	3, 167, 000
Increase of \$10 a month to all enlisted men completing 1 year's service.....	60, 354, 000
Premium on \$10,000 Government life insurance for Air Corps flying cadets.....	2, 920, 000
Travel of the personnel.....	2, 999, 000
Claims for damages.....	12, 000
Subsistence:	
Increase in working capital.....	7, 675, 000
Additional working capital.....	48, 000, 000
Procurement of 100,719 multi-wheel-drive motor vehicles.....	197, 635, 000
Unit parts, tires, repair materials for stockage.....	25, 527, 000
Construction, etc., at military posts:	
Urgent miscellaneous facilities, ground forces.....	10, 407, 000
Miscellaneous construction for the Air Corps.....	92, 000, 000
Acquisition of land.....	12, 364, 000
Signal Corps: Improvement in radio sets SCR-268.....	6, 000, 000
Air Corps, Army: Increase of 7½ percent for spare parts.....	408, 488, 000
Total.....	886, 397, 000

Nearly half (\$408,488,000) of the total is to permit of the provision of spare parts for all airplanes on current contracts and programs in the proportion of 20 percent instead of 12½ percent. The increasing dispersion of Air Corps activities, including bases without the continental United States, as well as the emergency situation, are advanced in justification.

Construction projects and motor vehicle procurement will be discussed under separate heads.

MOTOR VEHICLE PROCUREMENT

The Budget estimates contain \$197,600,000 for the procurement of 100,719 motor vehicles of the multiwheel-drive type, and \$32,527,000 for spare parts therefor, including tires and tubes. Of the two amounts, \$153,162,000 is intended for vehicles for transfer to foreign countries under lend-lease procedure, and an additional amount is included in the estimates under the head of "Army transportation" for defraying the cost of transporting such vehicles and spares destined for such transfer from points of manufacture to the seaboard. These amounts for and incident to the vehicles to be transferred are included in title III of the accompanying bill under the head of "Defense aid."

For our own motor-vehicle needs, provision has been made heretofore for the requirements of a force of 1,727,000 men, including peacetime maintenance. Some expansion, therefore, would seem to be warranted, particularly in view of General Marshall's statement to the committee that—

The vehicles to be procured with the funds requested are of the multi-wheel-drive type, a type for which practically no commercial demand exists. Orders previously placed with industry for this type of vehicle will all be filled within the next few months. Unless additional funds are made available to maintain

sufficient production of multi-wheel-drive vehicles to assure reasonable production of this essential type of vehicle the military forces will be deprived of necessary requirements when most urgently needed.

MILITARY POST CONSTRUCTION AND LAND ACQUISITION

Under this head the estimate is \$437,820,000, distributed as follows:

Other than Air Corps	\$42, 151, 025
New housing for additional ground forces	\$31, 743, 773
Urgent miscellaneous facilities	10, 407, 252
Air Corps	379, 804, 238
11 new airfields	105, 298, 177
14 new fields (skeletonized)	52, 300, 310
Construction for new units	119, 382, 301
Miscellaneous construction	102, 823, 450
Acquisition of land	15, 864, 737
Grand total	437, 820, 000

Construction locations, where they have been determined upon, will be found listed on pages 161, 182-183, 187, and 232-233 of part II of the hearings. Sites for air fields, general hospitals (2-1,000 bed temporary), and accommodations for 9 tank-destroyer battalions are still under consideration.

The housing for additional ground forces (hearings, pt. II, p. 161) is intended to care for 28,491 troops. Provision heretofore has been made for housing 72,765 of the proposed increase of 150,000 for activating various units to round out existing forces. The balance (48,744), the committee is advised, will be absorbed in existing housing.

Urgent miscellaneous facilities, for which \$10,407,252 is asked, involves 22 locations, listed on pages 182-183 of part II of the hearings, and, in general, cover needs such as normally arise in the maintenance and operation of military posts in properly caring for personnel and preserving and protecting property. Exceptions are additional laboratory facilities at Fort Monmouth, N. J., increased accommodations at officer-candidates schools, for housing and administrative facilities for larger garrisons in the Philippines and Hawaii, and for additional officers' quarters in Panama.

For Air Corps purposes, the total is \$379,804,238. Locations or objects appear on pages 187 and 232-233 of part II of the hearings. Of such total amount, \$276,980,788 is responsive to the planned accomplishment of the first aviation objective (54 groups) and to the program of building up to an 84-group force, to be consummated in the fiscal year 1943. Additional housing and technical facilities will be provided at existing stations within and without the continental limits of the United States, and at 7 new fields within continental United States and 4 outside. In addition, 14 complete flying fields, less housing and technical buildings, are contemplated. Seven of these fields are proposed to be within and 7 without the limits of continental United States. These 14 fields are intended for the final increment of the 84-group program, to be realized in the fiscal year 1943. For the present, these fields will be cleared, graded, drained, provided with runways and paved aprons, gasoline and oil, and water-supply systems, and with power plants for supplying light for night

operations. The Department is not prepared to indicate the location of any of the projects incident to the airplane group expansion program.

Other major construction projects on account of the Air Corps embrace additional and improved facilities in the Hawaiian Department (\$20,249,698); additional facilities at the Air Corps' laboratory at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio (\$9,261,336); an additional basic flying school at Chico, Calif. (\$4,456,793), which will complete the present program for training facilities; provision of facilities on Matagorda Island and Matagorda Peninsula for bombing and aerial gunnery practice (\$3,222,911); additional construction at the air depots at Rome, N. Y., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Wellston, Ga. (\$19,919,219); and an additional amount of \$15,575,000 to complete construction incident to the 30,000-pilot program.

LAND ACQUISITION

The estimate under this head is \$15,864,737. Consideration of the several projects by the committee begins on page 200 of part II of the hearings. The only change the committee has made applies to Fort Knox, Ky., for which \$3,500,000 was asked for enlarging the reservation beyond that heretofore authorized and in large part differently situated than originally contemplated by 36,858 acres or a total of 88,200 acres. The originally authorized additional area comprised 51,342 acres. Of these, 17,100 acres have been acquired. It is now proposed to proceed with the acquisition of an additional 15,900 acres in the original area, to abandon the procurement of the remaining 18,342 acres in such area, and to acquire 55,200 acres in an entirely different area than originally planned. The committee is not prepared to endorse the proposal at this time. It feels that it warrants further study.

Outstanding, besides the Fort Knox project, are proposals—

For establishing a bombing and aerial gunnery range in the Albuquerque-Las Cruces area of New Mexico (\$1,750,000);

For completing the acquisition of the A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Va., for a training area for the First Army (\$1,206,000);

For establishing 11 new air stations—7 within and 4 without continental United States (\$3,110,327);

For establishing 14 new air stations (skeletonized)—7 within and 7 without continental United States (\$2,932,160).

TITLE II—NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

Budget estimate and proposed by committee:

Direct appropriation-----	\$689, 870, 000
Contractual authority-----	440, 000, 000
Total, this bill-----	1, 129, 870, 000
Previously appropriated for 1942, exclusive of \$615,- 453,690 for liquidating prior year contractual authority-----	5, 329, 849, 272
Previously allowed for 1942 by way of contractual authority-----	47, 818, 856

Total available for new obligations, 1942,
assuming approval of amounts recommended
by committee in accompanying bill----- 6, 507, 538, 128

The amount presently proposed, i. e., \$1,129,870,000, which includes \$440,000,000 of contractual authority, falls under the following appropriation heads:

Miscellaneous expenses-----	\$50, 000
Naval emergency fund-----	10, 000, 000
Maintenance, Bureau of Ships-----	250, 000, 000
Defense installations on merchant vessels-----	120, 000, 000
Care of the dead—Bureau of Medicine and Surgery---	100, 000
Aviation, Navy:	
Direct appropriation-----	309, 720, 000
Contractual authority-----	140, 000, 000
Increase and replacement of naval vessels (all con-	
tractual authority)-----	300, 000, 000
Total-----	1, 129, 870, 000

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

The amount of \$50,000 proposed under this head is for defraying the cost of consolidating and indexing in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 ship plans in the custody of the Bureau of Ships. A very confused situation now prevails owing to the consolidation into the Bureau of Ships of the former Bureaus of Engineering and Construction and Repair. Each had its own plan files and system of indexing, and much difficulty and delay is now experienced in locating plans it is necessary frequently to consult in the performance of repair and overhaul work on vessels. The Department contemplates engaging a firm of experts on office procedure and management to do the job, which, it is estimated, will take about 9 months.

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

An additional amount of \$10,000,000 is recommended under this head for purely emergency uses. A like amount has been provided heretofore. The fund may be employed in divers ways. Potential uses include the establishment and equipment of harbor entrance control posts, navigational aids through mine fields, special mooring facilities, and equipment for giving special training to personnel.

MAINTENANCE, BUREAU OF SHIPS

This Bureau presented to the committee a host of projects estimated to cost, in all, \$330,590,762. For the present, the Bureau is asking \$250,000,000 and plans to ask for the remainder (\$80,590,762) later in the fiscal year, as the funds will not be needed for actual disbursement before the fiscal year 1943. The over-all program involves—

(a) Improvements in existing ships, dictated by recent war developments;

(b) Additional naval district craft (tugs, barges, lighters, etc.).

(c) Special craft used by the Marine Corps and the Air Corps and in retrieving torpedoes, etc.

(d) Additional work on 26 former Army transports;

- (e) Reserve material to make possible expeditious repair and overhaul work on ships;
- (f) Additional for research, experiment, and test; and
- (g) Equipment for shore facilities under the cognizance of the Bureau of Ships.

A very considerable portion of the foregoing program normally would be initiated in the fiscal year 1943. The emergency situation is responsible for its advancement.

DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS ON MERCHANT SHIPS

Pursuant to the recent legislation authorizing the arming of American merchantmen, an estimate of \$120,000,000 has been presented, which the committee is recommending for making defense installations on various Government and privately owned merchant vessels. Guns and mounts are available. In the main, work embraced by the project includes the provision of proper gun supports, ammunition storage, degaussing, the installation of splinter protection, and the provision of communication equipment. The estimate applies to about 1,150 vessels, all of which are built.

AVIATION, NAVY

The amount of \$449,720,000 proposed under this head, which includes \$140,000,000 of contractual authority, provides for (a) 2,020 additional program airplanes, (b) an additional amount for spare parts for program airplanes on hand and on order, and (c) to meet the added cost of more effective ordnance installations.

The additional planes are within the over-all 15,000-plane program. Quoting Admiral Towers:

The aircraft being requested are for three primary purposes: First, to provide aircraft complements for large merchant vessels being converted into aircraft carriers and for increased number of airplanes being assigned to vessels now in commission. Second, to augment the established pilot-training program with supplementary advanced training of pilots in service types and to extend this flight instruction to gunners, bombers, and radiomen. In this connection it may be stated that operating requirements have become so great as to prevent the service squadrons from conducting this training to the extent possible in normal times. Third, to provide aircraft necessary to carry out essential service to the fleet and our advanced bases in the transportation of personnel and equipment with the dispatch made necessary by present conditions.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

For proceeding with the procurement of the 400 mine craft and patrol craft authorized in Public, No. 323, Seventy-seventh Congress approved November 21, 1941, the bill provides, in agreement with the Budget recommendation, for their construction or acquisition and conversion at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000,000, to be financed initially from ship construction funds presently in excess of expenditure schedules. An appropriation, very likely of the entire amount, will need to be provided later.

The vessels are intended for local defense purposes.

The estimate contemplates the acquisition and conversion of 50 patrol craft and the construction of 200 patrol craft and 150 mine

craft. In conjunction with craft on hand and built, and a goodly number of available Coast Guard units, this further augmentation is considered to be adequate for local defense purposes as needs are presently viewed.

MAINTENANCE, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

The committee has rejected a recommendation to increase from \$15 to \$25 the amount that may be expended for civilian clothing issued to men discharged for bad conduct or undesirability or inaptitude. Estimates presented for the Military Establishment in connection with the accompanying measure include funds for such outfits for discharged Army men at a cost per outfit of \$15.50.

TITLE III—DEFENSE AID

As previously indicated herein under Title I—Military Establishment, the estimates for the War Department include \$1,556,496,246 for defense articles for the governments of countries whose defense is deemed vital to the defense of the United States, and \$1,346,586,750 for defense articles which would constitute a reserve for potential needs either of our own Army or the armies of countries whose defense is deemed vital to our own. The estimates proposed that the expenditure of both of such amounts would be subject to the procedure prescribed in "An act to promote the defense of the United States," better known as the Lend-Lease Act. The proposition, in other words, contemplated a direct appropriation to the War Department in augmentation of prior appropriations for effectuating the lend-lease program.

The committee is proposing that the additional amount of \$1,556,496,246 be appropriated as a lend-lease supplemental appropriation (bill, pp. 11 and 12), and that the amount (\$1,346,586,750) for defense articles which may or may not be transferred to other countries be granted as proposed in the estimates, i. e., subject to lend-lease procedure and the governing provisions of the Lend-Lease Authorization Act, but with a limitation attached that articles transferred should not exceed in value \$500,000,000 (sec. 102 of the bill, p. 7). Such amount, it is understood, meets with the approval of the War Department. The contingent character of the second proposition would seem to justify the departure proposed from regular procedure.

The articles affected by both propositions comprise tanks, anti-aircraft material, antitank weapons and artillery, combat vehicles and armament for same, ammunition, small arms and infantry weapons, radio equipment, and motor vehicles. Apart from their costs, amounts provided include \$125,000,000 for the provision of facilities for the production of such articles as are under the cognizance of the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps, and \$5,835,000 for the transportation from manufacturers' plants to the seaboard of such articles as may be transferred.

In dealing with this matter, the committee has been actuated by a desire to avoid, to the extent practicable, a breach in the established lend-lease procedure. The only substantial reasons advanced for providing the funds under the War Department, rather than under

defense aid, were (1) that some uncertainty prevailed as to the quantity of defense articles that would be transferred; that there might be need to divert articles of greater value than would be transferred under the amount of \$1,556,496,246, and (2) that by making the funds available under the War Department there would result greater flexibility of utilization of defense articles and simpler administration of procurement activities. That there would be greater flexibility is unquestioned as to articles the ultimate destination of which is not now known. In recognition of this point the committee has followed the War Department's recommendation as to articles where such a doubt obtains, but with a limiting figure, as previously stated, of \$500,000,000. The matter of simplification of administration, however, raises a question as to the soundness of administrative procedure presently prevailing as to the whole lend-lease program. If that is not functioning to the best advantage, the remedy should not be through an indirect approach, but rather through remedial legislation where difficulties cannot be ironed out administratively. The committee has endeavored to keep lend-lease appropriations separate from those pertaining directly to our own needs, and the action now proposed is entirely responsive to that course.

As previously indicated herein, the articles embraced by the appropriation proposed under this head are a part of the whole instant program for augmenting special items of equipment, and there is here reiterated the statement of General Marshall, appearing on page 10 hereof, in justification of their procurement, viz:

"Provision of the funds at this time will attain maximum production of the items requested with the facilities presently available and to be made available from funds requested in the estimates by the late fall of 1942 and the early months of 1943 and will maintain such production in general through the fiscal year 1943. Thus, continuous and efficient operation of the general munitions industry which has been established in this country at such cost and with the expenditure of such effort will be assured for a reasonable period in the future. *It is essential that these types of weapons be produced in large quantities if the necessary superiority of force is to be obtained over the Axis Powers. The question as to the nationality of those who use the weapons seems of relatively lesser importance than is the imperious requirement that they be immediately produced for such use.*"

The following tabulation shows the distribution of the amount definitely requested in the military estimates for defense articles to be transferred to other governments under, (1) the heads under which the funds were requested in the military estimates, and (2) under the categories under which lend-lease appropriations heretofore have been made and under which categories the funds have been set up in the accompanying bill:

UNDER WAR DEPARTMENT

UNDER LEND-LEASE

Ordnance Service-----	\$1, 254, 899, 246	{ Category 1. Ordnance and ordnance stores-----	\$827, 177, 246
Signal Service-----	17, 600, 000	{ Category 3. Tanks, armored cars, etc-----	427, 722, 000
Army transportation:		Category 5. Miscellaneous military, etc-----	17, 600, 000
Motor-----	153, 162, 000	Category 3. Tanks, armored cars, etc-----	153, 162, 000
Rail-----	5, 835, 000	{ Category 1. Ordnance and ordnance stores-----	3, 330, 000
		Category 3. Tanks, armored cars, etc-----	2, 255, 000
Expediting production (facilities)-----	125, 000, 000	{ Category 5. Miscellaneous military, etc-----	250, 000
		Category 6. Facilities and equipment-----	125, 000, 000
Total-----	1, 556, 496, 246	Total-----	1, 556, 496, 246

SUMMARY BY LEND-LEASE APPROPRIATIONS

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores-----	\$830, 507, 246
(3) Tanks, armored cars, etc-----	583, 139, 000
(5) Miscellaneous military, etc-----	17, 850, 000
(6) Facilities, etc-----	125, 000, 000
Total-----	1, 556, 496, 246

TITLE IV—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

The amount included under title IV is \$272,588,806, which sum is \$54,260,377 less than the Budget estimates. In addition to the amount of direct appropriation, contract authorizations totaling \$154,000,000 are allowed, making the grand total of appropriations and authorizations the sum of \$426,588,806. The total sum thus recommended is divided into categories as follows:

Direct national-defense application.....	¹ \$295, 932, 000
Indirect national-defense application but made necessary by the defense program.....	87, 179, 000
Nondefense needs but due to the emergency.....	37, 500, 000
Nondefense due to new law.....	5, 475, 006
Nondefense—miscellaneous emergencies and unforeseen requirements.....	502, 800
Total.....	¹426, 588, 806

¹ Includes contract authorizations of \$154,000,000.

The major items comprising title IV are discussed under the appropriate headings immediately following.

RELIEF IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Budget estimate of \$50,000,000 for medical, agricultural, and other supplies for the relief of men, women, and children who have been rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or invasion is approved. A similar appropriation for this purpose was made to the President for the fiscal year 1941 in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act approved June 26, 1940, and the unexpended balance was reappropriated on July 1, 1941, for the current fiscal year. The unobligated balance as of October 31, 1941, was \$10,392,566. This sum has been reduced since that time by further commitments. Relief through this fund has been furnished in Great Britain, unoccupied France, the Middle East, Finland, China, Spain, and Russia.

The fund is being used primarily for clothing, blankets and bedding, medical and sanitary supplies and equipment, and food. A large portion of the amount is used for procurement of materials for production of garments by Red Cross chapters for shipment abroad. The administration of the relief has been placed by the President in the American Red Cross with Federal agencies making purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment for distribution by the Red Cross.

The Chairman of the American Red Cross has advised the committee that the unobligated balance in the existing fund of \$10,000,000 will in all probability be obligated in the next 30 days. The countries where aid can effectively be granted at the present time are practically confined to Great Britain, Russia, and China. Other countries may come into the field of operations as the situation changes.

The Red Cross is performing its usual unselfish and humanitarian service in administering this fund at the request of the President. It is defraying its own administrative expenses and its members throughout the United States are devoting a vast amount of volunteer labor in the production of warm garments for distribution to the suffering needy abroad.

No one can foresee what the future requirements may be for this charitable work for the unfortunate who can get aid in no other way. The great regret is that so many who are needy and deserving cannot be reached.

The committee feels that an emergency fund of this character should be in the hands of the President. It will be used to the best advantage by the Red Cross to relieve suffering wherever possible. The exact requirements are not predictable but the potentialities of need are extensive and will be urgent when they arise. The current appropriation has been carefully handled. Of the \$50,000,000 granted in 1940, approximately \$40,000,000 has been used in a period of 16 months. The unexpended balance of \$10,000,000 plus the \$35,000,000 of new funds will make a total of \$45,000,000 which will be available until June 30, 1942, and the committee will be glad later to consider the conditions and circumstances which may relate to the next fiscal year.

TEMPORARY DEFENSE HOUSING

The sum of \$10,000,000 is allowed for temporary defense housing under a Budget estimate for \$15,000,000. Temporary housing is shelter provided in connection with defense purposes in the form of trailers, dormitories, and portable houses for use in cases of urgent and immediate need where the situation will not wait for the construction of housing under the regular defense housing program. To date the sum of \$20,000,000 has been provided for this purpose, and all of that sum with the exception of \$715,372 has been allocated for designated projects which are shown on pages 591 to 593 of part I of the hearings. This amount will provide for 8,108 dormitory units, 4,535 trailers, and 3,000 portable houses. All of the units are portable and can be removed from the original location to other points where urgent requirements need to be met. Thus far, 725 trailers and 204 dormitory units have been shifted from places where the need has been served to other localities where a need had arisen.

The Budget estimate of \$15,000,000 contemplated 4,400 additional dormitory units, 3,025 trailers, and 3,550 portable houses based upon tentative needs in 31 areas which are set forth on pages 594 and 595 of part I of the hearings. These estimates of need also took into consideration the transfer of 900 trailers and 100 dormitory units now located at various points to meet requirements elsewhere. The committee has no desire to hamper the program or the planning of it by making a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the Budget estimate. The plans are necessarily tentative at the time of presentation and shift and change, depending upon conditions confronting the housing authorities. The amount allowed will permit provision of all needed facilities for some time in advance, and as it becomes necessary to meet other conditions and further demands the Congress can be asked for additional funds. The units are rented upon a basis which is deemed sufficient to pay the operating expenses and expenses of moving, but without any appreciable amount for application toward amortization of the investment. The need for the housing is a national-defense emergency to get workers into plants by the time their services are needed. Emergencies sometimes precipitously arise by the placing of a plant on a 2- or 3-shift basis and the need for immediate action to provide living accommodations for workers.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The sum of \$2,431,560 is recommended for salaries and other expenses of the Commission to enable it to carry out the provisions of new law and to furnish through the civil-service registers the large personnel that is required for Federal agencies engaged in the national-defense program. The amount allowed is \$389,995 less than the Budget estimates arising partly from reductions due to making provision for a 6-month basis of operation in certain of the items instead of 7 months and to a reduction in the item for regular salaries and expenses in the belief that the estimated volume of work in connection with the item will not materialize in the fiscal year 1942.

The sum of \$781,560 for salaries and expenses for extension of the civil service is provided to enable the Commission to carry out the provisions of title I of the Ramspeck Act (act approved November 26, 1940), extending the classified civil service to approximately 182,000 persons and to determine the status of approximately 18,000 persons occupying positions affected by the provisions of Executive Order No. 8833 of July 26, 1941. The act provides that, effective January 1, 1942, at any time within 1 year after that date, the head of any Government agency concerned may recommend a classified civil-service status for the incumbent of any office or position which is covered into the classified civil service under the act. The granting of such status is dependent upon the length of service of the incumbent, and if necessary, successful passing of a noncompetitive examination prescribed by the Commission. The amount granted is made available until June 30, 1943, is based upon completion of the task, and is allowed to enable the Commission to meet this responsibility as rapidly as the agencies affected report their recommendations. The function is one required by law and no funds have previously been provided to meet the expense.

The sum of \$250,000 is allowed for salaries and expenses and \$8,000 for printing and binding against estimates of \$381,395 and \$10,000, respectively, for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942, on a 6-month basis. These amounts are based upon work requirements estimated to accrue on account of appointments to fill vacancies arising because of the coverage into the classified civil service of the 200,000 positions heretofore referred to under title I of the act of November 26, 1940. The estimate was based upon a 25-percent turn-over or approximately 40,000 normal vacancy experience and the examination of some 300,000 persons for the filling of the anticipated vacancies. The committee has reduced the amount as indicated in the belief that under existing and prospective conditions it will not be necessary for as many persons to be examined in order to get the necessary eligibles and also that the turn-over rate will not continue to be as high. The committee is not able to reconcile the wide variance in the examination of 8 persons to secure 1 eligible for the ordinary run of Government positions and the examination of 4.6 persons to secure 1 eligible for national-defense positions.

The sum of \$1,392,000 for salaries and expenses for national-defense work is \$256,600 under the Budget estimates due to provision for the additional personnel on a 6-month basis instead of 7 months as contemplated by the estimate. The Commission has heretofore been provided the sum of \$5,000,000 for this purpose for the present fiscal

year. This latter sum was predicated upon the expectation that it would be necessary to provide 378,894 placements in the fiscal year 1942 for the War and Navy Departments and other defense agencies. Actual experience in the first 4 months of the present fiscal year is 331,500 placements, or practically the total estimated for the full year when the original appropriations were made. A continuance of this rate throughout the entire fiscal year would result in 1,000,000 placements against an estimate made when previous appropriations were granted of 378,984. The amount now allowed is based upon total estimated placements for the year in defense agencies of \$28,097 and the examination of 3,842,370 persons to secure the requisite number of eligibles. The Commission is in arrears some 30,000 investigations of suitability of individuals for positions of which 23,500 are for the War and Navy Departments. In view of the great expansion of national-defense activities and the load that has been placed upon the Commission to furnish the requisite personnel to keep the program functioning, the committee is of the opinion that the amount recommended should be provided.

DEFENSE HIGHWAYS

The President transmitted to Congress Budget estimates for carrying out the provisions of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, approved November 19, 1941, in the sum of \$125,000,000 for access roads, consisting of \$75,000,000 in direct appropriation and \$50,000,000 in contract authorization, and \$10,000,000 for the construction of flight strips. The committee has approved the Budget estimate with two exceptions—the sum of \$400,000 in reimbursement of the emergency funds of the President has been deducted from the appropriation of \$75,000,000 and the Budget estimate for flight strips has been reduced from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The bill, therefore, carries \$74,600,000 in direct appropriations and \$50,000,000 in contract authorization, a total of \$124,600,000 for access roads and \$5,000,000 for flight strips, or a total of direct appropriation and contract authority of \$129,600,000 as against a total of obligating authority requested of \$135,000,000.

Section 6 of the act authorizes the appropriation of \$150,000,000 during the period of the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, for access roads. This sum was authorized to be expended without the usual apportionment among the States for access roads upon their certification by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as important to the national defense as follows:

- (1) To military or naval reservations.
- (2) To defense industries and defense-industry sites.
- (3) To sources of raw materials.
- (4) To replace existing highways and highway connections shut off from public use by closures or restrictions at military and naval reservations and defense-industry sites.

The Commissioner of Public Roads has advised the committee that the projects of first priority for access roads now in hand total an estimated cost of \$122,000,000 and 19 new posts are not yet certified. This list is the result of a cooperative study by the War and Navy Departments and the Public Roads Administration of the roads that

are necessary to serve Army reservations, naval shore stations, industrial plants, and sources of raw materials. The projects included in this group of first priority serve 182 different establishments including 62 corps area establishments, 68 exempted stations, including airfields and ordnance plants under the War Department, and 52 industrial establishments. The Commissioner estimates that all of the amount allowed can be placed under contract within 3 months and the work to be accomplished by this sum covers about all that can be done considering the handicaps of limitations of materials, etc.

Section 8 of the act authorizes an appropriation of \$10,000,000 during the continuance of the emergency for studies and construction of flight strips in cooperation with the Army Air Corps. Flight strips contemplate the construction of landing spaces for military aircraft to be utilized for the dispersal of aircraft from central airdromes in case of attack and their placement on a number of small landing areas so as to scatter and camouflage the planes. Considerable study has been devoted to the project by the Air Corps of the Army and the Public Roads Administration. The plan of operation is new and has not been fully formulated. Part of the funds requested is for additional studies. In view of the incomplete character of the program, the committee has halved the Budget estimate. When further developments indicate that satisfactory programing has been completed, consideration will be given to the furnishing of further funds. The sum allowed will permit construction at points deemed to be the most critical by defense authorities.

In addition to funds authorized for access roads and flight strips, the Defense Highway Act of 1941 authorizes appropriations for the strategic network of highways as defined in the act. No Budget estimate was submitted for this purpose. At the time of signing the new law the President indicated, through a letter to the respective chairmen of the committees of Congress considering the legislation, his opinion that the sums authorized for that purpose do not represent an immediate defense need. The President's letter is found on page 608, part I, of the hearing. In connection with strategic network roads, the Defense Highway Act of 1941, provides that regular Federal-aid road funds and secondary or feeder road funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated may be used for these purposes and any projects under those funds shall receive a Federal contribution of 75 percent of the cost instead of the usual 50 percent provided by the regular law.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

An appropriation of \$25,000,000 is recommended under a Budget estimate of \$40,000,000 which was transmitted to Congress by the President on September 15, 1941, and printed as House Document No. 376. The proposal in the Budget submission contemplated additional facilities in the area for the production of electric power anticipated to be needed for national-defense industry projected or to be projected in that area. The total cost of the projects and accompanying proposals under the Budget submission is \$126,800,000, of which \$40,000,000 was estimated as the need for the fiscal year 1942. The following statement is a list of the projects under the Budget estimate, the cost of each, the total cost, and the estimated appropriations for each fiscal year until completion is attained:

	1942	1943	1944	1945	Total
1. Fontana:					
Dam and reservoir.....	\$11,600,000	\$18,900,000	\$4,600,000	\$3,400,000	\$38,500,000
Powerhouse and generating equip- ment.....	1,200,000	4,100,000	2,800,000	1,400,000	9,500,000
Switchyard.....	200,000	1,000,000	600,000	200,000	2,000,000
Total.....	13,000,000	24,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	50,000,000
2. Douglas:					
Dam and reservoir.....	12,800,000	9,700,000	2,100,000	-----	24,600,000
Powerhouse and generating equip- ment.....	1,600,000	2,700,000	1,600,000	-----	5,900,000
Switchyard.....	600,000	600,000	300,000	-----	1,500,000
Total.....	15,000,000	13,000,000	4,000,000	-----	32,000,000
3. Hydroelectric units.....	7,000,000	11,000,000	4,900,000	-----	22,900,000
4. Watts Bar steam plant, unit D.....	2,000,000	2,500,000	500,000	-----	5,000,000
5. Transmission lines and substations.....	3,000,000	9,000,000	4,900,000	-----	16,900,000
Total program.....	40,000,000	59,500,000	22,300,000	5,000,000	126,800,000

The Budget proposal contemplated increasing the installed capacity of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the generation of electrical energy by 654,000 kilowatts and the available continuous power output by 415,000 kilowatts. These increases in capacity and output are estimated to be obtained as follows:

	Installed capacity, kilowatts	Continuous output, kilowatts
Douglas Dam.....	70,000	100,000
Fontana Dam.....	200,000	165,000
Watts Bar steam plant, additional unit.....	60,000	50,000
10 additional hydroelectric units at existing dams.....	324,000	100,000
Total.....	654,000	415,000

The Douglas Dam is a new project for flood control and hydroelectric power, located on the French Broad River, near Dandridge, Tenn., in Sevier County, proposed by the Budget estimate to be constructed at a total cost of \$32,000,000. The schedule contemplates that it would be ready for impounding water in February 1943 and that the first generating unit would be installed by September 1943. The Fontana Dam is a new project for flood control and power on the Little Tennessee River, in Graham and Swain Counties, N. C., proposed to be constructed at a total cost of \$50,000,000. The schedule contemplates that it would be ready for impounding water in the spring of 1944 and that the first generating unit would be installed in the fall of 1944.

The additional power to be produced from these dams, the additional unit at the Watts Bar steam plant, and the additional units at existing dams, together with the transmission facilities for interconnection of these projects and units with existing systems of the Tennessee Valley Authority and existing facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority with adjoining systems are predicated upon defense needs for power by the end of 1944.

The defense load in the Tennessee Valley Authority area as outlined to the committee at the time of the first hearing on the present

Budget estimate (September 30, 1941) aggregates 675,000 kilowatts of continuous power and the industries for which this power is estimated to be required and the need of each are found on page 71 of part II of the hearings of this committee on the second supplemental national-defense appropriation bill, 1942, and are as follows:

National-defense power requirements—Average power—Continuous kilowatts

	Kilowatts
Alcoa.....	120, 000
Reynolds Metals.....	19, 000
Reynolds Alloys.....	10, 000
Phosphate plant (Tennessee Valley Authority).....	9, 000
Nitrate plant (Tennessee Valley Authority).....	18, 000
Electro Metallurgical Co.....	30, 000
Monsanto Chemical Co.....	18, 000
Chattanooga munitions plant.....	12, 000
Huntsville munitions plant.....	20, 000
Firm-up Alcoa secondary.....	140, 000
Firm-up Reynolds secondary.....	19, 000
Firm-up phosphate plant (Tennessee Valley Authority), interruptible.....	9, 000
Firm-up Victor secondary.....	5, 000
Firm-up Monsanto secondary.....	10, 000
Government aluminum plant (Reynolds).....	120, 000
Miscellaneous defense requirements.....	65, 000
Losses.....	51, 000
Total.....	675, 000

Of this need the projects now under way by the Tennessee Valley Authority will provide a total of 447,000 kilowatts, leaving a 228,000-kilowatt defense-power deficiency expected to be provided by the projects in the Budget estimate. These projects, however, provide 415,000 kilowatts of continuous power, or 187,000 kilowatts in excess of total known defense-power requirements. This excess of continuous power is predicated upon expansion of defense industry in the area not now projected but which is expected to develop within the next 2 years.

The committee has approved all of the Budget proposal except the Douglas Dam and has eliminated from the total cost estimate of \$126,800,000 the \$32,000,000, on that account and has reduced the present Budget estimate by \$15,000,000 representing the first year's estimated appropriation on account of that project.

The elimination of the Douglas Dam will curtail the total installed generating capacity proposed by the Budget estimate by 70,000 kilowatts, reducing it from 654,000 kilowatts to 584,000 kilowatts, and will curtail the total continuous output by 100,000 kilowatts, reducing the 415,000 kilowatts of continuous output to 315,000 kilowatts.

The 315,000 kilowatts of continuous output will provide a margin of 87,000 kilowatts in excess of the 228,000 kilowatts of continuous defense power deficiency estimated to exist on the basis of the estimated total defense-power needs of 675,000 kilowatts of continuous output.

The margin of 187,000 kilowatts proposed by the estimate, including the power from Douglas project, was not based upon definite requirements. It is speculative as to the expansion that may be anticipated to take place in defense industry in the next 2 years and is not susceptible of being projected at this time. The recommendations of the committee will provide 87,000 kilowatts of excess power toward this unknown need.

The committee has included authority in the appropriation for the development of other steam plants of the Authority to their complete capacity as provided in the original plans of installation. Information was furnished the committee from sources deemed thoroughly reliable that it might be possible to secure generating equipment which could be installed in the Muscle Shoals steam plant at Sheffield, Ala., and, produce from 50,000 to 75,000 kilowatts in that way. While the power produced by steam would be procured at a higher unit cost than hydroelectric power, it would have the advantage of continuous power and of being available within a very limited time for defense needs at a relatively low procurement and installation expense. The committee feels that this and other steam power possibilities are worthy of further study and consideration by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The committee is of the opinion, considering the controversial nature of the Douglas project and the unprojected character of the need for the 100,000 kilowatts to be obtained thereby and the possibility of obtaining some volume of continuous power from steam plants and the development of hydroelectric projects other than the Douglas Dam, that it should be eliminated from the bill at this time.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIRPORTS AND LANDING AREAS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

The sum of \$50,000,000 is recommended for the development of public airports and landing areas deemed necessary for national defense. The sum allowed represents a reduction of \$7,865,300 in the Budget request.

The amount recommended in the bill is a continuance of the program initiated in the act of October 9, 1940. A total of \$140,477,750 has heretofore been appropriated for the development of not to exceed 399 such areas in the United States, its Territories, and possessions. The amount in the bill will raise the total for this purpose to \$190,477,750 and the number of areas to 503. Additions to the program, depending upon military requirements, are expected to cost between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 more.

Projects selected for prosecution must be approved as necessary for the national defense by a board consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce. The projects are recommended only after consultation and cooperation with the War and Navy Departments and no project has been included which does not meet a specific defense objective as established by the armed services. It should be recalled that as a part of the current defense program the Government is providing a vast fleet of combat and noncombat aircraft. These are organized into tactical units for defense purposes and must have landing areas in the regions of the country where they may be concentrated for training or defensive effort.

At the time of the inception of this program there were only 37 airports in the United States sufficient to accommodate the advanced combat aircraft. At the present time this number has been increased to 300 out of the approximately 2,000 airports in the country and the 300 will be increased to 586 with funds now available or provided in the bill. The total program is based largely upon the needs of the Army Air Corps for landing areas for operation and training of the 54 group (first aviation objective) and the committee has been furnished information by the Air Corps of these military necessities.

The funds heretofore granted and those carried in the bill do not meet the requirements which are anticipated for further expansion of the Air Corps to the 84 group (second aviation objective). As these needs are programmed and become more specific additional funds may be necessary.

The development of the landing areas is confined to public fields which after the emergency will be valuable for commercial aviation. Land is furnished by local authority and expenses of maintenance and operation are similarly supplied. The committee has been furnished with a list of the projects proposed, which, at the request of military authorities, is not published.

Existing funds have practically all been committed and in order that there may be no delay in the procurement of sites and prosecution of the work on these areas to integrate their availability in point of time with the needs of the military and naval air requirements, the appropriation is recommended for inclusion in this bill. In making the reduction in the Budget estimate the committee does not indicate a desire to curtail the program or delay the prosecution of the necessary features of it. Additional funds may be required for completion of the projected program and the \$50,000,000 is adequate to carry the work along until an additional increment becomes necessary.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The amount recommended for the Bonneville Power Administration is \$30,000,000. The Administration is the marketing agency for the salable power from the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and is charged with the responsibility of the construction and operation of the necessary transmission facilities for that purpose. The funds provided in the bill are for materials and equipment necessary in the construction of additional transmission lines and substations.

The expedition of furnishing the facilities for generation and transmission of power from these two dams arises from the necessities of the national-defense program. The estimates of power needs of the United States within the next few years for national-defense purposes indicate a requirement of 20,000,000 additional kilowatts of which 3,000,000 kilowatts are expected to be provided in the Pacific Northwest and the Bonneville-Grand Coulee area.

Funds have been provided for the procurement of the full complement of 10 generators at Bonneville Dam and the last of these is expected to be installed by December 1943. Funds likewise have been provided for nine generators at Grand Coulee which will complete installations in the west powerhouse and the last of these is expected to be installed by May 1944. Further installations at Grand Coulee

must await completion of additional powerhouse accommodations. On the basis of the present schedules for the installation of these generators the present generating capacity of 356,400 kilowatts will rise to 1,166,400 by December 1943 and to 1,490,400 kilowatts by May 1944.

The natural deposits of defense raw materials in this area and the accessibility to them of the power facilities of these two large dams make the area ideal for the development of national-defense industries and advantage is being taken of these circumstances to a very extensive degree. Power demands for defense industries are now in excess of the supply. The defense load commitment has risen from 65,000 kilowatts in July, 1940, to 525,000 kilowatts at present and the prospective needs are rapidly accumulating. All power now being generated 24 hours a day is being used and contracts in effect or substantially agreed upon are in excess of the supply.

In order to get the power from the dams to the industries to be served in the area an extensive transmission system is necessary. This consists primarily of a 230,000 volt double-circuit steel transmission grid encircling the entire territory from Grand Coulee Dam to the Puget Sound area, from the Puget Sound area to the Portland, Oreg., area, and then back to Grand Coulee, with the necessary substations, feeder lines, and interconnections.

The provision of the transmission lines is geared in point of time to the installation of the generators and the readiness of those lines to carry the power when it is ready for delivery. The entire cost of the transmission system and substations is \$156,000,000 of which \$60,000,000 has heretofore been appropriated, \$30,000,000 is included in this bill, and leaving \$66,000,000 for future appropriation. The amount included in the accompanying bill is expected to be devoted to the procurement of necessary materials for extension of these lines. The construction of lines requires from 18 to 24 months from the time the money is made available. The \$30,000,000 for materials at this time will enable the Administration to take advantage of purchases and priorities in a market which is rising and which will cost more if purchased later and will enable the Administration to have the lines ready when the power is available at the dams.

Revenues from power from the two dams were \$1,874,444 in the fiscal year 1941. They are estimated at \$6,500,000 for the fiscal year 1942 and at \$10,500,000 for the fiscal year 1943 and are expected to rise to \$22,500,000 in the fiscal year 1947 on the basis of the utilization of the full generating capacity of 1,490,400 kilowatts.

The power investment is estimated at \$322,000,000 consisting of \$156,000,000 for transmission lines, \$51,000,000 power allocation of the cost of Bonneville, and \$115,000,000 power allocation of the cost of Grand Coulee. The Administration estimates that the rate structure is sufficient to provide expenses of operation and amortize this cost over a period of 40 years.

Provision for these transmission lines is recommended by the Office of Production Management to enable the Administration to meet the defense demands at the earliest possible date.

The Government has made provision for a tremendous production program and plants are projected and being projected to manufacture the defense articles needed. Power is the key to production. All of the power-generating facilities have been provided for 1,490,400 kilo-

watts. Failure to make provision for the necessary transmission lines will hinder the defense effort and deprive the Government of the revenue which will start as soon as the power is ready to be taken away from the dams.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The sum of \$3,000,000 is recommended pursuant to a Budget estimate in continuation of the project. This additional sum is for further work in providing the transmission system to carry the power from the Keswick and Shasta Dams to the vicinity of Antioch, Calif., near the load center in the San Francisco Bay region. The total cost of the transmission system is \$23,000,000 toward which \$1,100,000 has been provided in the current Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942. Surveys, the purchase of right-of-way, and preliminary engineering are now under way. The length of the line is approximately 200 miles. The capacity of the system will be 450,000 kilowatts, sufficient to carry the power from the 375,000-kilowatt plant at the Shasta Dam and the 75,000-kilowatt plant at the Keswick Dam. The Office of Production Management has granted high priorities for the construction of these dams and power plants because their power will be needed soon for national-defense industry and it is contemplated that power can be generated in the late months of 1943. The urgency of providing funds now for the transmission system is to insure facilities to take the power away from the dams and to the load center by the time it is ready to be delivered from the powerhouses. The Government's investment in the Central Valley project will approximate \$200,000,000 which in large measure is to be repaid from the sale of power. Repayment from power sales and an adequate supply of power for defense needs in northern and central California depend upon the transmission facilities through which to deliver the power to the markets. The Secretary of the Interior has advised the committee that the provision at this time of additional funds with which to prosecute the construction of the transmission lines is greatly in the public interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Internal Revenue.—The Revenue Act of 1941, approved September 20, 1941, imposes additional duties upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue which were not contemplated when the 1942 appropriations were made. The new law is estimated to provide an additional yearly revenue of \$3,500,000,000 and the Bureau estimates that returns to be handled under the act will show the following increases in these classes: Income tax, 6,108,000 returns, 325,000 liquor and wine floor-stocks returns, 370,000 floor-stocks returns covering tires, tubes, and matches, 2,640,000 additional returns annually on excise taxes, and 32,500,000 returns from the special taxes on motor vehicles, boats, and slot machines.

The amount estimated for the remainder of the current fiscal year for collecting the additional taxes is \$8,938,000, consisting of \$8,638,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau and \$300,000 for departmental stationery for use of the Bureau. The committee recommends

\$4,435,446, consisting of \$4,335,446 for the Bureau and \$100,000 for stationery. The amount eliminated is \$4,502,554, consisting of \$4,302,554 for the Bureau and \$200,000 for stationery, all of which was requested for the collection, during the remainder of the present fiscal year, of the tax on the use of motor vehicles and boats imposed by section 557 of the act. This section imposes taxes each fiscal year on boats of 16 feet or over in length ranging from \$5 to \$200 each, depending upon the length of the boat, and \$5 on each motor vehicle. The law provides that taxes for the five months of the fiscal year 1942 are due on February 1, 1942, which is \$2.09 for each motor vehicle and they are again due on July 1, 1942, for the fiscal year 1943 in the sum of \$5 for each motor vehicle. The act makes the use of the motor vehicle before the tax has been paid a misdemeanor and the violator, upon conviction, is subject to a fine not to exceed \$25 or imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or both. The act also provides that payment of the tax shall be evidenced by a suitable stamp, sticker, or tag which shall be affixed to the motor vehicle and the use of the vehicle without such device appearing on it is a misdemeanor and the violator, upon conviction, is subject to a fine not to exceed \$25.

The number of motor vehicles subject to the tax is 32,000,000. Based on full collection, the amount of revenue for the fiscal year 1942 would be approximately \$70,000,000 and in the fiscal year 1943, \$160,000,000. The Bureau proposed to buy from several firms, lists of all owners of motor vehicles in the United States and outlined to the committee the following proposed procedure:

1. Secure list or record of 32,000,000 motor-vehicle owners with 3 by 5 index cards alphabetically arranged.
2. Cause to be sent to each owner an application to be used in ordering use tax stamp.
3. Receive applications and remittances for stamps. Deposit remittances. Issue stamps, keeping all records under control and stamp account in balance at all times.
4. As stamps are issued withdraw corresponding index cards and place in closed file.
5. Send second notice to all owners who fail to respond to first notice, using as a guide the index cards not withdrawn from live file.
6. When applications are received as the result of second notice, deposit moneys and issue stamps as described above, withdrawing corresponding index cards from live file and interfiling in closed file.
7. Make list of delinquent owners from cards remaining in live file and send to field division for personal contact with delinquent owners.
8. Arrange with State authorities or other sources to keep collectors supplied currently with information in regard to changes in ownership, new purchases of vehicles, etc. Send applications for stamps to new owners, prepare and interfile index cards representing new owners. Withdraw from file index cards of persons ceasing to be vehicle owners.
9. Prior to next July 1, repeat operations.

The act requires the Commissioner to furnish to the Postmaster General a suitable quantity of stamps, stickers, or tags to be distributed to and kept on sale by postmasters in the United States and authorizes the Postmaster General to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Commissioner in their sale. The plan of the Bureau did not include use of this form of collection. The funds requested contemplated a total of 3,460 employees for collection of the tax, consisting of 960 clerical employees and 2,500 field deputies. The duties of the field deputies would be to visit personally delin-

quents who failed to respond after the second notice that the tax was due. Under the method of collection proposed the estimated cost per \$100 of collection of the automobile use tax is \$6.40 as contrasted with an actual cost in a previous fiscal year of 89 cents per \$100 of collection for all types of revenue.

The committee is aware of the difficult problem which has been placed upon the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the collection of the tax and the enforcement of the provisions of the act in the event of nonpayment. The committee, however, is not satisfied with the manner and cost of collection proposed and for that reason has withheld any funds for the motor-vehicle tax until some more economical and feasible method is devised and presented for consideration.

Foreign property control.—The sum of \$2,500,000 is allowed for salaries and other expenses of control of foreign property in the United States and for policing the so-called "blacklist" of approximately 2,200 firms and concerns in Latin America with which no American can have business except under license. Foreign property control now extends to the property in this country of nationals and governments, including central banks, of 32 nations in an aggregate estimated value of approximately \$7,000,000,000, consisting of dollar deposits, earmarked gold, securities, merchandise, real estate, businesses, and many other forms of property. The purpose of the control is to prevent this property from falling into the hands of the aggressor nations and its use to strengthen their financial position and aid in maintenance of their war effort. In the case of China the control was extended in aid of maintaining their own foreign exchange and action was taken at the request of the Chinese Government.

The appropriation made for the current fiscal year is \$1,250,000, which was granted at a time when control only extended to 10 nations. The rapid application of control to property of other nations has exhausted existing funds. The amount allowed is based upon operations to March 31, 1942, as the best estimate which can be made at this time. Those in charge of administration have no sound basis of predicting definitely what the operations will be very far in advance. A large part of the expense is for reimbursement of the Federal Reserve banks for amounts actually expended by them in performing services for the Treasury Department in carrying out the purposes of the law and the President's Executive orders. Considering the magnitude of the administrative task and the extent and ramifications of control of the property in the United States and the policing of the "blacklisted" concerns in Latin America, the committee has approved the Budget estimate and will again review the situation when additional funds are requested to complete the fiscal year.

FLOOD CONTROL AND RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Budget estimates of \$17,600,000 and \$2,700,000, respectively, for general flood control and rivers and harbors are recommended.

The amount of \$17,600,000 for general flood control consists of the following items:

Berlin Reservoir, Mahoning River, Ohio, commencement.....	\$2, 335, 000
Allatoona Reservoir, Etowah River, Ga., commencement.....	3, 000, 000
Norfolk Reservoir, White River, Ark., continuation.....	5, 000, 000

Wolf Creek Reservoir, Cumberland River, Ky, continuation-----	\$3, 100, 000
Fort Gibson Reservoir, Grand River, Okla., commencement-----	2, 335, 000
Burbank Western System, Los Angeles, Calif., commencement-----	1, 830, 000
Total-----	17, 600, 000

The Berlin Reservoir and the Burbank Western System are urged at this time for the protection of essential defense industries against floods. The Berlin Reservoir protects the highly industrialized Mahoning River Valley which includes the manufacturing centers of Warren, Niles, and Youngstown, Ohio, important for steel production. Eight large steel companies are served by the Mahoning River for their industrial water supply. Their combined annual production capacity is 20,590,000 net tons of pig iron, steel ingots, and finished steel. These and other industries use the water of the Mahoning River, which in periods of low water is insufficient to meet full production capacity and in periods of floods are damaging to operations. The construction of the reservoir at a total cost of \$6,450,000 will regulate the flow of the river so as to provide ample water at an even rate for industrial purposes and prevent damage and production delays by floods. The project is recommended by the War Department and the Office of Production Management in the interest of national defense.

The Burbank Western System is a part of the flood control authorized in the basins of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers and Ballona Creek for flood protection in the Los Angeles area. The portion recommended at this time is \$1,830,000 under a total Federal cost for the particular improvement of \$5,921,000. The project is urged at this time by the Army Air Corps for the primary protection of the Lockheed and Vega airplane companies which are engaged in large-scale production of airplanes for military purposes. Production at these plants has been interrupted by floods, and this protection is recommended against a recurrence of stoppage of work by future floods. In addition to these companies, other industrial plants in the area engaged on operations connected with the defense program, will benefit from the protection.

The Allatoona, Norfolk, Wolf Creek, and Fort Gibson Reservoirs are multiple flood-control and power projects. The Norfolk and Wolf Creek projects are already under way. Funds provided in the bill are for continuation of these and for the initiation of the Allatoona and Fort Gibson projects. All of these projects are included in the plans of the Federal Power Commission to provide an adequate power supply for national-defense purposes in the years 1943 to 1946. The projects are recommended at this time by the Office of Production Management in the interest of the defense production program. The letter of the Federal Power Commission will be found in the hearings. The initial installed capacity of each project and the dates of completion are as follows:

Allatoona-----	33,000 kilowatts, 1944
Norfolk-----	60,000 kilowatts, 1944
Fort Gibson-----	30,000 kilowatts, 1944
Wolf Creek-----	125,000 kilowatts, 1946

The sum of \$2,700,000 for rivers and harbors is for additional widening of the channel of the Delaware River. Under appropriations previously made the Delaware River is being provided with a 40-foot

channel to the navy yard at Philadelphia with a width of 800 feet from the yard to Bombay Hook Point and thence 1,000 feet wide to deep water with the exception of certain sections of the channel through rock cuts which is provided at a 400-foot width. The ingress and egress of battleships or other large naval vessels to the League Island Yard through the 400-foot widths is regarded as dangerous by the Navy Department, and the amount allowed is to widen these sections, aggregating approximately 5 linear miles, to the full 800 feet as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The sum of \$7,569,000 is recommended for special protective works in continuation of the present program which has been greatly accelerated. A contract authorization of \$104,000,000 is also allowed for continuation of work on the third lock. The estimated total cost of the third lock is \$277,000,000, toward which \$49,932,000 has been provided in direct appropriations and \$114,000,000 in contract authorizations. The work is done under competitive bidding and the Governor of the Panama Canal advises that granting of the additional contract authorization at this time will permit construction as rapidly and economically as possible and enable him to take advantage of the good progress made by the contractors.

TITLE V—CLASSIFICATION ACT WITHIN-GRADE SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

The sum of \$3,236,327 is recommended for carrying into effect in the several branches of the public service, including the municipal government of the District of Columbia, the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend the Classification Act, as amended," approved August 1, 1941, known as the Mead-Ramspeck Act. The purpose of the act is to provide an orderly and systematic method of within-grade salary advancements for personnel falling within the purview of the Classification Act. It is the culmination of an exhaustive study made by the Bureau of the Budget at the request of the Committee on Appropriations, followed by a complete report and recommendation for legislation which was referred to the Committee on the Civil Service, and resulting in the enactment of the law above referred to. Prior to this act advancements within grades have not been based upon any uniform policy or made according to any standard procedure of equity and justice as between the employees in the same agency or as between employees in different agencies.

The new law provides a definite scale of advancement within grades based upon efficiency ratings and at stated intervals depending upon the grade and rate of pay of the employee. The advancements, under the law, are to be effective at the commencement of the quarter next following the date upon which the employee attains the status prescribed by the law. The first advancements were due on October 1, 1941, but have not been made, pending consideration of the estimates presented in connection with this bill.

The amount recommended in the bill, \$3,236,327, is only part of the cost for the fiscal year 1942. The total estimated cost for this fiscal

year, commencing as of October 1, is \$11,612,894. The Bureau of the Budget has reviewed every appropriation involved, approximately 700, and has found that \$8,376,567 can be absorbed from existing appropriations, leaving a total to be appropriated at this time of \$3,236,327.

While the first advances under the law were due on October 1, 1941, they were withheld, at the request of the committee which was transmitted to the various agencies of the Government through the Bureau of the Budget, until consideration could be given to estimates of the appropriations necessary to place all agencies on an equal basis of consideration and treatment. This letter was sent on September 25, 1941, and all agencies except one have accordingly withheld any action. In the meantime, however, in a decision rendered to the Librarian of Congress on October 14, 1941, the Comptroller General of the United States has ruled that the advancements provided by the law are mandatory and that if an employee otherwise meets the terms and conditions of the statute he is entitled as a matter of right to the periodic advancement in salary in his grade. The situation therefore exists that those employees, whose advancements can be financed with the \$8,376,567 of appropriations under which they can be absorbed, will, under the provisions of the law and the Comptroller General's decision, receive their advancements retroactively as of October 1, although no further appropriations may be made. Those employees whose advancements depend upon the appropriation of the pending \$3,236,327 will, under the Comptroller General's decision, be entitled to their advancements as a matter of right and the agencies will be obliged to pay the new rate so long as their existing funds may last. The financing of the deficiency thus created without the pending appropriation would have to be met by the agency by resorting to some method of curtailment involving elimination or furlough of personnel in order to meet the unfinanced added cost. This would work an injustice and hardship upon employees through no fault of their own and bring about a condition which unquestionably was not intended by Congress in the enactment of the law.

The committee is advised that estimates of those benefiting from the provisions of the act in the fiscal year 1942 total 223,332, of whom 59,234 are in the District of Columbia and 164,098 in the field. Of this total number 159,041 are estimated to be eligible as of October 1 last, 33,756 will become eligible on January 1 next, and 30,535 will become eligible on April 1. The increments of increase are \$60, \$100, \$200, and \$250, occurring once every 18 months if the employee attains the appropriate efficiency rating and is in a grade where the increase increments are \$60 or \$100 and once every 30 months if the employee attains the appropriate efficiency rating and is in a grade where the increase increments are \$200 or \$250. The increases are not allowable if the employee has during the period received an equivalent increase from any cause.

Of the 223,332 to receive such advancements during the fiscal year 1942, it is estimated that 95 percent fall in the groups of increases of \$60 and \$100 per annum, 4.6 percent in the groups receiving \$200, and four-tenths of 1 percent in the groups receiving \$250; 65 percent of those receiving increases under the new law will be in salary grades of \$2,000 or less.

Under the haphazard method of salary advancement which has prevailed heretofore, the average within-grade advancement for a typical fiscal year, 1939, was \$130, while under the provisions of the new law the average of all within-grade advancements during 1942 would be \$80. A comparison of these two figures indicates that in the absence of a statutory regulation as to frequency of advancements and the question of entitlement of all classes of employees, the salary increases in the past within grades have been granted in larger proportion to those in the upper brackets than they have to those in the lower brackets. The new law reverses this condition.

The initiation of an automatic advancement plan for personnel under the Classification Act is not new to the Federal service. It has prevailed for many years in the Postal Service for large groups of employees where the advancements automatically occur each year until the employee reaches the maximum salary rate of the grade. It also prevails to a limited extent in a number of other services and has been a settled policy for a long time in the military and naval commissioned services.

While the act specifically extends to the groups of employees falling within the scope of the Classification Act, it has been extended by Executive order of the President, dated August 5, 1941, to employees whose salaries are classified under the schedules prescribed by Executive Order No. 6746 of June 21, 1934. This action has the effect of bringing these groups within the limitations prescribed by Public Act No. 200 as well as within the benefits prescribed. All of the agencies affected by the two Executive orders referred to have sufficient funds in hand to make these advancements in the fiscal year 1942 with the exception of \$820 which is included in the total of \$3,236,327 recommended. Included also in this latter sum is the amount of \$11,618 for the Judiciary to provide advancements for a small group of employees not directly covered by the act but incorporated to place them on the same basis of equality of treatment as other civilian personnel in other agencies of the Government. With the exception of the \$820 and the \$11,618, all of the remainder of the \$3,236,327 is required on account of personnel directly included under the schedules of the Classification Act and affected by the automatic promotion findings of the Comptroller General.

The committee desires to call attention to one feature of the new system. The automatic advancements can only be received upon the attainment of an appropriate efficiency rating by the employee. The responsibility of the rating officer under the automatic promotion law enters a new phase. With the promotion of each individual employee dependent upon the degree of the efficiency rating the human factor becomes the crucial element in the operation of the system. The committee hopes that consideration will be given to methods that will insure for the efficiency rating system the fullest measure of integrity and protection against discrimination or favoritism in bestowing the ratings. The success of the automatic promotion system depends vitally upon a sound procedure that will command the respect of the employees and give to the Congress the confidence that promotions are made upon a thoroughly impartial and justifiable basis. Employee protection is already assured by law through appeal boards set up as the law prescribes for the benefit of employees who are not satis-

fied with the ratings received. The protection of the public interest also should be provided through the institution of adequate administrative procedure.

Provision is made to give effect to the appropriations recommended by waiving limitations in current appropriation acts on the amounts for personal services to the extent required to make the advancements and also to make the amounts recommended in the bill and existing current appropriations affected by the advancements available to make payments from October 1 last, as provided by the act and the Comptroller General's decision.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SETTLEMENT OF LEGAL CLAIMS UNDER EMERGENCY RELIEF APPROPRIATION ACTS

The committee has included as section 602 of the bill provision for the payment of legal claims arising under various Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 to 1939, inclusive. The section makes provision only for the payment of legal claims and its only purpose is simplification of procedure.

The balances in appropriations under the acts mentioned aggregate \$26,287,757.81. These amounts have ceased to be available for disbursement. Obligations exist under them which have not been paid and which are lawfully subject to consideration, adjustment, and recommendation for payment by the General Accounting Office. The committee is advised that the potential obligations in claims against these sums amount at this time to \$1,317,958.58 and that additional claims may require a total of not to exceed \$1,500,000. The section restores the sum of \$1,500,000 of these balances to the books and makes it a single liquidation fund for the payment of these claims as and when adjusted and recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Comptroller General for payment.

The claims which may be paid are those which are under obligations that arose at the time the various appropriations were available for obligation and would have been paid during the period of availability of the original funds if they had been presented and adjudicated on time. The funds having lapsed, the normal procedure permits the consideration and allowance of the claims by the Comptroller General but requires their scheduling by him, certification by him through the Treasury Department and Bureau of the Budget to Congress, and a new appropriation for the payment of each individual claim on the schedule.

Under the method proposed by section 602 a liquidation fund of \$1,500,000 is set up by restoring to the books that amount from these balances for the payment of the claims as and when approved by the Comptroller General. The simplified procedure will expedite settlement, reduce the accounting and certification procedure, and expedite handling and payment.

Full protection is afforded the Government. No claim can be paid that would not be allowable under the normal method of procedure. All of the claims must be those which under the law arose by obligation of the particular relief appropriation affected during the time it

was available for obligation. They must be considered and adjusted by the Comptroller General under the proposed method just as effectually and fully as they would have been under normal procedure. The only difference is in the method of providing the appropriation from which they may be paid.

The change recommended by section 602 is applicable only to the groups of claims specified. It is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller General, and the Bureau of the Budget, and all three agencies have collaborated in the preparation and recommendation of the section.

DAVID LASSER

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, approved July 1, 1941, contains a provision that none of the funds appropriated in that act may be paid to David Lasser. This limitation was placed in the bill on the floor of the House and was not included by the committee in the bill as reported.

On August 1, 1941, Representative Flannagan introduced H. R. 5477 which provides for the repeal of this prohibition and that bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations which had considered the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act.

The committee has held hearings on H. R. 5477 at which Mr. Flannagan, Mr. Lasser, and Mr. Millard W. Rice appeared. The committee recommends to the membership of the House a reading of this testimony.

David Lasser is an American citizen born at Baltimore. At the age of 15 he enlisted in the armed forces in the first World War, saw service in France, was gassed, returned to the United States, was rehabilitated and educated at the expense of the United States at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a member of the Disabled American Veterans, an organization of World War veterans, which he joined in June or July of this year. Mr. Lasser's full history as related by him is contained in the hearings.

The following is an excerpt from his statement to the committee:

It should be made clear at the outset that I come before this committee in no spirit of malice. I credit those who initiated the action against me with the same sincerity that I claim for myself. My feeling is that their action was based upon a misunderstanding which I would have been glad to have cleared up earlier had the opportunity been available.

Let me repeat, as I have done on many occasions, that I am not a Communist; I never have been and I never would be. I have no sympathy for the Communist philosophy; and between their ideology and my own there is an unbridgeable gap. Instead of being "contaminated" by association with some Communists, as has been charged, I have rather been eternally inoculated against them.

Mr. Lasser was president of the Workers' Alliance, an organization of the needy unemployed. It was organized in 1935 and Mr. Lasser states that when it became Communist dominated, failing to rid it of Communist influence, he left the organization and formed the American Security Union. The following excerpt is from the report of the Dies committee (House Report No. 1, 77th Cong., January 3, 1941) (page 22):

Another of the important People's Front units was the Workers' Alliance. At one time in its history, the alliance had an actual dues-paying membership

of 600,000. It had an influential lobby in Washington, and claimed to be the only Government-recognized bargaining agency for the unemployed. The alliance became so bold that it took physical possession of the State capitals in New Jersey and Wisconsin. Our committee kept the spotlight of publicity turned upon the Workers' Alliance. Finally, its influence was destroyed when it became apparent to all that its control was in the hands of the agents of Moscow. Its non-Communist element withdrew under the leadership of David Lasser in June of this year, and today the Workers' Alliance is a mere shadow of its former self—without influence anywhere and completely discredited.

While Mr. Lasser was president of the American Security Union he left that organization to accept a position with the Work Projects Administration. His employment with that agency is reported as satisfactory and efficient. It was severed by the provision of law which is recommended for repeal.

Personal legislation of the character enacted in Mr. Lasser's case is rare. It was taken, the committee feels, without sufficient previous consideration and in recommending the repeal of the limitation opportunity is provided for reconsideration of what many feel has been an injustice to Mr. Lasser. He states that the legislation has made it difficult for him to secure other employment. This is a natural consequence. Congress has by law cast a damaging reflection upon Mr. Lasser. The committee feels, in view of the statements that have been presented by Mr. Lasser, Mr. Flannagan, and others, and in view of the report of the Dies committee, that the House should have an opportunity to reconsider the matter.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any general appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 6, in connection with the Army of the Philippines:

* * * *which shall be available for payment to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines upon its written request, either in advance of or in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual cost, as authorized by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of said organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by Philippine law and regulations, and of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be restored to the Emergency Fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced therefrom: Provided, That any expenditures heretofore or hereafter made from said appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President" for the purposes and in the manner authorized under this heading in this Act, are hereby authorized and validated: Provided, further, That any appropriation for the Military Establishment may be applied to the purposes aforesaid subject to reimbursement by transfer from this appropriation of the value of such property or service as may have been or may thereafter be applied to such purposes and any amount so transferred shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of the appropriation so reimbursed during the fiscal year in which such amount was received and the ensuing fiscal year.*

On page 7:

SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public, No. 11). The value of

defense articles disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

On page 9:

Provided, That the provision relating to defense installations on Government or privately owned merchant vessels contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, under the appropriation for Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels is hereby repealed; Provided further, That the appropriation Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels shall be credited and this appropriation charged for any expenditures heretofore made on account of defense installations on Government or privately owned merchant vessels under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, and under the appropriation Alterations to Naval Vessels contained in Title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

On page 10, in connection with appropriations for the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy:

* * * and, in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may, prior to July 1, 1942, enter into contracts for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of \$140,000,000.

On page 10:

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS—Construction and machinery: In addition to the objects specified under this heading in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, this appropriation shall be available for the construction or acquisition and conversion of not to exceed four hundred small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as authorized in Public Law 323, Seventy-seventh Congress, at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000,000

On page 18, in connection with the appropriation for access roads:

* * * and in addition thereto authority is granted during the continuance of such, to enter into contracts for the above purposes in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate \$50,000,000.

On page 29:

Construction, additional facilities, Panama Canal: In addition to the contract authorization in the amount of \$79,000,000 contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, the Governor of the Panama Canal may, when authorized by the Secretary of War, make or authorize the making of contracts prior to July 1, 1943, for or on account of the construction of additional facilities for the improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), in an amount not to exceed \$104,000,000.

On pages 47 and 48, in connection with title V:

The restrictions, contained in appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year 1942, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation under said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882: Provided, That all appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject to the provisions of said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882, shall be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the payment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1, 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and employees became, or will become, eligible for such advancements in accordance with said Act and Executive Orders: Provided further, That the head of any department, establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation title administered by him to any subappropriation included under such title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to meet expenditure for within-grade salary advancements in accordance with the provisions of said Act or Executive Orders.

On page 48:

SEC. 601. The second proviso of section 1 (a) of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, which reads: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of David Lasser", is hereby repealed.

SEC. 602. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available in subsection (b) of this section such claims as are certified to him by the Comptroller General of the United States which were otherwise properly payable under the provisions of the following Acts: Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115); the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1608), as amended by title I of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50 Stat. 10); the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 352), as amended by the Act of March 2, 1938 (52 Stat. 83); and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 809), as amended by the joint resolutions of February 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 507), and April 13, 1939 (53 Stat. 578).

(b) The sum of \$1,500,000 of the unexpended balances which have been carried to surplus fund under the provisions of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), together with obligated balances not yet carried to surplus as of June 30, 1941, of the funds appropriated under the provisions of the Acts cited in subsection (a), which have lapsed and are no longer available for expenditure is hereby reappropriated and shall be established under an appropriation entitled "Emergency relief liquidation fund" which shall constitute one fund and remain available until expended only for the payment of the claims referred to in subsection (a): Provided, That any sums received subsequent to the effective date of this section by any agency of the United States representing repayments or recoveries of funds disbursed out of amounts allocated or made available pursuant to any of the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a) and which have lapsed for expenditure purposes, shall forthwith be covered into the general fund of the Treasury under appropriate nonrevenue symbols and titles, except those repayments and recoveries which the Congress has specifically authorized to be deposited to trust funds and revolving funds.

(c) This section shall become effective on the first day of the month next following the date of the enactment of this Act.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

[All items are for fiscal year 1942 except as otherwise indicated]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1942	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT			
	MILITARY ACTIVITIES			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR			
441	Contingencies of the Army-----	\$24, 800	\$24, 800	-----
441	Expediting production-----	388, 000, 000	263, 000, 000	1—\$125, 000, 000
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	388, 024, 800	263, 024, 800	1—125, 000, 000
	GENERAL STAFF CORPS			
441	Military Intelligence activities-----	239, 000	239, 000	-----
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT			
441	Welfare of enlisted men-----	1, 210, 000	1, 210, 000	-----
	FINANCE DEPARTMENT			
441	Pay of the Army-----	314, 000, 000	314, 000, 000	-----
441	Travel of the Army-----	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	-----

441	Claims for damages to and loss of private property-----				
	Total, Finance Department-----	12,000	12,000		
		324,012,000	324,012,000		
	QUARTERMASTER CORPS				
441	Subsistence of the Army-----	104,300,000	104,300,000		
441	Regular supplies of the Army-----	6,900,000	6,900,000		
441	Clothing and equipage-----	13,540,000	13,540,000		
441	Incidental expenses-----	8,645,000	8,645,000		
441	Army transportation-----	307,282,000	148,285,000		² - 158,997,000
441	Military posts-----	437,820,000	434,320,000		-3,500,000
441	Barracks and quarters-----	8,740,000	8,740,000		
	Total, Quartermaster Corps-----	887,227,000	724,730,000		² - 162,497,000
	SIGNAL CORPS				
441	Signal service of the Army-----	256,709,000	239,074,852		³ - 17,634,148
	AIR CORPS				
441	Air Corps, Army-----	779,064,000	779,000,000		-64,000
	MEDICAL DEPARTMENT				
441	Medical and Hospital Department, Army-----	25,168,000	25,168,000		

¹ Transferred to title III.² \$158,997,000 transferred to title III.³ \$17,600,000 transferred to title III.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1942	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT—Continued				
MILITARY ACTIVITIES—Continued				
CORPS OF ENGINEERS				
441	Engineer Service, Army	\$19, 122, 000	\$19, 122, 000	-----
441	Military construction, defense installations	1, 305, 000	1, 305, 000	-----
441	Chorrera and Rio Hato Road, Republic of Panama	500, 000	873, 000	+\$373, 000
	Total, Corps of Engineers	20, 927, 000	21, 300, 000	+373, 000
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT				
441	Ordnance service and supplies, Army	3, 719, 883, 246	2, 464, 984, 000	4 -1, 254, 899, 246
441	Chemical Warfare Service, Army	6, 272, 000	6, 272, 000	-----
CHIEF OF INFANTRY				
441	Infantry school, Fort Benning, Ga	69, 000	69, 000	-----
SEACOAST DEFENSES				
441	Seacoast defenses	9, 564, 000	9, 564, 000	-----
ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES				
441	For all expenses necessary for mobilization, etc	269, 000, 000	269, 000, 000	-----
	Total, title I, War Department, military activities	6, 687, 369, 046	5, 127, 647, 652	6 -1, 559, 721, 394

TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

443 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy-----

50,000

50,000

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

443 Naval emergency fund-----

10,000,000

10,000,000

BUREAU OF SHIPS

443 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships-----

250,000,000

250,000,000

443 Defense installations on merchant vessels-----

120,000,000

120,000,000

Total, Bureau of Ships-----

370,000,000

370,000,000

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

428 Care of the dead-----

100,000

100,000

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

428 Aviation, Navy-----

6309,720,000

6309,720,000

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

443 Construction and machinery-----

(7)

(7)

Total, title II, Navy Department-----

689,870,000

689,870,000

4 Transferred to title III.

5 \$1,556,496,246 transferred to title III.

6 And contract authorization of \$140,000,000.

7 Contract authorization of \$300,000,000.

8 And contract authorization of \$440,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1942	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
	TITLE III—DEFENSE AID (LEND-LEASE*)			
13 441	Ordnance and ordnance stores, etc.....	(9)	9 \$830, 507, 246	+ \$830, 507, 246
13 441	Tanks, armored cars, motor vehicles, etc.....	(10)	10 583, 139, 000	+ 583, 139, 000
13 441	Miscellaneous military and naval equipment.....	(11)	11 17, 850, 000	+ 17, 850, 000
13 441	Facilities and equipment, etc.....	(12)	12 125, 000, 000	+ 125, 000, 000
	Total, title III, defense aid.....	(13)	13 1, 556, 496, 246	+ 1, 556, 496, 246
	TITLE IV—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
398	Convention for the Interchange of Publications with the American Republics.....	\$152, 679	-----	— 152, 679
	JUDICIAL			
	SUPREME COURT			
413	Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings.....	25, 000	25, 000	-----

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

S. Doc. 117	Relief of populations abroad-----	50,000,000	35,000,000	-15,000,000
442	Defense housing, temporary-----	15,000,000	10,000,000	-5,000,000
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	65,000,000	45,000,000	-20,000,000

⁹ Estimate for this item submitted under War Department, title I, and deducted from items thereunder as follows:
 Ordnance and ordinance stores-----\$827,177,246
 Army transportation (rail)-----3,330,000

¹⁰ Estimate for this item submitted under War Department, title I, and deducted from items thereunder as follows:
 Ordnance and ordinance stores-----830,507,246
 Army transportation (motor)-----427,722,000
 Army transportation (rail)-----153,162,000
 -----2,255,000

¹¹ Estimate for this item submitted under War Department, title I, and deducted from items thereunder as follows:
 Signal Service-----583,139,000
 Army transportation (rail)-----17,600,000
 -----250,000

¹² Estimate for this item submitted under War Department, title I, and deducted from item for expediting production in the sum of \$125,000,000.

¹³ Estimates for these items submitted under War Department, title I, and all deducted therefrom and transferred to this title.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1942	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE IV—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES				
BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION				
444	Salaries and expenses	\$246, 500		— \$246, 500
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION				
418	Extension of civil service	781, 560	\$781, 560	
418	Salaries and expenses	381, 395	250, 000	— 131, 395
418	Printing and binding	10, 000	8, 000	— 2, 000
418	National-defense activities	1, 648, 600	1, 392, 000	— 256, 600
	Total, Civil Service Commission	2, 821, 555	2, 431, 560	— 389, 995
FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY				
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION				
397	Salaries and expenses	(14)	(15)	
397	Payment of claims	(16)	(16)	

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR			
408	Salaries, office of the General Counsel-----	15, 900	----- -15, 900
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
372	Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals-----	112, 500	75, 000 -37, 500
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL			
389	Salaries-----	13, 365	8, 900 -4, 465
ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL			
410	Salaries and expenses-----	40, 000	40, 000 -----
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	181, 765	123, 900 ----- -57, 865
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY			
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION			
446	Access roads-----	¹⁷ 75, 000, 000	¹⁷ 74, 600, 000 -400, 000
446	Flight strips-----	10, 000, 000	5, 000, 000 -5, 000, 000
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	¹⁷ 85, 000, 000	¹⁷ 79, 600, 000 -5, 400, 000 -----
NATIONAL ARCHIVES			
386	Salaries and expenses-----	84, 710	73, 500 ----- -11, 210

¹⁴ \$1,500,000 of Federal Housing funds made available for administrative expenses.¹⁵ \$1,366,453 of Federal Housing funds made available for administrative expenses.¹⁶ \$2,410,000 of Federal Housing funds made available for payment of claims.¹⁷ And contract authorization of \$50,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1942	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE IV—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
	NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
419	Salaries-----	\$57, 300	\$57, 300	-----
419	Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	365, 000	365, 000	-----
	Total, National Labor Relations Board-----	422, 300	422, 300	-----
	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY			
376	Additional facilities-----	40, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	-\$15, 000, 000
	Total, independent agencies-----	17 128, 756, 830	17 107, 651, 260	----- - 21, 105, 570
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY			
423	Magnetic and seismological work-----	6, 720	5, 500	- 1, 220
423	Office force-----	37, 000	37, 000	-----
423	Office expenses-----	77, 000	77, 000	-----
423	Aeronautical charts-----	52, 000	52, 000	-----
	Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	172, 720	171, 500	----- - 1, 220

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION			
423	Salaries and general expenses-----	133, 000	125, 000
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR AND CIVIL AERONAUTICS			
433	Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport-----	86, 280	84, 000
433	Development of landing areas-----	57, 865, 300	50, 000, 000
	Total, Civil Aeronautics-----	57, 951, 580	50, 084, 000
WEATHER BUREAU			
433	Observations, warnings, and general weather service-----	209, 145	190, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	58, 466, 445	50, 570, 500
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
388	Printing and binding-----	10, 000	10, 000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS			
429	Expenses of the Commission-----	3, 000	3, 000
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION			
429	Construction, operation and maintenance, power transmission system-----	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000

¹⁷ And contract authorization of \$50,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (--) in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate, fiscal year 1942	Amount recommended in bill, fiscal year 1942	Increase (+) or de- crease (--) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE IV—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
429	Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock.....	\$150,000	-----	—\$150,000
429	Suppressing forest fires.....	80,000	\$80,000	-----
429	Construction and repair, Colville, Wash.....	35,000	25,000	—10,000
S. Doc. 83	Education of natives in Alaska.....	50,000	50,000	-----
S. Doc. 83	Medical relief in Alaska.....	15,000	15,000	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	330,000	170,000	—160,000
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
429	Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project.....	150,000	-----	—150,000
388	Central Valley project.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES—TERRITORY OF ALASKA				
429	Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road.....	18 500,000	19 500,000	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	33,993,000	33,683,000	—310,000

422	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Lands Division-----	1, 000, 000	750, 000	— 250, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Division of Public Contracts, salaries and expenses (national defense) -	116, 000	75, 000	— 41, 000
412	Post Office Department OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL Domestic Air-Mail Service-----	20, 629	18, 000	— 2, 629
416	DEPARTMENT OF STATE International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, special and technical investigations-----	11, 600	11, 600	-----
421	TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property control-----	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
438	DIVISION OF PRINTING Stationery, Treasury Department-----	300, 000	100, 000	— 200, 000
434	BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE Collecting the internal revenue, salaries and expenses----- Total, Treasury Department-----	8, 638, 000 11, 438, 000	4, 335, 446 6, 935, 446	— 4, 302, 554 — 4, 502, 554

¹⁸ And limit of cost increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

¹⁹ And limit of cost increased from \$1,500,000 to \$1,800,000.

TITLE V—CLASSIFICATION ACT, ETC., SALARY ADVANCEMENTS			
427	Salary advancements in accordance with Public Law No. 200, 77th Cong., etc-----	3, 236, 327	3, 236, 327
	Grand total, titles I, II, III, IV, and V-----	²² 7, 707, 324, 556	²² 7, 649, 839, 031
			----- -57, 485, 525

²⁰ Contract authorization of \$104,000,000.

²¹ And contract authorizations of \$154,000,000.

²² And contract authorizations of \$594,000,000.

○

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 3, 1941

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill ; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
- 5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
- 6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. For additional amounts for appropriations for the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified under said heads respectively in that Act, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

For contingencies of the Army, \$24,800, which shall be available for the actual and necessary expenses, as may be determined and approved by the Secretary of War, of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army on special duty in foreign countries.

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

For expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense, \$263,000,000.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

For miscellaneous expenses requisite for and incident to the military intelligence activities of the Army and maintenance of the military attachés, including observers of the Military Intelligence Division abroad, \$239,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$5,000 upon the expenses of officers of

1 the Army on duty abroad under this head in the Military
2 Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed.

3 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

4 WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

5 For welfare of enlisted men, \$1,210,000.

6 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

7 PAY OF THE ARMY

8 For pay of the Army, \$314,000,000.

9 TRAVEL OF THE ARMY

10 For travel of the Army, \$10,000,000.

11 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

12 For claims for damages to or loss of private property,
13 \$12,000.

14 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

15 SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

16 For subsistence of the Army, \$104,300,000.

17 REGULAR SUPPLIES OF THE ARMY

18 For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,900,000.

19 CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

20 For clothing and equipage, \$13,540,000.

21 INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

22 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$8,645,000.

23 ARMY TRANSPORTATION

24 For Army transportation, \$148,285,000: *Provided*, That
25 the provisions of section 302 (c) of the Treasury and Post

1 Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, shall not apply
2 to vehicles under the jurisdiction of the War Department, used
3 for military activities.

4 MILITARY POSTS

5 For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances
6 at military posts, \$434,320,000.

7 BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND

8 UTILITIES

9 For barracks and quarters and other buildings and utili-
10 ties, \$8,740,000.

11 SIGNAL CORPS

12 SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

13 For Signal Service of the Army, \$239,074,852.

14 AIR CORPS

15 AIR CORPS, ARMY

16 For Air Corps, Army, \$779,000,000, of which not to
17 exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for the payment of obli-
18 gations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1,
19 1939.

20 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ARMY

21 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

22 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$25,-
23 168,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

For Engineer Service, Army, \$19,122,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

For military construction, defense installations, \$1,305,-
000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

CHORRERA AND RIO HATO ROAD, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

To enable the United States to cooperate with the
Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of
a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic
of Panama, fiscal year 1942, \$873,000, to remain available
until expended and to be additional to the appropriation for
this purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
1939.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

ORDNANCE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, ARMY

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$2,464,-
984,000.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$6,272,000.

CHIEF OF INFANTRY

INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

For Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, \$69,000.

SEACOAST DEFENSES

For seacoast defenses, \$9,564,000, of which \$7,959,852 shall remain available until expended.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

For all expenses necessary for the mobilization, operation, and maintenance of the Army of the Philippines, including expenses connected with calling into the service of the armed forces of the United States the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and expenditures incident to pay, allowances, operation, maintenance, and other activities of units and personnel of said organized military forces, and for the emergent mobilization and training of such forces, may be made without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of or accounting for funds of the United States but shall be expended and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the President of the United States, \$269,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, which shall be available for payment to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines upon its written request, either in advance of or in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual cost, as authorized by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of

1 said organized military forces of the Government of the Com-
2 monwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine
3 Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by
4 Philippine law and regulations, and of which not to exceed
5 \$15,000,000 may be restored to the Emergency Fund for the
6 President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation
7 Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced
8 therefrom: *Provided*, That any expenditures heretofore or
9 hereafter made from said appropriation "Emergency Fund for
10 the President" for the purposes and in the manner authorized
11 under this heading in this Act, are hereby authorized and
12 validated: *Provided further*, That any appropriation for the
13 Military Establishment may be applied to the purposes afore-
14 said subject to reimbursement by transfer from this appro-
15 priation of the value of such property or service as may have
16 been or may thereafter be applied to such purposes and any
17 amount so transferred shall be available for expenditure for
18 the purposes of the appropriation so reimbursed during the
19 fiscal year in which such amount was received and the ensu-
20 ing fiscal year.

21

GENERAL PROVISION

22

23 SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the
24 interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of
25 War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or other-
wise dispose of, to the government of any country whose de-

1 fense the President deems vital to the defense of the United
 2 States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated
 3 for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, in
 4 accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941
 5 (Public, No. 11). The value of defense articles disposed of
 6 in any way under authority of this paragraph shall not exceed
 7 \$500,000,000.

8 SEC. 103. This title may be cited as "Title III, Mili-
 9 tary Appropriation Act, 1942".

10 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
 12 the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942,
 13 to be supplemental, and, in addition, to the appropriations in
 14 the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects
 15 and subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein,
 16 and except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

18 Miscellaneous Expenses, Navy: For the temporary em-
 19 ployment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
 20 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
 21 or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6,
 22 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$50,000.

23 NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

24 Naval Emergency Fund, including local defense and fleet
 25 training schools and equipment and services therefor, fleet

1 landings, and navigational aids, \$10,000,000, to remain avail-
 2 able until expended.

3 BUREAU OF SHIPS

4 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$250,000,000.

5 Defense Installations on Merchant Vessels: For the pro-
 6 curement of the necessary materials and for the provision of
 7 defense installations on Government-owned or privately
 8 owned merchant vessels, \$120,000,000, to remain available
 9 until expended: *Provided*, That the provision relating to
 10 defense installations on Government or privately owned mer-
 11 chant vessels contained in the Naval Appropriation Act,
 12 1942, under the appropriation for Increase and Replacement
 13 of Naval Vessels is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That
 14 the appropriation Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels
 15 shall be credited and this appropriation charged for any
 16 expenditures heretofore made on account of defense installa-
 17 tions on Government or privately owned merchant vessels
 18 under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942,
 19 and under the appropriation Alterations to Naval Vessels
 20 contained in Title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the
 21 fiscal year 1941.

22 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

23 Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation of Naval Person-
 24 nel: The restriction against the employment of enlisted men
 25 in officers' quarters and messes under said heading is hereby

1 amended by excepting from said restriction officers' messes
2 at over-seas bases, including Alaska, and mobile hospitals.

3 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1942:

4 This appropriation shall be available for payments to the
5 Maritime Commission for charter and hire of cargo vessels
6 when manned by other than naval personnel.

7 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

8 Care of the Dead, \$100,000, of which amount \$10,000
9 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
10 during the fiscal year 1941.

11 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

12 Aviation, Navy: For new construction and procurement
13 of aircraft and equipment, spare parts and accessories, \$309,-
14 720,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may,
15 prior to July 1, 1942, enter into contracts for the production
16 and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare
17 parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of
18 \$140,000,000.

19 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

20 Construction and machinery: In addition to the objects
21 specified under this heading in the Naval Appropriation Act,
22 1942, this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
23 tion or acquisition and conversion of not to exceed four
24 hundred small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as

1 authorized in Public Law 323, Seventy-seventh Congress,
2 at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000,000.

3 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as "Title V, Naval
4 Appropriation Act, 1942".

5 TITLE III—DEFENSE AID

6 SEC. 301. To enable the President, through such depart-
7 ments or agencies of the Government as he may designate,
8 further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the
9 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and
10 for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor,
11 the following sums for the following respective purposes,
12 namely:

13 (a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise,
14 of defense articles, information, and services, for the govern-
15 ment of any country whose defense the President deems vital
16 to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof,
17 including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as
18 follows:

19 (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
20 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
21 ponents thereof, \$830,507,246.

22 (3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
23 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
24 \$583,139,000.

1 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
2 plies, and materials, \$17,850,000.

3 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-
4 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
5 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
6 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
7 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$125,000,000.

8 (b) In all, \$1,556,496,246, to remain available until
9 June 30, 1943.

10 (c) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be addi-
11 tional to, and consolidated with, the appropriations for the
12 same purposes contained in section 1 (a) of the Defense Aid
13 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and section 101 (a)
14 of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942,
15 and the proviso in section 101 (f) of such latter Act shall
16 be applicable to such consolidated appropriations.

17 SEC. 302. Any defense article procured pursuant to this
18 title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use
19 of such department or agency of the United States as the
20 President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a
21 foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the Presi-
22 dent the defense of the United States will be best served
23 thereby.

24 SEC. 303. This title may be cited as the "Second Defense
25 Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942".

1 TITLE IV—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 THE JUDICIARY

3 SUPREME COURT

4 Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings: For all
5 expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States to pro-
6 vide for expenses of such advisory committee as may be
7 appointed by the Court to assist it in the preparation of
8 rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to
9 criminal cases, pursuant to the Act entitled “An Act to give
10 the Supreme Court of the United States authority to pre-
11 scribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect
12 to proceedings in criminal cases prior to and including ver-
13 dict, or finding or plea of guilty”, approved June 29, 1940
14 (54 Stat. 688), including personal services in the District
15 of Columbia and elsewhere and printing and binding, to be
16 expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may direct,
17 including such per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses
18 for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10
19 per day, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, \$25,000.

20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21 FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

22 To enable the President through such agency or agen-
23 cies as he may designate to purchase exclusively in the

1 United States and to transport, and to distribute as herein-
2 after provided, medical, agricultural, and other supplies for
3 the relief of men, women, and children, who have been
4 rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or invasion,
5 fiscal year 1942, \$35,000,000, including the cost of such
6 purchases, the transportation to point of distribution, and
7 distribution, administrative and other costs, but not including
8 any administrative expense incurred by any nongovern-
9 mental agency: *Provided*, That when so purchased, such
10 materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed
11 by the President through the American Red Cross or such
12 governmental or other agencies as he may designate: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That any governmental agency so designated
14 to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any
15 such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated
16 to it for such designated purposes without regard to the pro-
17 visions of any other Act: *And provided further*, That on or
18 before June 30, 1942, the President shall submit to the
19 Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures
20 and activities made and conducted under the authority con-
21 tained herein.

22 EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

23 Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable
24 the President of the United States to provide temporary
25 shelter in localities where by reason of national-defense activi-

1 ties a shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including
2 the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this
3 head in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,
4 approved March 1, 1941, \$10,000,000, to remain available
5 until June 30, 1943.

6 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

7 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

8 Extension of civil service: For all necessary expenses to
9 enable the Civil Service Commission to carry out the pro-
10 vision of title I of the Act of November 26, 1940, extending
11 the classified civil service, fiscal year 1942, including the
12 objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
13 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, as supplemented
14 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941", is avail-
15 able, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for printing and
16 binding, \$781,560, to be available until June 30, 1943.

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
18 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
19 1942", including the objects specified in the appropriation
20 for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation
21 Act, 1942, \$250,000.

22 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for all
23 printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, fiscal
24 year 1942, except such printing and binding as is necessary
25 under the headings "Prevention of pernicious political activi-

1 ties", "National defense activities", and "Extension of civil
2 service, fiscal year 1942", \$8,000.

3 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
4 national-defense activities for the fiscal year 1942, including
5 the objects for which the appropriation under this heading
6 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is avail-
7 able, \$1,392,000.

8 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

9 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

10 In addition to the funds made available to the Federal
11 Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the
12 fiscal year 1942 by the Independent Offices Appropriation
13 Act, 1942, \$1,882,353 of the Defense Housing Insurance
14 Fund, created by the act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law
15 24), is hereby made available for such expenses, including
16 the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions speci-
17 fied under this heading in said Independent Offices Appropria-
18 tion Act. The respective amounts of funds of the Federal
19 Housing Administration made available for administrative
20 expenses by said Independent Offices Appropriation Act are
21 hereby decreased and increased as follows: Mutual Mortgage
22 Insurance Fund decreased from \$11,283,000 to \$10,847,100;
23 Housing Insurance Fund decreased from \$1,065,000 to
24 \$750,000; and funds derived from premiums collected under
25 section 2 (f), title I, of the National Housing Act, as

amended, increased from \$1,040,000 to \$1,275,000; total increased from \$13,388,000 to \$14,754,453. The provisions appearing under this heading in the Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to nonadministrative expenses and accountability of the respective funds, are hereby made applicable to all the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1942.

In addition to the funds made available for the payment of losses under insurance granted under sections 2 and 6, title I, of the National Housing Act, not to exceed \$2,410,000 of the funds in the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act shall be available for the payment of such losses.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, fiscal year 1942, \$8,900: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall be chargeable to the District

1 of Columbia as specified under this heading in the Labor-
2 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942.

3 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the
5 purchase of one seven-hundred-and-fifty-horsepower boiler,
6 one one-thousand-five-hundred-kilowatt turbo-generator, one
7 fifty-ton ammonia compressor, all with accessories, and ex-
8 tension and remodeling the present ash system, including the
9 objects specified for this purpose under this heading in the
10 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$40,000,
11 to be derived from pension funds accrued, or which may
12 accrue, prior to November 1, 1941, as authorized by the Act
13 approved February 2, 1909 (24 U. S. C. 165).

14 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

15 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

16 Access roads: For the construction and improvement of
17 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
18 way connections as described in and in accordance with the
19 provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
20 (Public Law 295) and for reimbursement of and transfer
21 to the appropriation for Public Works, Bureau of Yards and
22 Docks, Navy Department, not to exceed \$400,000, on ac-
23 count of expenditures from said appropriation for the pur-
24 poses hereof, \$74,600,000, to remain available during the
25 continuance of the emergency declared by the President

1 on May 27, 1941; and in addition thereto authority is
2 granted, during the continuance of the emergency declared by
3 the President on May 27, 1941, to enter into contracts for
4 the above purposes in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate
5 \$50,000,000.

6 Flight strips: For studies in connection with and the
7 construction of flight strips as described in and in accordance
8 with the provisions of section 8 of the Defense Highway Act
9 of 1941 (Public Law 295), \$5,000,000, to remain available
10 during the continuance of the emergency declared by the
11 President on May 27, 1941.

12 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
14 salaries and expenses, The National Archives, fiscal year
15 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations
16 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices
17 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$73,500.

18 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

19 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, National
20 Labor Relations Board, fiscal year 1942, \$57,300.

21 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all ex-
22 penses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations
23 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in
24 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor
25 in industries under the national-defense program, including

1 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
2 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-
3 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous
4 expenses and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942,
5 \$365,000.

6 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

7 Tennessee Valley Authority fund: For an additional
8 amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, fiscal year
9 1942, for (1) beginning construction of an hydroelectric
10 project on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, North
11 Carolina, (2) installing additional electric generating units
12 with a total rated capacity of approximately three hundred
13 and twenty-four thousand kilowatts in existing hydroelectric
14 projects owned by the Authority, (3) installing an additional
15 steam electric generating unit with a rated capacity of ap-
16 proximately sixty thousand kilowatts in the Watts Bar steam
17 plant and for developing units of other steam plants to their
18 complete capacity as provided in the original plans of installa-
19 tion, (4) purchase or building of transmission facilities needed
20 to connect this project and these units to the existing trans-
21 mission system of the Authority, to interconnect the Author-
22 ity's system with neighboring systems, and to deliver the
23 power produced by this project and these units to the market,
24 and (5) the acquisition of land necessary for and the reloca-
25 tion of highways in connection with the accomplishment of

1 the above project; \$25,000,000, to be available for the admin-
2 istrative objects of expenditure and subject to the conditions
3 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Ap-
4 propriation Act, 1942.

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 Magnetic and seismological work: For an additional
8 amount for continuing magnetic and seismological observa-
9 tions, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
10 this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation
11 Act, 1942, \$5,500.

12 Office force: For an additional amount for personal serv-
13 ices, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942, \$37,000.

14 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-
15 penses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942,
16 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
17 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,000.

18 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for com-
19 pilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1942,
20 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
21 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$52,000.

22 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

23 Salaries and general expenses: For an additional amount
24 for field salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Marine In-
25 spection and Navigation, fiscal year 1942, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of Com-
2 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$125,000, and the limita-
3 tion prescribed under this head in the Department of Com-
4 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, for payment only of extra
5 compensation for overtime services for which the United
6 States receives reimbursement in accordance with the pro-
7 visions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 345) is hereby
8 increased to \$80,000.

9 The limitation prescribed in the Department of Com-
10 merce Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading "Bureau
11 of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Salaries and general
12 expenses", for payment only of extra compensation for over-
13 time services for which the United States receives reimburse-
14 ment in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11,
15 1938 (52 Stat. 345), as increased in the "Second Deficiency
16 Appropriation Act, 1941", approved July 3, 1941, is hereby
17 further increased to \$73,500.

18 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

19 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
20 port: For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-
21 tion, Washington National Airport, fiscal year 1942, includ-
22 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
23 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$84,000: *Provided*,
24 That the limitation of \$800 for the purchase, cleaning, and
25 repair of uniforms for the guards is hereby increased to
26 \$2,100.

1 Development of landing areas: For an additional amount
 2 for development of landing areas, \$50,000,000, of which
 3 not to exceed \$2,375,000 shall be available for administrative
 4 expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
 5 under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropria-
 6 tion Act, 1942: *Provided*, That the limitation upon the total
 7 number of public airports and other public landing areas in
 8 the program is hereby increased from three hundred and
 9 ninety-nine to five hundred and three.

10

WEATHER BUREAU

11

12 Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For
 13 an additional amount for observations, warnings, and gen-
 14 eral weather service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 15 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 16 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$190,000.

16

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18

19 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 20 printing and binding for the Department of the Interior,
 21 fiscal year 1942, \$10,000.

21

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

22

23 For an additional amount for expenses of the Commis-
 24 sion of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 25 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropria-
 26 tion Act, 1942, \$3,000; and the limitation of \$6,480 on

1 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
 2 the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$6,710.

3 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
 5 power transmission system: For an additional amount for
 6 construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power
 7 transmission system, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 8 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-
 9 priation Act, 1942, \$30,000,000, to remain available until
 10 expended.

11 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

12 Suppressing forest fires on Indian reservations: For an
 13 additional amount for the suppression or emergency preven-
 14 tion of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, fiscal
 15 year 1942, \$80,000.

16 Construction and repair: For an additional amount for
 17 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of school, agency,
 18 hospital, or other buildings and utilities, including the pur-
 19 chase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

20 Colville, Washington: Garage and shop building,
 21 \$25,000, to remain available until completion of the project
 22 when the unobligated balance shall revert to the general fund
 23 of the Treasury.

24 Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives
 25 in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified

1 under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation
2 Act, 1942, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

3 Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for
4 medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the
5 objects specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-
6 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000, to remain available
7 until June 30, 1943.

8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 General fund, construction: For continuation of construc-
10 tion of the Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000,
11 to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in
12 the same manner and for the same objects as specified for
13 projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
14 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal
15 year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be
16 reimbursable under the reclamation law.

17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

18 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

19 Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For
20 an additional amount for the construction of a road and nec-
21 essary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway,
22 Alaska, and all necessary expenses incident thereto,
23 \$500,000, to remain available until expended; and the limi-
24 tation of \$1,500,000 upon the total cost of such work is
25 hereby increased to \$1,800,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Division of Public Contracts, salaries and expenses (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to perform the duties imposed by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), in connection with contracts involving production under the national-defense program, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Domestic Air-Mail Service: For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,

1 fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the
2 limitations specified under this head in the Post Office De-
3 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND

6 GREAT BRITAIN

7 Special and technical investigations: For an additional
8 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
9 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the
10 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
12 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,600.

13 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property control:
16 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, foreign-
17 owned property control, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
18 jects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000.

20 DIVISION OF PRINTING

21 Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional
22 amount for stationery, Treasury Department, fiscal year
23 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
24 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$100,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for expenses of assessing and collecting the internal-revenue taxes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$4,335,446 of which \$290,000 shall be available for printing and binding and \$325,100 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Flood control, general: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,600,000, to remain available until expended.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of projects heretofore authorized, including the objects and purposes and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,700,000.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including

1 the objects and subject to conditions specified under this head
2 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942,
3 \$7,569,000 for continuing the construction of special protec-
4 tive works.

5 Construction, additional facilities, Panama Canal: In
6 addition to the contract authorization in the amount of
7 \$79,000,000 contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
8 propriation Act, 1942, the Governor of the Panama Canal
9 may, when authorized by the Secretary of War, make or
10 authorize the making of contracts prior to July 1, 1943, for
11 or on account of the construction of additional facilities for
12 the improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the
13 Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act approved August
14 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), in an amount not to exceed
15 \$104,000,000.

16 TITLE V—CLASSIFICATION ACT SALARY

17 ADVANCEMENTS

18 For supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
19 June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the Act of
20 August 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 200, Seventy-
21 seventh Congress), amending the Classification Act of 1923,
22 as amended, and Executive Order Numbered 8882, issued
23 September 3, 1941, under the authority of said Act, and on
24 account of Executive Order Numbered 8842, issued August
25 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropria-

1 tions available during said fiscal year under the following
2 appropriation titles, namely:

3 LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

4 For "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942",
5 \$1,178.

6 For "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942", \$2,900.

7 For "Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1942", \$1,650.

8 For "Maintenance, Legislative Garage, 1942", \$150.

9 For "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942",
10 \$2,625.

11 For "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942",
12 \$3,200.

13 For "Capitol Power Plant, 1942", \$2,755.

14 For "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942", \$450.

15 For "Salaries, Library Proper, Library of Congress,
16 1942", \$8,995.

17 For "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
18 1942", \$1,140.

19 For "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
20 1942", \$270.

21 For "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
22 1942", \$2,615.

23 For "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress,
24 1942", \$585.

1 For "Union catalogues, Library of Congress, 1942",
2 \$465.

3 For "Salaries, library buildings, Library of Congress,
4 1942", \$3,240.

5 For "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents,
6 1942", \$6,050.

7 In all, Legislative Establishment, \$38,268.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 For "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1942", \$1,760.

10 For "Care of Supreme Court Building and Grounds,
11 1942", \$390.

12 For "Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
13 Patent Appeals, 1942", \$875.

14 For "Salaries, Court of Claims, 1942", \$1,518.

15 For "Probation System, United States Courts, 1942",
16 \$7,075.

17 In all, The Judiciary, \$11,618.

18 EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

19 For "Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-
20 agement, 1942", \$13,012.

21 For "Salaries and expenses. Board of Tax Appeals,
22 1942", \$4,400.

23 For "Salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
24 Compensation Commission, 1942", \$9,553.

1 For "Federal Power Commission, 1942", \$20,000.

2 For "Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1942",
3 \$185,747.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1942",
5 \$11,382.

6 For "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1942",
7 \$20,310.

8 For "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
9 1942", \$2,273.

10 For "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
11 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942", \$3,090.

12 For "General expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1942",
13 \$4,144.

14 For "Preservation of collections, Smithsonian Institution,
15 1942", \$9,398.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
17 1942", \$642,125.

18 For "Salaries, Office of Administrator, Federal Security
19 Agency, 1942", \$1,737.

20 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and
21 Management, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$2,343.

22 For "Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security
23 Agency, 1942", \$450.

24 For "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Security
25 Agency, 1942", \$8,802.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
2 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$26,315.

3 For "Salaries, Office of Education, 1942", \$4,848.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
5 of Education, 1942", \$3,188.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation,
7 Office of Education, 1942", \$1,280.

8 For "Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, residents of
9 the District of Columbia, Office of Education, 1942", \$600.

10 For "Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security
11 Agency, 1942", \$8,105.

12 For "Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
13 Service, 1942", \$1,605.

14 For "Pay of other employees, Public Health Service,
15 1942", \$3,493.

16 For "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
17 Public Health Service, 1942", \$47,400.

18 For "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health
19 Service, 1942", \$3,260.

20 For "Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
21 Agency, 1942", \$12,605.

22 For "Selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,
23 Social Security Board (national defense), 1942", \$12,445.

24 In all, Executive Office and Independent Establishments,
25 \$1,063,910.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1

2 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1942",
3 \$4,555.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture, 1942", \$22,860.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, De-
7 partment of Agriculture, 1942", \$2,620.

8 For "Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Ag-
9 riculture, 1942", \$215.

10 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Sta-
11 tions, 1942", \$2,684.

12 For "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
13 1942", \$6,300.

14 For "Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1942",
15 \$7,925.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
17 nomics, 1942", \$29,610.

18 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agri-
19 cultural Relations, 1942", \$2,125.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
21 1942", \$117,935.

22 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
23 1942", \$7,172.

24 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
25 1942", \$35,426.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1942",
2 \$161,221.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
4 Chemistry and Engineering, 1942", \$9,533.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
6 Plant Quarantine, 1942", \$49,667.

7 For "White Pine blister rust control, Department of
8 Agriculture, 1942", \$7,560.

9 For "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
10 Service, 1942", \$47,388.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Eco-
12 nomics, 1942", \$3,485.

13 For "Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
14 1942", \$6,765.

15 For "Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
16 culture, 1942", \$1,245.

17 In all, Department of Agriculture, \$526,291.

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1942",
20 \$905.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
22 Domestic Commerce, 1942", \$3,230.

23 For "Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
24 mestic Commerce, 1942", \$2,395.

1 For "Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
2 1942", \$635.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau
4 of the Census, 1942", \$360.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
6 and Navigation, 1942", \$42,825.

7 For "Operation and administration, National Bureau of
8 Standards, 1942", \$2,225.

9 For "Testing, Inspection, and Information Service, Na-
10 tional Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$8,195.

11 For "Research and development, National Bureau of
12 Standards, 1942", \$8,945.

13 For "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Stand-
14 ards, 1942", \$1,166.

15 For "Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-
16 detic Survey, 1942", \$295.

17 For "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942",
18 \$10,910.

19 For "Salaries, Patent Office, 1942", \$30,565.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
21 ment of Commerce, 1942", \$45,280.

22 For "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
23 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1942",
24 \$3,645.

25 In all, Department of Commerce, \$161,576.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of the Interior, 1942,"
3 \$5,000.

4 For "Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
5 terior, 1942", \$4,797.

6 For "Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
7 sions, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,325.

8 For "Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1942", \$45.

9 For "United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
10 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,425.

11 For "Salaries, General Land Office, 1942", \$14,000.

12 For "Salaries and expenses of Land Offices, 1942",
13 \$1,000.

14 For "Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
15 1942", \$300.

16 For "Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942", \$5,000.

17 For "Expenses of organizing Indian corporations, etc.,
18 1942", \$650.

19 For "Administration of Indian forests, 1942", \$4,710.

20 For "Expenses, Sale of timber (reimbursable), 1942",
21 \$1,790.

22 For "Obtaining employment for Indians, 1942", \$500.

23 For "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
24 1942", \$7,000.

25 For "Indian school support, 1942", \$26,525.

- 1 For "Indian boarding schools, 1942", \$15,355.
- 2 For "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1942",
3 \$1,335.
- 4 For "Education of natives of Alaska, 1941-1943",
5 \$3,980.
- 6 For "Conservation of health among Indians, 1942",
7 \$23,705.
- 8 For "Administration of Indian property, 1942",
9 \$25,000.
- 10 For "Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian
11 Service", \$1,455.
- 12 For "Geological Survey, 1942", \$23,980.
- 13 For "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
14 1942", \$3,000.
- 15 For "Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
16 1942", \$9,915.
- 17 For "Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska, 1942",
18 \$165.
- 19 For "Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt
20 limitation)", \$1,000.
- 21 For "Salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
22 Islands, 1942", \$1,000.
- 23 In all, Department of the Interior, \$183,957.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For "Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice, 1942", \$7,000.

For "Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice, 1942", \$6,000.

For "Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice, 1942", \$3,500.

For "Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1942", \$2,500.

For "Protecting interests of the United States in customs matters, 1942", \$1,300.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bond and Spirits Division, Department of Justice, 1942", \$1,700.

For "Examination of judicial offices, 1942", \$600.

For "Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, 1942", \$5,000.

For "Salaries and expenses of District Attorneys, etc., Department of Justice, 1942", \$24,000.

For "Penitentiaries and Reformatories, Maintenance, 1942", \$26,800.

For "Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, 1942", \$2,300.

For "Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, 1942", \$13,900.

For "Prison camps, maintenance, 1942", \$1,800.

1 For "Medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
2 1942", \$4,200.

3 In all, Department of Justice, \$100,600.

4 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Con-
6 tracts, Department of Labor, 1942", \$3,195.

7 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
8 1942", \$3,590.

9 For "Occupational outlook survey, Bureau of Labor Sta-
10 tistics (national defense), 1942", \$1,480.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, 1942",
12 \$3,825.

13 For "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
14 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$2,723.

15 For "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
16 Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$6,332.

17 For "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1942",
18 \$895.

19 In all, Department of Labor, \$22,040.

20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 (Out of the postal revenues)

22 For "Salaries, Office of Postmaster General, 1942",
23 \$1,585.

24 For "Salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
25 eral, 1942", \$6,565.

1 For "Salaries, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster
2 General, 1942", \$6,100.

3 For "Salaries, Office of Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
4 eral, 1942", \$10,905.

5 For "Salaries, Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster
6 General, 1942", \$3,730.

7 For "Salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, 1942", \$395.

8 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1942", \$1,590.

9 For "Post office inspectors, salaries, 1942", \$20,050.

10 For "Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger
11 Service, 1942", \$585.

12 For "Railway Mail Service, Salaries, 1942", \$17,450.

13 For "Operating force for public buildings, Post Office
14 Department, 1942", \$211,730.

15 In all, Post Office Department, \$280,685.

16 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 For "Salaries, Department of State, 1942", \$30,320.

18 For "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1942",
19 \$1,245.

20 For "International Boundary Commission, United States
21 and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1942", \$577.

22 For "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Com-
23 mission, United States and Great Britain, 1942", \$400.

24 In all, Department of State, \$32,542.

1 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

2 For "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,
3 1942", \$3,075.

4 For "Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treas-
5 ury Department, 1942", \$2,045.

6 For “Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Depart-
7 ment, 1942”, \$1,070.

8 For "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Depart-
9 ment, 1942", \$2,600.

10 For "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department
11 Buildings, 1942", \$6,600.

12 For "Salaries, Division of Printing, Treasury Depart-
13 ment, 1942", \$1,755.

14 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Depart-
15 ment, 1942", \$4,850.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt,
17 1942", \$21,365.

18 For "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,
19 1942", \$16,835.

20 For "Collecting the revenue from customs, 1942",
21 \$250,855.

22 For "Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
23 1942", \$2,220.

24 For “Collecting the internal revenue, 1942”, \$377,975.

For "Salaries and expenses, Processing Tax Board of Review, 1942", \$840.

For "Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1942", \$405.

For "Salaries, Office of Director of the Mint, 1942", \$1,480.

For "Salaries and expenses, Mints and Assay Offices, 1942", \$4,855.

In all, Treasury Department, \$698,825.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For "Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$955.

For "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,140.

For "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$5,435.

For "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$225.

For "District Buildings, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,455.

For "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$5,595.

For "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$700.

For "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,930.

1 For "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
2 Columbia, 1942", \$40.

3 For "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
4 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$555.

5 For "Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
6 1942", \$950.

7 For "Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
8 Columbia, 1942", \$620.

9 For "Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
10 \$375.

11 For "Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1942", \$188.

13 For "Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
14 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$315.

15 For "Administrative expenses, compensation to injured
16 employees in the District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,005.

17 For "Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
18 1942", \$1,513.

19 For "Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
20 1942", \$1,466.

21 For "Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1942", \$95.

22 For "Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
23 1942", \$6,560.

24 For "Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
25 of Columbia, 1942", \$1,315.

1 For "Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1942", \$23,760.

3 For "Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
4 1942", \$2,995.

5 For "Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
6 1942", \$45.

7 For "Health Department, general administration, Dis-
8 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$1,302.

9 For "Health Department, medical services, District of
10 Columbia, 1942", \$5,650.

11 For "Health Department, laboratories, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1942", \$650.

13 For "Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
14 bia, 1942", \$2,465.

15 For "Tuberculosis, Sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
16 bia, 1942", \$10,163.

17 For "Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
18 Columbia, 1942", \$3,105.

19 For "Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia,
20 1942", \$1,390.

21 For "Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia,
22 1942", \$1,005.

23 For "Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
24 District of Columbia, 1942", \$345.

1 For "Workhouse and reformatory, salaries, District of
2 Columbia, 1942", \$10,403.

3 For "District Training School, salaries, District of Colum-
4 bia, 1942", \$2,920.

5 For "Industrial Home School for Colored Children,
6 salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$810.

7 For "Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
8 1942", \$135.

9 For "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
10 District of Columbia, 1942", \$135.

11 For "Transportation of indigent nonresident persons, Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$165.

13 For "Militia, District of Columbia, 1942", \$525.

14 For "Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
15 \$7,355.

16 In all, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
17 water funds, \$108,755.

18 Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees: For
19 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway
20 fund, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,535; and for "Trees
21 and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia,
22 1942", \$540; in all, \$3,075, to be paid wholly out of the
23 special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide
24 a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Colum-
25 bia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43

1 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide addi-
2 tional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other
3 purposes", approved August 17, 1937.

4 Water service: For "Washington Aqueduct, District of
5 Columbia, 1942", \$4,185, to be paid wholly out of the reve-
6 nues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

7 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
8 otherwise specifically provided, shall be paid out of the reve-
9 nues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the
10 United States in the manner prescribed by the District of
11 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

12 In all, District of Columbia, including highway and water
13 funds, \$116,015.

14 In all, title V, \$3,236,327.

15 The restrictions, contained in appropriations or affecting
16 appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year
17 1942, limiting the amounts which may be expended for
18 personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to
19 the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation
20 under said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders
21 Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882: *Provided*, That all
22 appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein
23 made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment
24 of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject
25 to the provisions of said Act of August 1, 1941, and said

1 Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882, shall
2 be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the pay-
3 ment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1,
4 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and em-
5 ployees became, or will become, eligible for such advance-
6 ments in accordance with said Act and Executive Orders:
7 *Provided further*, That the head of any department, establish-
8 ment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum
9 herein appropriated under any appropriation title adminis-
10 tered by him to any subappropriation included under such
11 title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to
12 meet expenditures for within-grade salary advancements in
13 accordance with the provisions of said Act or Executive
14 Orders.

15 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 601. The second proviso of section 1 (a) of the
17 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, which
18 reads: "*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation
19 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
20 of David Lasser", is hereby repealed.

21 SEC. 602. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby
22 authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available in
23 subsection (b) of this section such claims as are certified to
24 him by the Comptroller General of the United States which
25 were otherwise properly payable under the provisions of the

1 following Acts: Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of
2 1935 (49 Stat. 115) ; the Emergency Relief Appropriation
3 Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1608) , as amended by title I of the
4 First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50
5 Stat. 10) ; the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937
6 (50 Stat. 352) , as amended by the Act of March 2, 1938
7 (52 Stat. 83) ; and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act
8 of 1938 (52 Stat. 809) , as amended by the joint resolutions
9 of February 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 507) , and April 13, 1939
10 (53 Stat. 578) .

11 (b) The sum of \$1,500,000 of the unexpended balances
12 which have been carried to surplus fund under the provisions
13 of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (U. S. C., title 31,
14 sec. 713) , together with obligated balances not yet carried
15 to surplus as of June 30, 1941, of the funds appropriated
16 under the provisions of the Acts cited in subsection (a) ,
17 which have lapsed and are no longer available for expendi-
18 ture is hereby reappropriated and shall be established under
19 an appropriation entitled "Emergency relief liquidation fund"
20 which shall constitute one fund and remain available until
21 expended only for the payment of the claims referred to in
22 subsection (a) : *Provided*, That any sums received subse-
23 quent to the effective date of this section by any agency of
24 the United States representing repayments or recoveries of
25 funds disbursed out of amounts allocated or made available

1 pursuant to any of the provisions of law referred to in sub-
2 section (a) and which have lapsed for expenditure purposes,
3 shall forthwith be covered into the general fund of the Treas-
4 ury under appropriate nonrevenue symbols and titles, except
5 those repayments and recoveries which the Congress has
6 specifically authorized to be deposited to trust funds and
7 revolving funds.

8 (c) This section shall become effective on the first day
9 of the month next following the date of the enactment of
10 this Act.

11 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in
12 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
13 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
14 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
15 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
16 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
17 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
18 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
19 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
20 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
21 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
24 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
25 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be

1 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
2 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
3 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
4 other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 604. This Act may be cited as the “Third Sup-
6 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942”.

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Union Calendar No.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
national defense for the fiscal years ending
June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

DECEMBER 3, 1941

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed



Union Calendar No. 499

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6159

[Report No. 1470]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 3, 1941

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill ; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

2 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

3 SEC. 101. For additional amounts for appropriations for
4 the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supple-
5 mental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the
6 same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, includ-
7 ing the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions
8 specified under said heads respectively in that Act, except as
9 otherwise provided herein, as follows:

10 CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

11 For contingencies of the Army, \$24,800, which shall be
12 available for the actual and necessary expenses, as may be
13 determined and approved by the Secretary of War, of officers,
14 warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army on special
15 duty in foreign countries.

16 EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

17 For expediting production of equipment and supplies for
18 national defense, \$263,000,000.

19 GENERAL STAFF CORPS

20 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

21 For miscellaneous expenses requisite for and incident to
22 the military intelligence activities of the Army and mainte-
23 nance of the military attachés, including observers of the
24 Military Intelligence Division abroad, \$239,000: *Provided,*
25 That the limitation of \$5,000 upon the expenses of officers of

1 the Army on duty abroad under this head in the Military
2 Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed.

3 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

4 WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

5 For welfare of enlisted men, \$1,210,000.

6 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

7 PAY OF THE ARMY

8 For pay of the Army, \$314,000,000.

9 TRAVEL OF THE ARMY

10 For travel of the Army, \$10,000,000.

11 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

12 For claims for damages to or loss of private property,
13 \$12,000.

14 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

15 SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

16 For subsistence of the Army, \$104,300,000.

17 REGULAR SUPPLIES OF THE ARMY

18 For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,900,000.

19 CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

20 For clothing and equipage, \$13,540,000.

21 INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

22 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$8,645,000.

23 ARMY TRANSPORTATION

24 For Army transportation, \$148,285,000: *Provided*, That
25 the provisions of section 302 (c) of the Treasury and Post

1 Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, shall not apply
2 to vehicles under the jurisdiction of the War Department, used
3 for military activities.

4 MILITARY POSTS

5 For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances
6 at military posts, \$434,320,000.

7 BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND

8 UTILITIES

9 For barracks and quarters and other buildings and utili-
10 ties, \$8,740,000.

11 SIGNAL CORPS

12 SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

13 For Signal Service of the Army, \$239,074,852.

14 AIR CORPS

15 AIR CORPS, ARMY

16 For Air Corps, Army, \$779,000,000, of which not to
17 exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for the payment of obli-
18 gations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1,
19 1939.

20 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ARMY

21 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

22 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$25,-
23 168,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

For Engineer Service, Army, \$19,122,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

For military construction, defense installations, \$1,305,-
000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

CHORRERA AND RIO HATO ROAD, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

To enable the United States to cooperate with the
Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of
a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic
of Panama, fiscal year 1942, \$873,000, to remain available
until expended and to be additional to the appropriation for
this purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
1939.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

ORDNANCE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, ARMY

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$2,464,-
984,000.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$6,272,000.

CHIEF OF INFANTRY

INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

For Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, \$69,000.

1 SEACOAST DEFENSES

2 For seacoast defenses, \$9,564,000, of which \$7,959,852
3 shall remain available until expended.

4 ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

5 For all expenses necessary for the mobilization, opera-
6 tion, and maintenance of the Army of the Philippines, in-
7 cluding expenses connected with calling into the service of
8 the armed forces of the United States the organized military
9 forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Phil-
10 ippines, and expenditures incident to pay, allowances, opera-
11 tion, maintenance, and other activities of units and personnel
12 of said organized military forces, and for the emergent mo-
13 bilization and training of such forces, may be made without
14 regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of
15 or accounting for funds of the United States but shall be
16 expended and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the
17 President of the United States, \$269,000,000, to remain
18 available until June 30, 1943, which shall be available for
19 payment to the Government of the Commonwealth of the
20 Philippines upon its written request, either in advance of or
21 in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual
22 cost, as authorized by the Commanding General, United
23 States Army Forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses
24 for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys
25 shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of

1 said organized military forces of the Government of the Com-
2 monwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine
3 Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by
4 Philippine law and regulations, and of which not to exceed
5 \$15,000,000 may be restored to the Emergency Fund for the
6 President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation
7 Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced
8 therefrom: *Provided*, That any expenditures heretofore or
9 hereafter made from said appropriation "Emergency Fund for
10 the President" for the purposes and in the manner authorized
11 under this heading in this Act, are hereby authorized and
12 validated: *Provided further*, That any appropriation for the
13 Military Establishment may be applied to the purposes afore-
14 said subject to reimbursement by transfer from this appro-
15 priation of the value of such property or service as may have
16 been or may thereafter be applied to such purposes and any
17 amount so transferred shall be available for expenditure for
18 the purposes of the appropriation so reimbursed during the
19 fiscal year in which such amount was received and the ensu-
20 ing fiscal year.

21 GENERAL PROVISION

22 SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the
23 interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of
24 War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or other-
25 wise dispose of, to the government of any country whose de-

1 fense the President deems vital to the defense of the United
 2 States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated
 3 for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, in
 4 accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941
 5 (Public, No. 11). The value of defense articles disposed of
 6 in any way under authority of this paragraph shall not exceed
 7 \$500,000,000.

8 SEC. 103. This title may be cited as "Title III, Mili-
 9 tary Appropriation Act, 1942".

10 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
 12 the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942,
 13 to be supplemental, and, in addition, to the appropriations in
 14 the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects
 15 and subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein,
 16 and except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

18 Miscellaneous Expenses, Navy: For the temporary em-
 19 ployment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
 20 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
 21 or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6,
 22 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$50,000.

23 NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

24 Naval Emergency Fund, including local defense and fleet
 25 training schools and equipment and services therefor, fleet

1 landings, and navigational aids, \$10,000,000, to remain avail-
 2 able until expended.

3 BUREAU OF SHIPS

4 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$250,000,000.

5 Defense Installations on Merchant Vessels: For the pro-
 6 curement of the necessary materials and for the provision of
 7 defense installations on Government-owned or privately
 8 owned merchant vessels, \$120,000,000, to remain available
 9 until expended: *Provided*, That the provision relating to
 10 defense installations on Government or privately owned mer-
 11 chant vessels contained in the Naval Appropriation Act,
 12 1942, under the appropriation for Increase and Replacement
 13 of Naval Vessels is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That
 14 the appropriation Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels
 15 shall be credited and this appropriation charged for any
 16 expenditures heretofore made on account of defense installa-
 17 tions on Government or privately owned merchant vessels
 18 under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942,
 19 and under the appropriation Alterations to Naval Vessels
 20 contained in Title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the
 21 fiscal year 1941.

22 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

23 Pay, Subsistence, and Transportation of Naval Person-
 24 nel: The restriction against the employment of enlisted men
 25 in officers' quarters and messes under said heading is hereby

1 amended by excepting from said restriction officers' messes
2 at over-seas bases, including Alaska, and mobile hospitals.

3 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1942:
4 This appropriation shall be available for payments to the
5 Maritime Commission for charter and hire of cargo vessels
6 when manned by other than naval personnel.

7 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

8 Care of the Dead, \$100,000, of which amount \$10.000
9 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
10 during the fiscal year 1941.

11 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

12 Aviation, Navy: For new construction and procurement
13 of aircraft and equipment, spare parts and accessories, \$309,-
14 720,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may,
15 prior to July 1, 1942, enter into contracts for the production
16 and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare
17 parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of
18 \$140,000,000.

19 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

20 Construction and machinery: In addition to the objects
21 specified under this heading in the Naval Appropriation Act,
22 1942, this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
23 tion or acquisition and conversion of not to exceed four
24 hundred small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as

1 authorized in Public Law 323, Seventy-seventh Congress,
2 at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000,000.

3 SEC. 202. This title may be cited as "Title V, Naval
4 Appropriation Act, 1942".

5 TITLE III—DEFENSE AID

6 SEC. 301. To enable the President, through such depart-
7 ments or agencies of the Government as he may designate,
8 further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the
9 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and
10 for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor,
11 the following sums for the following respective purposes,
12 namely:

13 (a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise,
14 of defense articles, information, and services, for the govern-
15 ment of any country whose defense the President deems vital
16 to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof,
17 including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as
18 follows:

19 (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
20 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
21 ponents thereof, \$830,507,246.

22 (3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
23 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
24 \$583,139,000.

1 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
2 plies, and materials, \$17,850,000.

3 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-
4 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
5 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
6 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
7 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$125,000,000.

8 (b) In all, \$1,556,496,246, to remain available until
9 June 30, 1943.

10 (c) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be addi-
11 tional to, and consolidated with, the appropriations for the
12 same purposes contained in section 1 (a) of the Defense Aid
13 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and section 101 (a)
14 of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942,
15 and the proviso in section 101 (f) of such latter Act shall
16 be applicable to such consolidated appropriations.

17 SEC. 302. Any defense article procured pursuant to this
18 title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use
19 of such department or agency of the United States as the
20 President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a
21 foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the Presi-
22 dent the defense of the United States will be best served
23 thereby.

24 SEC. 303. This title may be cited as the "Second Defense
25 Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942".

1 TITLE IV—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 THE JUDICIARY

3 SUPREME COURT

4 Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings: For all
5 expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States to pro-
6 vide for expenses of such advisory committee as may be
7 appointed by the Court to assist it in the preparation of
8 rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to
9 criminal cases, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to give
10 the Supreme Court of the United States authority to pre-
11 scribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect
12 to proceedings in criminal cases prior to and including ver-
13 dict, or finding or plea of guilty", approved June 29, 1940
14 (54 Stat. 688), including personal services in the District
15 of Columbia and elsewhere and printing and binding, to be
16 expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may direct,
17 including such per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses
18 for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10
19 per day, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, \$25,000.

20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21 FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

22 To enable the President through such agency or agen-
23 cies as he may designate to purchase exclusively in the

1 United States and to transport, and to distribute as herein-
2 after provided, medical, agricultural, and other supplies for
3 the relief of men, women, and children, who have been
4 rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or invasion,
5 fiscal year 1942, \$35,000,000, including the cost of such
6 purchases, the transportation to point of distribution, and
7 distribution, administrative and other costs, but not including
8 any administrative expense incurred by any nongovern-
9 mental agency: *Provided*, That when so purchased, such
10 materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed
11 by the President through the American Red Cross or such
12 governmental or other agencies as he may designate: *Pro-*
13 *vided further*, That any governmental agency so designated
14 to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any
15 such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated
16 to it for such designated purposes without regard to the pro-
17 visions of any other Act: *And provided further*, That on or
18 before June 30, 1942, the President shall submit to the
19 Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures
20 and activities made and conducted under the authority con-
21 tained herein.

22

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

23

Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable
24 the President of the United States to provide temporary
25 shelter in localities where by reason of national-defense activi-

1 ties a shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including
2 the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this
3 head in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,
4 approved March 1, 1941, \$10,000,000, to remain available
5 until June 30, 1943.

6 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

7 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

8 Extension of civil service: For all necessary expenses to
9 enable the Civil Service Commission to carry out the pro-
10 vision of title I of the Act of November 26, 1940, extending
11 the classified civil service, fiscal year 1942, including the
12 objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
13 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, as supplemented
14 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941", is avail-
15 able, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for printing and
16 binding, \$781,560, to be available until June 30, 1943.

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
18 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
19 1942", including the objects specified in the appropriation
20 for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation
21 Act, 1942, \$250,000.

22 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for all
23 printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, fiscal
24 year 1942, except such printing and binding as is necessary
25 under the headings "Prevention of pernicious political activi-

ties", "National defense activities", and "Extension of civil service, fiscal year 1942", \$8,000.

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available, \$1,392,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1942 by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,882,353 of the Defense Housing Insurance Fund, created by the act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law 24), is hereby made available for such expenses, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified under this heading in said Independent Offices Appropriation Act. The respective amounts of funds of the Federal Housing Administration made available for administrative expenses by said Independent Offices Appropriation Act are hereby decreased and increased as follows: Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund decreased from \$11,283,000 to \$10,847,100; Housing Insurance Fund decreased from \$1,065,000 to \$750,000; and funds derived from premiums collected under section 2 (f), title I, of the National Housing Act, as

1 amended, increased from \$1,040,000 to \$1,275,000; total
 2 increased from \$13,388,000 to \$14,754,453. The provisions
 3 appearing under this heading in the Additional Urgent De-
 4 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to nonadmin-
 5 istrative expenses and accountability of the respective funds,
 6 are hereby made applicable to all the funds made available
 7 to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative ex-
 8 penses for the fiscal year 1942.

9 In addition to the funds made available for the payment
 10 of losses under insurance granted under sections 2 and 6,
 11 title I, of the National Housing Act, not to exceed \$2,410,000
 12 of the funds in the account in the Treasury comprised of
 13 premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I,
 14 of said Act shall be available for the payment of such losses.

15 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
 18 additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of
 19 hospitals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and sub-
 20 ject to the limitations specified under this heading in the
 21 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

22 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

23 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Freed-
 24 men's Hospital, fiscal year 1942, \$8,900: *Provided*, That
 25 the foregoing appropriation shall be chargeable to the District

1 of Columbia as specified under this heading in the Labor-
2 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942.

3 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the
5 purchase of one seven-hundred-and-fifty-horsepower boiler.
6 one one-thousand-five-hundred-kilowatt turbo-generator, one
7 fifty-ton ammonia compressor, all with accessories, and ex-
8 tension and remodeling the present ash system, including the
9 objects specified for this purpose under this heading in the
10 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$40,000,
11 to be derived from pension funds accrued, or which may
12 accrue, prior to November 1, 1941, as authorized by the Act
13 approved February 2, 1909 (24 U. S. C. 165).

14 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

15 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

16 Access roads: For the construction and improvement of
17 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
18 way connections as described in and in accordance with the
19 provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
20 (Public Law 295) and for reimbursement of and transfer
21 to the appropriation for Public Works, Bureau of Yards and
22 Docks, Navy Department, not to exceed \$400,000, on ac-
23 count of expenditures from said appropriation for the pur-
24 poses hereof, \$74,600,000, to remain available during the
25 continuance of the emergency declared by the President

1 on May 27, 1941; and in addition thereto authority is
2 granted, during the continuance of such emergency, to enter
3 into contracts for the above purposes in amounts not to exceed
4 in the aggregate \$50,000,000.

5 Flight strips: For studies in connection with and the
6 construction of flight strips as described in and in accordance
7 with the provisions of section 8 of the Defense Highway Act
8 of 1941 (Public Law 295), \$5,000,000, to remain available
9 during the continuance of the emergency declared by the
10 President on May 27, 1941.

11 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
13 salaries and expenses, The National Archives, fiscal year
14 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations
15 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices
16 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$73,500.

17 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

18 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, National
19 Labor Relations Board, fiscal year 1942, \$57,300.

20 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all ex-
21 penses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations
22 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in
23 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor
24 in industries under the national-defense program, including

1 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
2 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-
3 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous
4 expenses and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942,
5 \$365,000.

6 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

7 Tennessee Valley Authority fund: For an additional
8 amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, fiscal year
9 1942, for (1) beginning construction of an hydroelectric
10 project on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, North
11 Carolina, (2) installing additional electric generating units
12 with a total rated capacity of approximately three hundred
13 and twenty-four thousand kilowatts in existing hydroelectric
14 projects owned by the Authority, (3) installing an additional
15 steam electric generating unit with a rated capacity of ap-
16 proximately sixty thousand kilowatts in the Watts Bar steam
17 plant and for developing units of other steam plants to their
18 complete capacity as provided in the original plans of installa-
19 tion, (4) purchase or building of transmission facilities needed
20 to connect this project and these units to the existing trans-
21 mission system of the Authority, to interconnect the Author-
22 ity's system with neighboring systems, and to deliver the
23 power produced by this project and these units to the market,
24 and (5) the acquisition of land necessary for and the reloca-
25 tion of highways in connection with the accomplishment of

1 the above project; \$25,000,000, to be available for the admin-
2 istrative objects of expenditure and subject to the conditions
3 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Ap-
4 propriation Act, 1942.

5 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

7 Magnetic and seismological work: For an additional
8 amount for continuing magnetic and seismological observa-
9 tions, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
10 this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation
11 Act, 1942, \$5,500.

12 Office force: For an additional amount for personal serv-
13 ices, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942, \$37,000.

14 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-
15 penses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942,
16 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
17 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,000.

18 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for com-
19 pilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1942,
20 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
21 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$52,000.

22 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

23 Salaries and general expenses: For an additional amount
24 for field salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Marine In-
25 spection and Navigation, fiscal year 1942, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of Com-
2 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$125,000, and the limita-
3 tion prescribed under this head in the Department of Com-
4 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, for payment only of extra
5 compensation for overtime services for which the United
6 States receives reimbursement in accordance with the pro-
7 visions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 345) is hereby
8 increased to \$80,000.

9 The limitation prescribed in the Department of Com-
10 merce Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading "Bureau
11 of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Salaries and general
12 expenses", for payment only of extra compensation for over-
13 time services for which the United States receives reimburse-
14 ment in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11,
15 1938 (52 Stat. 345), as increased in the "Second Deficiency
16 Appropriation Act, 1941", approved July 3, 1941, is hereby
17 further increased to \$73,500.

18 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

19 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
20 port: For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-
21 tion, Washington National Airport, fiscal year 1942, includ-
22 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
23 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$84,000: *Provided*,
24 That the limitation of \$800 for the purchase, cleaning, and
25 repair of uniforms for the guards is hereby increased to
26 \$2,100.

Development of landing areas: For an additional amount for development of landing areas, \$50,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided*, That the limitation upon the total number of public airports and other public landing areas in the program is hereby increased from three hundred and ninety-nine to five hundred and three.

WEATHER BUREAU

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and general weather service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$190,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1942, \$10,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For an additional amount for expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000; and the limitation of \$6,480 on

1 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
2 the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$6,710.

3 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
5 power transmission system: For an additional amount for
6 construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power
7 transmission system, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
8 specified under this head in the Interior Department Approp-
9 riation Act, 1942, \$30,000,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

12 Suppressing forest fires on Indian reservations: For an
13 additional amount for the suppression or emergency preven-
14 tion of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, fiscal
15 year 1942, \$80,000.

16 Construction and repair: For an additional amount for
17 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of school, agency,
18 hospital, or other buildings and utilities, including the pur-
19 chase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

20 Colville, Washington: Garage and shop building,
21 \$25,000, to remain available until completion of the project
22 when the unobligated balance shall revert to the general fund
23 of the Treasury.

24 Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives
25 in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified

1 under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation
2 Act, 1942, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

3 Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for
4 medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the
5 objects specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-
6 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000, to remain available
7 until June 30, 1943.

8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 General fund, construction: For continuation of construc-
10 tion of the Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000,
11 to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in
12 the same manner and for the same objects as specified for
13 projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
14 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal
15 year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be
16 reimbursable under the reclamation law.

17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

18 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

19 Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For
20 an additional amount for the construction of a road and nec-
21 essary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway,
22 Alaska, and all necessary expenses incident thereto,
23 \$500,000, to remain available until expended; and the limi-
24 tation of \$1,500,000 upon the total cost of such work is
25 hereby increased to \$1,800,000,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Division of Public Contracts, salaries and expenses (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to perform the duties imposed by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), in connection with contracts involving production under the national-defense program, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Domestic Air-Mail Service: For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,

1 fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the
2 limitations specified under this head in the Post Office De-
3 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND
6 GREAT BRITAIN

7 Special and technical investigations: For an additional
8 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
9 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the
10 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
12 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,600.

13 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property control:
16 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, foreign-
17 owned property control, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
18 jects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000.

20 DIVISION OF PRINTING

21 Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional
22 amount for stationery, Treasury Department, fiscal year
23 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
24 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$100,000.

1 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
3 expenses of assessing and collecting the internal-revenue
4 taxes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
5 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
6 1942, \$4,335,446 of which \$290,000 shall be available for
7 printing and binding and \$325,100 for personal services in
8 the District of Columbia.

9 WAR DEPARTMENT

10 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

12 Flood control, general: For an additional amount for
13 flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
14 and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
15 War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,600,-
16 000, to remain available until expended.

17 RIVERS AND HARBORS

18 For the preservation and maintenance of existing river
19 and harbor works, and for the prosecution of projects hereto-
20 fore authorized, including the objects and purposes and sub-
21 ject to the conditions specified under this head in the War
22 Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,700,000.

23 THE PANAMA CANAL

24 Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: For
25 maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including

1 the objects and subject to conditions specified under this head
 2 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942,
 3 \$7,569,000 for continuing the construction of special protec-
 4 tive works.

5 Construction, additional facilities, Panama Canal: In
 6 addition to the contract authorization in the amount of
 7 \$79,000,000 contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
 8 propriation Act, 1942, the Governor of the Panama Canal
 9 may, when authorized by the Secretary of War, make or
 10 authorize the making of contracts prior to July 1, 1943, for
 11 or on account of the construction of additional facilities for
 12 the improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the
 13 Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act approved August
 14 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), in an amount not to exceed
 15 \$104,000,000.

16 TITLE V—CLASSIFICATION ACT SALARY

17 ADVANCEMENTS

18 For supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
 19 June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the Act of
 20 August 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 200, Seventy-
 21 ²² ~~seventh~~ ²³ ~~seventh~~ Congress), amending the Classification Act of 1923,
 22 as amended, and Executive Order Numbered 8882, issued
 23 ²⁴ ~~September 3, 1941~~ ²⁵ ~~September 3, 1941~~, under the authority of said Act, and on
 24 account of Executive Order Numbered 8842, issued August
 25 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropria-

1 tions available during said fiscal year under the following
2 appropriation titles, namely:

3 LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

4 For "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942",
5 \$1,178.

6 For "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942", \$2,900.

7 For "Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1942", \$1,650.

8 For "Maintenance, Legislative Garage, 1942", \$150.

9 For "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942",
10 \$2,625.

11 For "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942",
12 \$3,200.

13 For "Capitol Power Plant, 1942", \$2,755.

14 For "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942", \$450.

15 For "Salaries, Library Proper, Library of Congress,
16 1942", \$8,995.

17 For "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
18 1942", \$1,140.

19 For "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
20 1942", \$270.

21 For "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
22 1942", \$2,615.

23 For "Index to State legislation, Lib.
24 1942", \$585.

1 For "Union catalogues, Library of Congress, 1942",
2 \$465.

3 For "Salaries, library buildings, Library of Congress,
4 1942", \$3,240.

5 For "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents,
6 1942", \$6,050.

7 In all, Legislative Establishment, \$38,268.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 For "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1942", \$1,760.

10 For "Care of Supreme Court Building and Grounds,
11 1942", \$390.

12 For "Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
13 Patent Appeals, 1942", \$875.

14 For "Salaries, Court of Claims, 1942", \$1,518.

15 For "Probation System, United States Courts, 1942",
16 \$7,075.

17 In all, The Judiciary, \$11,618.

18 EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

19 For "Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-
20 agement, 1942", \$13,012.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals,
22 1942", \$4,400.

23 For "Salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
24 Compensation Commission, 1942", \$9,553.

1 For "Federal Power Commission, 1942", \$20,000.

2 For "Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1942",
3 \$185,747.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1942",
5 \$11,382.

6 For "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1942",
7 \$20,310.

8 For "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
9 1942", \$2,273.

10 For "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
11 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942", \$3,090.

12 For "General expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1942",
13 \$4,144.

14 For "Preservation of collections, Smithsonian Institution,
15 1942", \$9,398.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
17 1942", \$642,125.

18 For "Salaries, Office of Administrator, Federal Security
19 Agency, 1942", \$1,737.

20 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and
21 Management, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$2,343.

22 For "Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security
23 Agency, 1942", \$450.

24 For "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Security
25 Agency, 1942", \$8,802.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
2 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$26,315.

3 For "Salaries, Office of Education, 1942", \$4,848.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
5 of Education, 1942", \$3,188.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation,
7 Office of Education, 1942", \$1,280.

8 For "Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, residents of
9 the District of Columbia, Office of Education, 1942", \$600.

10 For "Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security
11 Agency, 1942", \$8,105.

12 For "Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
13 Service, 1942", \$1,605.

14 For "Pay of other employees, Public Health Service,
15 1942", \$3,493.

16 For "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
17 Public Health Service, 1942", \$47,400.

18 For "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health
19 Service, 1942", \$3,260.

20 For "Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
21 Agency, 1942", \$12,605.

22 For "Selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,
23 Social Security Board (national defense), 1942", \$12,445.

24 In all, Executive Office and Independent Establishments,
25 \$1,063,910.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1942",
3 \$4,555.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture, 1942", \$22,860.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, De-
7 partment of Agriculture, 1942", \$2,620.

8 For "Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Ag-
9 riculture, 1942", \$215.

10 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Sta-
11 tions, 1942", \$2,684.

12 For "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
13 1942", \$6,300.

14 For "Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1942",
15 \$7,925.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco- ✓
17 nomics, 1942", \$29,610.

18 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agri-
19 cultural Relations, 1942", \$2,125.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
21 1942", \$117,935.

22 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
23 1942", \$7,172.

24 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
25 1942", \$35,426.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1942",
2 \$161,221.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
4 Chemistry and Engineering, 1942", \$9,533.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
6 Plant Quarantine, 1942", \$49,667.

7 For "White Pine blister rust control, Department of
8 Agriculture, 1942", \$7,560.

9 For "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
10 Service, 1942", \$47,388.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Eco-
12 nomics, 1942", \$3,485.

13 For "Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
14 1942", \$6,765.

15 For "Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
16 culture, 1942", \$1,245.

17 In all, Department of Agriculture, \$526,291.

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1942",
20 \$905.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
22 Domestic Commerce, 1942", \$3,230.

23 For "Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
24 mestic Commerce, 1942", \$2,395.

1 For "Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
2 1942", \$635.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau
4 of the Census, 1942", \$360.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
6 and Navigation, 1942", \$42,825.

7 For "Operation and administration, National Bureau of
8 Standards, 1942", \$2,225.

9 For "Testing, Inspection, and Information Service, Na-
10 tional Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$8,195.

11 For "Research and development, National Bureau of
12 Standards, 1942", \$8,945.

13 For "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Stand-
14 ards, 1942", \$1,166.

15 For "Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-
16 detic Survey, 1942", \$295.

17 For "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942",
18 \$10,910.

19 For "Salaries, Patent Office, 1942", \$30,565.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
21 ment of Commerce, 1942", \$45,280.

22 For "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
23 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1942",
24 \$3,645.

25 In all, Department of Commerce, \$161,576.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1
2 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of the Interior, 1942,"
3 \$5,000.

4 For "Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
5 terior, 1942", \$4,797.

6 For "Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
7 sions, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,325.

8 For "Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1942", \$45.

9 For "United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
10 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,425.

11 For "Salaries, General Land Office, 1942", \$14,000.

12 For "Salaries and expenses of Land Offices, 1942",
13 \$1,000.

14 For "Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
15 1942", \$300.

16 For "Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942", \$5,000.

17 For "Expenses of organizing Indian corporations, etc.,
18 1942", \$650.

19 For "Administration of Indian forests, 1942", \$4,710.

20 For "Expenses, Sale of timber (reimbursable), 1942",
21 \$1,790.

22 For "Obtaining employment for Indians, 1942", \$500.

23 For "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
24 1942", \$7,000.

25 For "Indian school support, 1942", \$26,525.

- 1 For "Indian boarding schools, 1942", \$15,355.
- 2 For "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1942",
- 3 \$1,335.
- 4 For "Education of natives of Alaska, 1941-1943",
- 5 \$3,980.
- 6 For "Conservation of health among Indians, 1942",
- 7 \$23,705.
- 8 For "Administration of Indian property, 1942",
- 9 \$25,000.
- 10 For "Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian
- 11 Service", \$1,455.
- 12 For "Geological Survey, 1942", \$23,980.
- 13 For "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
- 14 1942", \$3,000.
- 15 For "Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
- 16 1942", \$9,915.
- 17 For "Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska, 1942",
- 18 \$165.
- 19 For "Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt
- 20 limitation)", \$1,000.
- 21 For "Salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
- 22 Islands, 1942", \$1,000.
- 23 In all, Department of the Interior, \$183,957.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1
2 For "Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
3 Justice, 1942", \$7,000.

4 For "Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice,
5 1942", \$6,000.

6 For "Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice,
7 1942", \$3,500.

8 For "Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1942", \$2,500.

9 For "Protecting interests of the United States in customs
10 matters, 1942", \$1,300.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Bond and Spirits Division,
12 Department of Justice, 1942", \$1,700.

13 For "Examination of judicial offices, 1942", \$600.

14 For "Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
15 Department of Justice, 1942", \$5,000.

16 For "Salaries and expenses of District Attorneys, etc.,
17 Department of Justice, 1942", \$24,000.

18 For "Penitentiaries and Reformatories, Maintenance,
19 1942", \$26,800.

20 For "Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance,
21 1942", \$2,300.

22 For "Federal jails and correctional institutions, main-
23 tenance, 1942", \$13,900.

24 For "Prison camps, maintenance, 1942", \$1,800.

1 For "Medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
2 1942", \$4,200.

3 In all, Department of Justice, \$100,600.

4 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Con-
6 tracts, Department of Labor, 1942", \$3,195.

7 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
8 1942", \$3,590.

9 For "Occupational outlook survey, Bureau of Labor Sta-
10 tistics (national defense), 1942", \$1,480.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, 1942",
12 \$3,825.

13 For "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
14 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$2,723.

15 For "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
16 Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$6,332.

17 For "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1942",
18 \$895.

19 In all, Department of Labor, \$22,040.

20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 (Out of the postal revenues)

22 For "Salaries, Office of Postmaster General, 1942",
23 \$1,585.

24 For "Salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
25 eral, 1942", \$6,565.

1 For "Salaries, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster
2 General, 1942", \$6,100.

3 For "Salaries, Office of Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
4 eral, 1942", \$10,905.

5 For "Salaries, Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster
6 General, 1942", \$3,730.

7 For "Salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, 1942", \$395.

8 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1942", \$1,590.

9 For "Post office inspectors, salaries, 1942", \$20,050.

10 For "Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger
11 Service, 1942", \$585.

12 For "Railway Mail Service, Salaries, 1942", \$17,450.

13 For "Operating force for public buildings, Post Office
14 Department, 1942", \$211,730.

15 In all, Post Office Department, \$280,685.

16 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 For "Salaries, Department of State, 1942", \$30,320.

18 For "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1942",
19 \$1,245.

20 For "International Boundary Commission, United States
21 and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1942", \$577.

22 For "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Com-
23 mission, United States and Great Britain, 1942", \$400.

24 In all, Department of State, \$32,542.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

2 For "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,
3 1942", \$3,075.

4 For “Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treas-
5 ury Department, 1942”, \$2,045.

6 For “Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Depart-
7 ment, 1942”, \$1,070.

8 For "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Depart-
9 ment, 1942", \$2,600.

10 For "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department
11 Buildings, 1942", \$6,600.

12 For "Salaries, Division of Printing, Treasury Depart-
13 ment, 1942", \$1,755.

14 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Depart-
15 ment, 1942", \$4,850.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt,
17 1942", \$21,365.

18 For "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,
19 1942", \$16,835.

20 For “Collecting the revenue from customs, 1942”,
21 \$250,855.

22 For "Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
23 1942", \$2,220.

24 For “Collecting the internal revenue, 1942”, \$377,975.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Processing Tax Board of
2 Review, 1942", \$840.

3 For "Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1942", \$405.

4 For "Salaries, Office of Director of the Mint, 1942",
5 \$1,480.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, Mints and Assay Offices,
7 1942", \$4,855.

8 In all, Treasury Department, \$698,825.

9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

10 For "Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia,
11 1942", \$955.

12 For "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia,
13 1942", \$1,140.

14 For "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of
15 Columbia, 1942", \$5,435.

16 For "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
17 \$225.

18 For "District Buildings, salaries, District of Columbia,
19 1942", \$2,455.

20 For "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
21 \$5,595.

22 For "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
23 \$700.

24 For "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
25 \$1,930.

1 For "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
2 Columbia, 1942", \$40.

3 For "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
4 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$555.

5 For "Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
6 1942", \$950.

7 For "Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
8 Columbia, 1942", \$620.

9 For "Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
10 \$375.

11 For "Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1942", \$188.

13 For "Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
14 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$315.

15 For "Administrative expenses, compensation to injured
16 employees in the District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,005.

17 For "Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
18 1942", \$1,513.

19 For "Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
20 1942", \$1,466.

21 For "Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1942", \$95.

22 For "Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
23 1942", \$6,560.

24 For "Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
25 of Columbia, 1942", \$1,315.

1 For "Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1942", \$23,760.

3 For "Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
4 1942", \$2,995.

5 For "Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
6 1942", \$45.

7 For "Health Department, general administration, Dis-
8 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$1,302.

9 For "Health Department, medical services, District of
10 Columbia, 1942", \$5,650.

11 For "Health Department, laboratories, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1942", \$650.

13 For "Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
14 bia, 1942", \$2,465.

15 For "Tuberculosis, Sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
16 bia, 1942", \$10,163.

17 For "Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
18 Columbia, 1942", \$3,105.

19 For "Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia,
20 1942", \$1,390.

21 For "Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia,
22 1942", \$1,005.

23 For "Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
24 District of Columbia, 1942", \$345.

1 For "Workhouse and reformatory, salaries, District of
2 Columbia, 1942", \$10,403.

3 For "District Training School, salaries, District of Colum-
4 bia, 1942", \$2,920.

5 For "Industrial Home School for Colored Children,
6 salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$810.

7 For "Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
8 1942", \$135.

9 For "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
10 District of Columbia, 1942", \$135.

11 For "Transportation of indigent nonresident persons, Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$165.

13 For "Militia, District of Columbia, 1942", \$525.

14 For "Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
15 \$7,355.

16 In all, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
17 water funds, \$108,755.

18 Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees: For
19 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway
20 fund, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,535; and for "Trees
21 and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia,
22 1942", \$540; in all, \$3,075, to be paid wholly out of the
23 special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide
24 a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Colum-
25 bia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43

1 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide addi-
2 tional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other
3 purposes", approved August 17, 1937.

4 Water service: For "Washington Aqueduct, District of
5 Columbia, 1942", \$4,185, to be paid wholly out of the reve-
6 nues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

7 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
8 otherwise specifically provided, shall be paid out of the reve-
9 nues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the
10 United States in the manner prescribed by the District of
11 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

12 In all, District of Columbia, including highway and water
13 funds, \$116,015.

14 In all, title V, \$3,236,327.

15 The restrictions, contained in appropriations or affecting
16 appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year
17 1942, limiting the amounts which may be expended for
18 personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to
19 the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation
20 under said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders
21 Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882: *Provided*, That all
22 appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein
23 made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment
24 of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject
25 to the provisions of said Act of August 1, 1941, and said

1 Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882, shall
2 be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the pay-
3 ment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1,
4 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and em-
5 ployees became, or will become, eligible for such advance-
6 ments in accordance with said Act and Executive Orders:
7 *Provided further*, That the head of any department, establish-
8 ment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum
9 herein appropriated under any appropriation title adminis-
10 tered by him to any subappropriation included under such
11 title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to
12 meet expenditures for within-grade salary advancements in
13 accordance with the provisions of said Act or Executive
14 Orders.

15 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 601. The second proviso of section 1 (a) of the
17 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, which
18 reads: "*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation
19 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
20 of David Lasser", is hereby repealed.

21 SEC. 602. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby
22 authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available in
23 subsection (b) of this section such claims as are certified to
24 him by the Comptroller General of the United States which
25 were otherwise properly payable under the provisions of the

1 following Acts: Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of
2 1935 (49 Stat. 115) ; the Emergency Relief Appropriation
3 Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1608), as amended by title I of the
4 First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50
5 Stat. 10) ; the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937
6 (50 Stat. 352), as amended by the Act of March 2, 1938
7 (52 Stat. 83) ; and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act
8 of 1938 (52 Stat. 809), as amended by the joint resolutions
9 of February 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 507), and April 13, 1939
10 (53 Stat. 578) .

11 (b) The sum of \$1,500,000 of the unexpended balances
12 which have been carried to surplus fund under the provisions
13 of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (U. S. C., title 31,
14 sec. 713), together with obligated balances not yet carried
15 to surplus as of June 30, 1941, of the funds appropriated
16 under the provisions of the Acts cited in subsection (a),
17 which have lapsed and are no longer available for expendi-
18 ture is hereby reappropriated and shall be established under
19 an appropriation entitled "Emergency relief liquidation fund"
20 which shall constitute one fund and remain available until
21 expended only for the payment of the claims referred to in
22 subsection (a) : *Provided*, That any sums received subse-
23 quent to the effective date of this section by any agency of
24 the United States representing repayments or recoveries of
25 funds disbursed out of amounts allocated or made available

1 pursuant to any of the provisions of law referred to in sub-
2 section (a) and which have lapsed for expenditure purposes,
3 shall forthwith be covered into the general fund of the Treas-
4 ury under appropriate nonrevenue symbols and titles, except
5 those repayments and recoveries which the Congress has
6 specifically authorized to be deposited to trust funds and
7 revolving funds.

8 (c) This section shall become effective on the first day
9 of the month next following the date of the enactment of
10 this Act.

11 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in
12 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
13 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
14 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
15 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
16 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
17 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
18 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
19 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
20 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
21 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
22 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
24 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
25 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be

1 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
2 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
3 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
4 other provisions of existing law.

5 SEC. 604. This Act may be cited as the “Third Sup-
6 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942”.



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77TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 6159

[Report No. 1470]

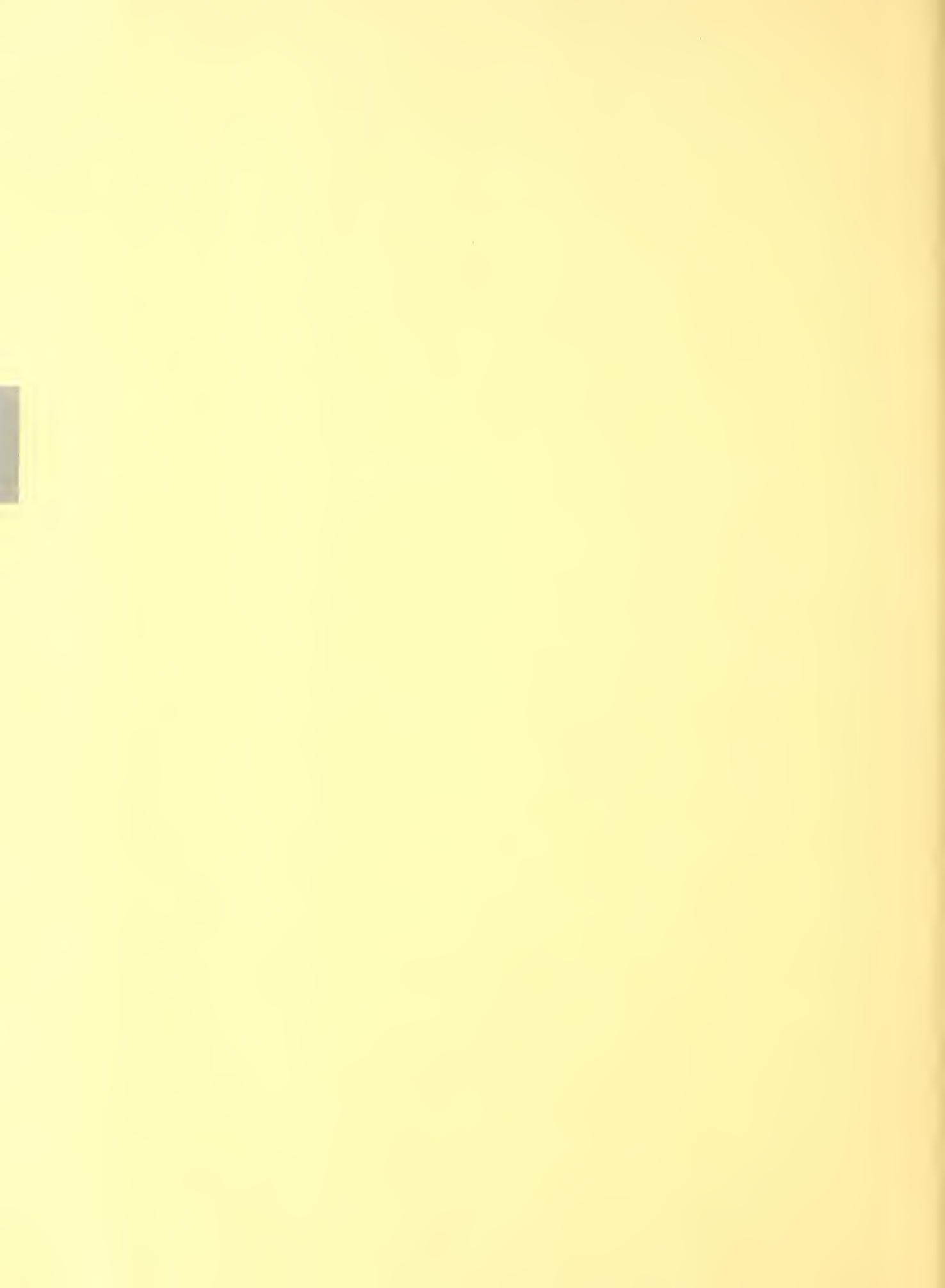
A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

DECEMBER 3, 1941

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed



the questionnaires employed in this survey. Attached hereto is a copy of the questionnaire:

The question: "Could any part of your plant produce defense orders of any kind; and if so, what percent of your plant?" was answered as follows:

	Percent
Entirely adaptable.....	26
Three-fourths adaptable.....	13
One-half adaptable.....	22
One-quarter adaptable.....	19
One-tenth adaptable.....	8
Total.....	88
Not adaptable.....	12

Grand total..... 100
The question: "Have you tried to secure defense orders?" was answered:

	Percent
Have applied for subcontracts:	
At Washington.....	20
Office of Production Management, Chicago.....	27
Ordnance Bureau.....	16
Total.....	73
Have not applied.....	15
Plants not adaptable.....	12

Grand total..... 100
The question: "With what results?" was answered:

	Percent
Have received subcontracts or indirect orders.....	22
Have received no contracts or indirect orders.....	51

The question: "How many employees have you laid off?" was answered by 27 percent of those reporting, and these stated they have already reduced their number of employees from 1 to 75 percent each.

In this connection it is impossible to give the total number of employees discharged, because a number of concerns failed to give the total number of employees on their pay roll. However, judging from what is known about the concerns reporting, it can be deduced that the larger concerns have discharged a larger percentage than the smaller ones. It is known that the over-all average number of employees of these industrial concerns is 112 per plant and that the unemployment situation is becoming serious.

The answers to the last question are:

Unless defense contracts can be secured by small industrial plants, or unless they can get materials for normal production, 64 percent state, go out of business; 17 percent state, curtail production; 12 percent state, do not know; 5 percent state, no comment; 2 percent state, use substitutes; total, 100 percent.

As to the materials shortage, the survey disclosed that:

Forty-five percent require steel as their prime material.

Twenty percent require aluminum.

Nineteen percent require brass.

Thirteen percent require copper.

Twelve percent require zinc.

Ten percent require wire.

Ten percent require iron.

Eight percent require chemicals.

Seven percent require fiber board.

Other materials are 5 percent or less requirements. These statistics led to our investigation in the effort to discover the facts about the production, armament requirements, export allocations, and surpluses, if any, for civilian requirements, of these materials. We regret to state that our inquiries to the Department of Commerce and the Office of Production Management failed to give us any information whatever. The best report we were able to get on strategic and critical materials is Union Calendar No.

340, H. Report No. 982, July 21, 1941, which, however, does not give all the facts desired. However, we were fortunate in securing the facts on the most widely used material of all—steel—and we submit herewith as a part of this report the facts given to us by the president of the American Iron & Steel Institute, and we quote:

"Replying to your recent letter of inquiry with respect to figures relating to the steel industry, the production of steel ingots in the first half of 1941 was at the rate of approximately 82,000,000 tons for the year.

"For this calendar year, according to current official estimates and reports, the requirements for our defense program and for export to Great Britain and Canada represent an ingot equivalent of about 18,000,000 tons. For 1942 the present estimates are somewhat higher.

"Meanwhile, the industry's ingot-producing capacity is increasing steadily. At the end of 1941 the rated capacity of the industry will approximate 88,000,000 tons of ingots, an increase of 6,000,000 tons in 2 years.

"The facts now available, therefore, indicate that both in 1941 and in 1942 there will be fully 67,000,000 tons of steel-making capacity which can be used for domestic civilian uses and for exports to countries other than Great Britain and Canada. Since such exports are unlikely to exceed an ingot equivalent of 3,000,000 tons, the capacity available for nonmilitary uses would seem to be close to 64,000,000 tons.

"Such a total is higher than has ever been used in this country, and even in 1940 the aggregate of domestic consumption, including defense and civilian uses, was only 55,000,000 tons of ingots.

"Admittedly of course, full future requirements of the defense program are not predictable with any finality of exactness, and estimates are constantly changing. But nothing has happened to date to disturb the fact that the steel industry has a capacity to supply the needs of defense several times over."

The statement that 64,000,000 ingot tons of steel are available for civilian consumption led us to inquire why the small manufacturer cannot get steel for his needs. We are reliably informed by steel producers that the reason is that priority orders are placed in such a way that efficient and steady flow of steel is impossible because of frequent change from one kind of production to another kind. We are informed that if one or a group of steel mills were permitted to produce sheet steel, as an example, without interruption, another mill to run on armor plate, another on structural, another on rods or bars, and so on, they could flood the market with all varieties of steel required for defense, export, and civilian needs as well.

We have reports that similar conditions apply to copper, zinc, and other materials, but we cannot get the facts. We have found that some trade associations which should have the facts pertaining to their particular lines of business are reluctant to disclose information for reasons of their own. Apparently only an official inquiry can elicit the facts.

It is our considered opinion that if the facts were known, the shortage of materials would be found to be greatly exaggerated. We base our belief on the credible reports that the mines and mills of the country are not as yet producing the raw materials at full capacity. When this is done, and this is obviously the first essential for defense as well as for civilian needs, we firmly believe that there will be sufficient of all but perhaps the imported materials.

Since the essential facts evidently cannot be ascertained by an individual, group, or organization, we respectfully request the cooperation of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to take the steps we believe

to be necessary to secure these facts in behalf of the preservation of the Nation's business enterprises. To this end we present herewith a petition, as follows:

"To the Senators and Representatives from the State of Illinois in the Congress of the United States:

"Whereas it has become apparent by the actual closing of a number of industrial plants, and it is acknowledged by Government spokesmen that a large proportion of the smaller industrial plants throughout this country are doomed to extinction because of the so-called shortage of materials for civilian uses due to the armament program; and

"Whereas there are about 470,000 small corporations throughout the land, of which number approximately 145,000 are now vitally affected by metals and other shortages due to the armament program to such an extent that a majority of these will be compelled to close their plants within a few months at the most if they cannot obtain armament orders or materials for production for civilian uses; and

"Whereas this particular group of metal-using plants average 112 employees per plant, or 16,240,000 workers it is apparent that the extinction of a majority of this group of industries alone would inevitably affect adversely every other line of trade, industry, commerce, finance, transportation, and the professional services throughout the land, and threaten the destruction of the entire economic structure of this country; and

"Whereas there is ample reason to believe, if the true condition were known, that the so-called shortage of materials is greatly exaggerated and would be found to be so if all the facts pertaining to production, armament requirements, exportation, and essential civilian needs are disclosed; and

"Whereas, it is of common report, and set forth in Union Calendar No. 340, House Report No. 982, of July 21, 1941, on Strategic and Critical Materials, on page 26, as follows:

"It was painfully apparent throughout the testimony given before this committee that a lack of coordination and absence of a responsible head with authority and power to fix responsibility in this as well as in other matters, has been largely responsible for the deficiencies we now are experiencing all along the line. The administration has been too prone, when difficult problems arose, to easily dispose of them by creating another board, only to add to the confusion of the assortment of agencies we now have. We are now plagued with and will continue, evidently, to be harassed because of the absence of a coherent organization. We are overblessed with boards and committees and with a legion of liaison officers feeling the necessity of consulting first with this or that agency. All of this has resulted in a deadly consuming of time and in the end we still have a divided authority. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives be, and hereby are petitioned to designate a Joint Legislative Committee to:

"1. Ascertain the facts about production, imports and exports, armament priorities, and surplus, if any, for civilian needs of the strategic and critical materials.

"2. Ascertain the quantities of strategic and critical materials heretofore exported, and earmarked for export in the future under the Lend-Lease Act, to England, Canada, China, Russia, and other countries.

"3. Ascertain what becomes of these materials. What proportions are used for the purpose intended (production of armament), and what proportions are manufactured into consumer goods and offered for sale at home or abroad.

"4. Ascertain the extent of hoarding and bootlegging of materials.

"5. Ascertain the extent of the issuing of priorities for materials for armament orders

and shipbuilding which are scheduled to begin production or construction months ahead, thus tying up materials long before they are required and thereby depriving industry of the materials in the meantime.

"6. Ascertain to what extent steel manufacturers, as an example, are required to operate their plants in a manner to prevent the greatest efficiency in production and economy in operation, by too frequently changing their production from one form of finished or semifinished product to another.

"7. And in accordance with the above-mentioned report in Calendar No. 340, to take the absolutely necessary steps to bring order out of the confusion and chaos now prevalent in the administration of the armament program by:

"(a) insisting upon the designation of a single individual, in whom the people of the United States as a whole have confidence, as the head of the program, with full authority and responsibility; and

"(b) eliminating overlapping bureaus, commissions, committees, and red tape.

"8. To render a full, complete, and accurate report as promptly as possible to the people of the United States as to the matters set forth in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 hereof.

"In behalf of the 157,000 small business men and the 46,000 professional and personal service men and women in the State of Illinois, the National Small Business Men's Association, and the Illinois Chamber of Commerce respectfully request that the State's Senators and Representatives in the Congress jointly sponsor a resolution for the appointment of a legislative fact-finding committee for the above-named purposes.

"Respectfully submitted.

"THE NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION,

"FRED A. VIRKUS, *President,*
Illinois Division,

"THE ILLINOIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
"ROY C. INGERSOLL, *President.*"

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time only for the purpose of answering my colleague from Indiana with regard to what he claims has been done by the Republican committee appointed long after I hammered away on the floor of the House and in the departments for aid to small business and a broader distribution of defense work.

President Roosevelt long ago realized the gravity of our present situation, and rising above politics appointed many prominent Republicans to key Government positions. I have only to refer to Secretary Stimson, Secretary Knox, Messrs. Knudsen, Stettinius, and Nelson, and many others, as examples. I must admit that at the time I thought that there were plenty of good Democrats who could just as well have been appointed to the positions, but I must in all honesty admit that these gentlemen are giving their utmost in the interest of national defense. However, it is a fact that Democrats appointed to the same positions could have done at least as well. Certainly I believe a small business man would have better understood the problems of small business than a large corporation official.

As long ago as July 10, 1940, I spoke on this floor against the danger of giving all the defense work to large corporations, and emphasized that unless we did something for small business we would have a very bad situation on our hands. Again, on July 23, 1941, and on

July 30, 1941, I pleaded for a broader distribution of work, all in the interest of small business.

In passing, I might refer to the many remarks I have made to the effect that the Midwest is not getting its share of defense work. If you will stop to consider that Chicago, which should be second or third in the handling of defense work, is tenth on the list of cities in the award of armament contracts, you will realize how strong an argument the Midwest has. If you were as familiar as I am with conditions in Chicago and the surrounding territory you would see how serious a situation has been created. Skilled laborers and mechanics have left the city by the thousands, destined to Detroit, New England, and the eastern seaboard. Not only are families broken up, but the economic existence of a city is threatened, with 40,000 living quarters reported vacant.

Let me insert here a tabulation showing the allotment of armament contracts to various cities, as compiled from Government reports. You will notice that Chicago is at the bottom of the list.

Total contracts

[In thousands of dollars]

Area	Total contracts	Per worker	Percent comparison
Seattle.....	715,462	19,413	1,693
Los Angeles.....	1,463,312	11,103	968
Baltimore.....	627,048	5,930	517
Buffalo.....	520,208	5,696	497
San Francisco.....	410,035	5,369	468
Indianapolis.....	163,999	4,223	368
Detroit.....	983,052	3,158	275
St. Louis.....	392,153	3,092	270
Boston.....	724,416	3,050	266
Cleveland.....	328,198	2,333	204
Philadelphia.....	611,944	1,902	166
Milwaukee.....	137,716	1,399	122
Chicago.....	544,401	1,146	100

It is just such things as this that the committee should investigate, and they certainly have plenty of work awaiting them. I hope and expect that the work of this committee will be beneficial, and in the interest not only of the small business man but to the entire program of national defense and to the country as a whole. For that reason I urge the adoption of the resolution and I now move its passage.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, in the few minutes allocated to me to discuss House Resolution 294 which is designed to authorize an investigation of the national-defense program in its relation to small business, I want to enthusiastically endorse this movement to aid small business.

Somewhere I read that next year 53 percent of American industry will be engaged in defense work. If this is true, approximately half of the 184,000 manufacturers in this country are headed for bankruptcy.

While many industries may be converted to the manufacture of defense materials, it is freely predicted that there is no salvation for nearly 25,000 manufacturing concerns.

It is difficult to understand how the American people can spend \$68,000,000,000 on a national-defense program, and aid countries such as Canada, Great Britain, China, and Russia, while at the same time thousands of our own American taxpaying citizens find themselves denied employment because their employer has been forced to close his doors.

This resolution should be adopted and a speedy investigation launched, not 6 months from now but immediately, if we are to avert a national calamity that will follow the execution of the death sentence now hanging over the heads of thousands of small business men.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

NATIONAL-DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I should like to reach some understanding with the gentleman from New York as to the amount of time to be allowed for general debate. If it is agreeable to the gentleman from New York, I suggest that general debate proceed throughout the day and that we read the first paragraph before the Committee rises tonight.

Mr. TABER. But the Committee will rise before any amendments are acted on?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All amendments to be deferred until tomorrow.

Mr. TABER. And we shall run just as late as the demand for time makes necessary?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Until general debate is exhausted.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue through the day, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill has been delayed almost 2 hours from the time it was scheduled to come up. It is my understanding that it was delayed because of some publicity in the Times-Herald and other papers this morning.

I feel that when this appropriation bill is brought to the floor, that the com-

mittee at least ought to have the statement of General Marshall or somebody who speaks with authority, concerning the correctness of the article. The country is entitled to know, and if we are going to appropriate \$8,000,000,000 more today and tomorrow, we should at least know whether the article is a fraud or tells the truth. I hope the committee will investigate to such an extent that it can give the House the facts.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman's suggestion as to loss of time, the committee, I am certain, will be glad to run until as late this evening as the gentleman may wish. Full opportunity will be given for the discussion of every phase of the bill.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I do not think the gentleman heard me. I think this is the first time that I have ever raised a question of this kind on the floor, and I only do it because of its importance. I do it only because of the article referred to in the Times-Herald of this morning. That article makes it clear that our country is to furnish an American expeditionary force in the present World War. It purports to quote a letter from the President of the United States with reference to a program for an American expeditionary force, and I think the committee owes an obligation to the House and to the country to be able to advise directly as to whether or not that is a proper quotation or is only a newspaper story.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, both the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and I have consulted at length with a representative of the War Department, and we are prepared to discuss fully and in detail any phase of the bill which the gentleman wishes to consider.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6159.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. RAMSPECK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of bill.

By unanimous consent, at the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to myself.

The bill which the committee reports appropriates \$7,649,839,031. In addition to this amount of direct appropriations authority is granted to enter into contracts in addition to appropriations for certain specific purposes in the aggregate amount of \$594,000,000. The combined total of direct appropriation and contract authorization provided by the bill is \$8,243,839,031.

This amount of direct appropriation and contract authority may be classified according to relation to national defense as follows:

Direct application to national defense.....	\$8,109,945,898
Indirect application to national defense.....	87,179,000
Nondefense but due solely to the war abroad.....	37,500,000
Nondefense due to the enactment of new law since regular appropriations were made.....	8,711,333
Nondefense miscellaneous due to emergent and unforeseen conditions.....	502,800

The amount in the bill for direct application to national defense is \$8,109,945,898. This sum added to the previous appropriations and contract authorizations for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, including the amount necessary to complete the naval expansion program in the future, raises the total outlay to date for national defense to approximately \$69,000,000,000.

This bill provides nothing new in policies or objectives. It merely carries out a continuation of the plans heretofore adopted and heretofore provided for in the previous acts, providing funds for national defense. Our expenditures in October ran at the rate of approximately 19 percent of our national income. That compares with an expenditure by England of something in excess of 50 percent of her national income—between 51 percent and 52 percent; with Germany, whose war expenditures, insofar as we are able to judge, approximately three-fifths of her national income, which, with confiscations and involuntary contributions, supplemented by loot from subjugated nations, probably totals something in excess of 100 percent of her national income; and with Canada's expenditures approximating 45 percent of her national income. But we, too, are moving forward.

It is expected that during the next fiscal year the amount which we will expend for national defense will approximate 30 percent of our national income. It presents a situation unparalleled in American history. Never before have we faced a situation which touches so directly and so intimately every citizen of the Republic; which provides for the expenditure of so vast a sum in so short a time; and which devotes so completely to one purpose the entire resources of the Nation. But it is a matter in which we have neither option nor choice. There is before us now but one question. It is the question of winning or losing the war. It is a question of conquering or of being conquered. It is a question of self-defense or submission.

There is no middle ground. There is no intermediate stage. Either we prevail or we yield. As between these alternatives there can be no hesitation on the part of any American citizen. How absurd is the suggestion that we should "just forget all about it and go back and sit down." Sit down in a fool's paradise and await the rude awakening which every nation which followed that seduc-

tive course has experienced. That question was definitely settled once and for all when Congress passed the lend-lease bill, and this bill carries out the commitments made at that time. The issue resolves itself into a question of production and transportation. That nation will win which puts the most machinery on the front in the least time.

It is a war of production. The non-aggressor nations must outproduce the Axis Powers. There is no other way to preserve either their freedom or their form of government. And that is our task. England is producing magnificently. But she is subject to great handicaps. Daily, bombers have searched out every possible location where factories might be operating; where plants might be hidden; where production might be camouflaged. Every industrial center which could be located has been bombed. Every productive activity visible from the air has been strafed. And inevitably damage and dislocation of operations and attendant loss of momentum has followed. Russia, which produced at the peak of operations so vast a stream of equipment as to stagger the comprehension of the world, has, in consolidating her position on her present front, been forced to abandon 70 percent of her industrial area. China, forced back into the interior and relinquishing her coastal centers of industry, is limited to the production of small arms only. It devolves upon America to produce and arm the non-aggressor nations; to produce and provide the munitions and equipment of defense; to outproduce the Hitler nations and their enslaved satellites. That is our job, and that is the assignment which we propose to carry out with the funds to be appropriated in this bill. This is the next consecutive step in the defense program.

Let me emphasize here that we are providing matériel only. We are supplying no personnel. We are contributing neither armies nor men. We are merely supplying the tools which are to be used and operated by the manpower of the nations to whom they are consigned.

And I would like to forestall at this time any questions which anyone may have in mind to ask during the consideration of the bill by saying most emphatically that at no time during the long and exhaustive hearings on this bill or any other bill in this session of Congress has there been any testimony or information that any plans were being made or considered or any time, money, or material being devoted to any project with a view to action upon the part of American armies or participation by American forces outside the Western Hemisphere. Let there be no mistake on that point. In the consideration of this bill and supplementary legislation by this large committee, including some of the most experienced men in the Congress, there has been no suggestion or intimation that the United States provide anything more than materials of the character inventoried in the report now before the House.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In just one moment, if the gentleman will permit.

The bill before us falls into five general purposes. In the five divisions of the bill we make provision for the Army, the Navy, for the lend-lease administration, for general appropriations, and for salary advancements under the Classification Act.

Under the first title, the bill provides for expansion of the Army, involving an increase of 309,886 men and officers, which brings it up to 1,840,000 enlisted men and about 200,000 officers—in round numbers, an army of about 2,000,000 men by next June.

We propose to activate 2 more armored divisions, going from 6 to 8. We propose to increase our combat groups in the air force from 54 to 84. We propose to install additional air bases and additional airfields.

Under the second title we propose for the Navy additional airplanes, the installation of arms on American merchantmen; acquisition of additional craft, including mine and control craft, and additional funds for maintenance and upkeep of naval vessels.

Under the third title of the bill, we provide for lend-lease in round numbers one and a half billion dollars, \$1,556,496,246, with authority in addition to the War Department to use not to exceed \$500,000,000 in addition for the transfer of defense articles procured from War Department appropriations since March 11, 1941, to such nations as come within the classification permitting the transfer of such materials.

To summarize:

Lend-lease bill provides.....	\$1,556,000,000
Previously provided:	
Act Mar. 27, 1941.....	7,000,000,000
Act Oct. 28, 1941.....	5,985,000,000
Total.....	14,541,000,000

All of the \$7,000,000,000 was allocated as of November 13, 1941. Allocation includes placing of requisitions by countries to be aided, examination and approval by Lend-lease Administrator, and procuring agencies—War, Navy, and so forth—and all ready for making of contracts and placing of orders.

Of the \$5,985,000,000 provided in the act of October 28, 1941, \$2,220,412,520 had been so allocated as of December 1, 1941, or approximately 40 percent, in about 1 month. All is expected to be under contract by March.

Of the total of \$12,985,000,000, there had been placed under contract as of November 23, 1941, \$5,149,000,000, and all is expected to be under contract by March.

Disbursements have risen rapidly. From March 27, 1941, to June 30, 1941, \$21,000,000 was actually paid out. From July 1 to November 29, a total of \$633,000,000 had been paid out, making a total since March 27 of \$654,000,000. Disbursements are now running at the rate of better than \$200,000,000 a month and will rise rapidly from now on.

The question may arise as to why with \$12,985,000,000 already provided it is

necessary to appropriate additional sums now. When General Marshall was before the committee in connection with the \$5,985,000,000 he frankly stated to the committee that the amount thereof which was to be handled by the War Department was \$2,255,000,000 and that this sum represented in money value only about half of the outstanding requirements then reported by the countries to be aided. He regarded the \$2,255,000,000 as inadequate. The amount allowed in this bill under lend-lease (\$1,556,000,000) plus the authority in the bill to use not to exceed \$500,000,000 in equipment of the War Department procured from regular funds to be used for lend-lease, makes, \$2,056,000,000, or about \$200,000,000 short of what General Marshall stated last October as representing the outstanding requirements of the nations to be aided by equipment to be procured by the War Department.

The House should have clearly in mind in connection with the appropriations in this bill for our own needs and lend-lease that these appropriations are necessarily a prelude to the battle of production. There will be more appropriations in large amounts both for the Army and Navy and lend-lease until the Axis runs up the white flag.

The battle is world-wide and the fronts are many and shifting. It is in its first analysis a struggle of economic, financial, and productive capacity. To recapitulate—the nations which outproduce in quantity and quality of arms will win. At the present time the United States is devoting about 25 percent of its manufacturing capacity to defense articles. By the middle of 1943 it will be devoting about 54 percent. That means that factories have been converted from peace to war needs, special machinery and tooling for national defense have superseded the peace equipment of the plants. New factories have been built, designed and equipped for manufacture of war goods. New operating personnel has been trained for these plants. They must be kept geared to the production for military needs and must produce for the military needs an ever-increasing quantity of tanks, guns, planes, and so forth, for military purposes. These articles take a long time to manufacture, and gearing production up to the requisite basis takes a long time, but once it is there and the stuff begins to roll off in the stupendous quantities projected, the doom of Axis domination is sealed.

Defense industry must be kept running. Design is changing in weapons. Improvements are constantly being made in types and performance following battle experience. We cannot rest once we have placed a number of given orders for equipment and say, "When we get this we will have the best in the world and the most." We must improve, continue to increase production, and keep the industries turning it out until the emergency is over. We must not only produce the most but we must produce the best and constantly improved types to win. We could speculate that some of this is not necessary, that it will never be used, that we are overproducing. Who wants

to gamble in national defense? Rather be safe with too much and too soon than sorry with too little and too late.

It should be recalled that not a step can be taken under lend-lease or under any other of our procurement programs until the money is appropriated. Nobody can obligate the Government to any kind of a contract until the money is available with which to pay that contract or specific authority is given in money terms to make a contract. If articles take 12, 15, or 18 months to produce, the money to pay for those goods must be appropriated that far in advance.

A word about the \$68,000,000,000 that has been laid on the line for national defense since we started this program about July 1940. This sum includes 2 years' appropriations. It includes cash and contract authorization for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942. It also includes contract authority for the expanded two-ocean navy for which appropriations will have to be made in the future, running into the fiscal year 1946. It also includes funds to cover contract commitments some of which money will not be used until the fiscal year 1944. There should not be any confusion that this sum is all to be expended in this or the next fiscal year. It is a part of the projected program covering the present and future. Included in this vast sum are large amounts for pay, transportation, allowances, and other expenses of our large military and naval forces that do not enter into production. Included also are all sums for the Army and Navy for these 2 fiscal years, and, of course, we had a smaller Army and Navy in previous years, and some part is due to Regular Army and Navy maintenance and improvement. It is possible, and everyone hopes, that a large part of this sum will never need to be paid out, but the test of the impact of this \$68,000,000,000 on the taxpayer and on future generations will not be the total of the appropriation but the amount of that total that is actually disbursed.

The future is clouded in uncertainty. Europe is a maelstrom of conflict. The Pacific is a tinder box. We have these responsibilities which we have assumed under lease-lend and for our own defense. There is no turning back. We have our military and naval advisers and experts, General Staff and Naval Operations, whom we have educated, trained, and equipped to defend this country. They come to us with these requirements. They say they are necessary. If they do not know, to whom should we turn? National defense is their life study and responsibility. We have to trust them on quantities and types and time. Their judgment may go amiss at times. They may play too safe. We will not criticize them too much for that. But woe to them if they do not ask us for enough and in time. The grandstand generals and admirals in civil life—those who at baseball and football games know better than the umpires and referees—never let up in wanting to umpire now and will not let up after the emergency is over. We

have but one course. We must follow responsible military and naval counsel and advice. We can help to keep down contracting costs and petty larceny by constant scrutiny and criticism by our investigating committees set up for that purpose, but when it comes to determining what we should have, when we should have it, and how much we should have, practically we are in duty bound to follow the advice of responsible military and naval leaders.

I recall that in World War No. 1 a large military appropriation bill was approved on November 4, 1918, 1 week before the armistice was signed. The authorities of the War Department and the members of the Committee on Appropriations had a well-founded feeling that the money would never be used. But they did not dare to take that chance as near as victory was.

The sums in this bill have been examined as carefully as possible. They are large but the cause for which they provide is larger still. It may be necessary for us to come to you for more and more funds. I hope more will not be required, but if the struggle continues there is no alternative. If this world conflict continues until we reach the point where 50 percent of our industrial capacity is devoted to national defense, the bill of expenditures must necessarily be correspondingly larger. If we reach the point where 50 percent of our national income goes for national defense, expenditures will involve staggering figures. Our national income now is about at the rate of \$94,500,000,000. It is rising. It is entirely possible that we may have to devote one-half of \$100,000,000,000 to national defense. We hope not. But whatever the cost, it is inconsequential in comparison with the consequences of defeat.

Mr. JOHNS. I was interested in the percentage by which Russian production has been cut down by the war, to 30 percent. Is it correct, that it has been cut down that much from bombing and other causes?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As the gentleman realizes, Germany controls today all industrial centers and practically all the workshops on the continent of Europe outside of Russia. Russia, in taking the position which she is today so admirably sustaining, has relinquished outlying districts in which she was producing at the beginning of the war approximately 70 percent of her munitions.

Mr. JOHNS. Do we know anything about how much the production of Germany and her allies has been cut down by the war? Have we any figures on that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I regret to say that on the basis of the information we have been able to secure, Germany, far from decreasing her production, is accelerating production and is today throwing into the conflict an ever-increasing stream of equipment and munitions.

Mr. JOHNS. Just one more question if the gentleman will permit. This appropriation contains an additional amount for lease-lend. Can the gentle-

man inform the House just how much money of the original \$13,000,000,000 has already been spent? I do not mean how much has been allocated under contract but what has been actually spent? The Treasury reports show something over \$600,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are expanding as we go ahead. It is proceeding at an accelerated tempo. Expenditure is now at the rate of \$200,000,000 a month. It takes some time to get underway. In many cases we have to build facilities in order to get production started. As of the 13th day of November we had allocated the entire \$7,000,000,000. As of December 1 about 40 percent of the \$5,985,000,000 made available on October 28 had been allocated.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. On the question of personnel I note in the report what the gentleman has said that you provided for raising the total to 1,840,000 men in round figures.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And in addition the officer strength to 200,000. This will bring the total up to approximately 2,000,000 men by next June.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. But the report on page 10 contains the statement:

Provision heretofore has been made for critical items in kind for an army of 3,200,000 men * * * and for a considerable reservoir besides.

The General Staff now strongly advocates further augmentation, not only for potential demands of our own forces but to permit of larger transfers of defense articles.

The potential demands for our own forces are shown as about \$2,500,000,000. I am unable to understand just how that works. You provide pay for a personnel of 2,000,000 but you are providing critical items and arms for a vastly larger number of men. Was there any discussion as to how many more than 3,200,000 men we were to provide for?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. The personnel—about that now provided—will be inducted only when and as Congress gives the money. Matériel, however, has to be prepared long in advance. For example, we were told that it takes 18 months from the time a pencil is put to paper in the drafting room until a plane can be turned out. It takes time—anywhere from 6 months to a year or a year and a half or 2 years, depending on its character, to turn out the finished product. We must have the matériel ready as the men are provided, as they will be inducted into the service. When they are called up for training we will have matériel for them, or if the need should arise we will have the matériel for transfer to our allies in Europe.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. But here is the point, as I understand, it takes longer to make a plane than it does a pilot, for instance. But it does not take longer to make a rifle than it does to make an infantryman. If you are not making plans for arms for an American force of

far greater number, what are you making plans for?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Oh, we are not limiting ourselves to the needs of the American Army. We must aid in arming Europe, we must aid every anti-Hitler force in the world. That is what we are doing.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Somewhere I read where this bill authorizes or permits our Army to assign to those nations that are friendly to us equipment that we have on hand available for our own armed forces up to a half-billion dollars?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Up to a half-billion dollars from funds appropriated to the War Department since March 11, 1941.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Does the gentleman feel that the removal of the equipment we have in the Army at the present time is going to help the morale of the boys who are now training with brooms and clubs?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I submit the testimony of a man in whom all of us have the utmost confidence, General Marshall, Chief of Staff, unquestionably one of the great military authorities of the world. He said that it was important to provide this material. If the material at this time was not needed by our forces, it was much better used by sending it over to Russia and keeping the Russian Army on its feet.

So, if at any time it becomes necessary to send this material abroad where it may happen to be needed in order to maintain our Allies' defense, it will be sent. We would rather stop Hitler in Europe than stop him in America, and we would rather have European soldiers use this material over there than have our own soldiers use it over here.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my good friend from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman straighten me out on one thing? What in our terminology constitutes an army division, how many men or how many troops?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It varies from peacetime to wartime. Twelve to eighteen thousand men I should say, for peacetime.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Twelve to eighteen thousand men. The Army is to be raised to a million two hundred thousand, including the officers. What are the Navy personnel and the Marine Corps to be increased to? At the present time we have a fraction less than 2,000,000 in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. This will carry the Army up to 2,000,000 men, including officers. What is to be the approximate number of the Marine Corps and the Navy under this bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no especial provision for increase here in the personnel of the Navy or Marine Corps except as we are gradually increasing the establishments. We have as our objective a two-ocean navy, and as the facilities are provided and ships are launched,

it will then be necessary to increase personnel accordingly.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Can the gentleman tell us what information his committee has as to the number of divisions now in the active German Army? Are there any figures on that?

Mr. STEFAN. Three hundred divisions.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Potentially 300. I do not think it is quite 300. It has been stated as approximating two hundred and something.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Two hundred and sixty.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the estimate as I recall it. Two hundred and sixty and potentially three hundred.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Should we have in mind approximately 15,000 men in measuring the number of men in those divisions?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The issue of war is not determined by the number of men.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The issue of the war is determined by the equipment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. For example, we are told that the column which broke the famous Maginot line consisted of only 150,000 men as opposing millions, but they had the equipment, so we are not concerned with the number of men Germany has or can produce. What we are concerned with is the munitions which Germany is producing, and we cannot expect to stabilize the front until we have out-produced and out-machined the Axis factories.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. In view of the fact that little business has been suffering, and in view of the fact that it has had to undergo these priority orders, does not the gentleman feel that the Army and Navy officials should be more careful in making selection of their sites and in going forward with their work, especially in view of the fact that 2 weeks ago they built 276 houses too many in the wrong place? Does not the gentleman think we ought to cut down on these nondefense expenditures and spending? The Oklahomans, especially in my district, have been doing their best, and I have been voting for all defense items, but they and I are beginning to draw back each time these additional appropriations come; they are wanting to know when it is going to stop, and I refer to this nondefense spending.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman thinks he should stop the program, that is his privilege.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I do not want to stop the defense program.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the result of delaying the activities provided for in titles 1, 2, and 3 of the bill. There is nothing for nondefense in titles 1, 2, and 3, and there is nothing in the rest of it that is not indirectly connected with

defense. The Army officers in determining the site of their plants, of their cantonments, and manufacturing facilities consider only the military importance of the location; what is the most strategic position with reference to proximity of material, labor, and transportation?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Then when I tell my folks back home I voted for this bill, the gentleman can assure me I am voting for essentially defense items?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is nothing in this bill which the gentleman can support that will not forward the defense program.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have been very much alarmed by the shortage of small arms and ammunition. It seems to me it amounts to a scandal that existing facilities have not been used where there is trained labor and where you could have had immediate production of small arms and ammunition. Does this bill provide any further appropriation for small arms and ammunition? I do not feel that it is the lack of money that is at fault, I believe it is the lack of proper thinking in regard to the production of small arms and ammunition.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will take 15 additional minutes.

I am glad to say to the gentleman that the production of small arms is one of the numerous items of which we are producing 100 percent on schedule.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But there is a great shortage.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are some items, of course, on which we do not reach the high schedule set, but we are now producing and we have available 100 percent of the small arms—shoulder rifles—for our own forces, who are equipped 100 percent with their quota of such items. I am glad to be able to reassure the gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very much interested, because this information does not tally with the figures I get from different departments.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was the information given to the committee by the statistical department at our monthly hearing last Monday. I shall be glad to cooperate with the gentleman in a suggestion she may have to make in this connection.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Will the gentleman tell us whether the 2,000,000 young men that you plan to have in the Army by next June will be sufficient to defend the United States at all times, or are they just a part of the number that you plan to equip to defend the United States, or are part of these men to go to other countries?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As has been indicated, we are preparing to equip an Army of 3,200,000 men. We are pro-

ceeding in a regular and orderly way. There are no funds now asked to raise the Army up to that point, but we are getting the material that takes a long time to produce.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Did the witnesses say that 3,200,000 men would be sufficient to defend America at all times and under all circumstances?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the program outlined by the military authorities upon whom we rely. They recommended that we provide equipment for an Army of that strength, and we are proceeding to get the strategic and critical material.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Is the policy to use these men in foreign countries or to use them all in this country?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no intimation that we expect to take any of these men outside the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS. Are any funds allocated in this appropriation bill for the expansion of housing facilities to take care of the increase in our personnel?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are providing in this bill for the enlargement of cantonments to accommodate the increase in personnel. There is no provision for new cantonments, but we are enlarging existing facilities to take care of the additional men provided for in the bill, as they gradually enter the service. In addition, we are providing temporary housing, that is, trailers, portables, and demountable buildings, which can be moved from point to point, as the occasion requires.

Mr. HARNESS. Does the gentleman mean they can be used by the troops of the Army?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The enlargement of existing cantonments is for the troops, and the temporary housing is for the men who are supplying the labor in the production of matériel.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman just said that we are arranging for the housing of about 2,000,000 men. Is the gentleman in a position to give us any information on the suggestion that was made in today's papers about increasing our armed forces to somewhere between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 men, and are any plans under way to work out that proposition? Can the gentleman tell us anything about that problem at this time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to say there is no credence to be placed in the deductions drawn in the article to which the gentleman refers. The information upon which it is based does not deal with American troops for whom we are making provision in the bill before us. This bill neither contemplates nor provides for any expeditionary force. The conclusions adduced in the newspaper article referred to are the highly colored

and highly partisan opinions of a paper which has been notably and notoriously opposed to the foreign policy of the United States from the beginning.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman tell the House that that story is unfounded? Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Inasmuch as the gentleman has raised that question, I must say that speaking moderately and conservatively the article is obviously a tissue of misrepresentation and misinterpretation. It is a matter of common knowledge that this story has been peddled about newspaper row for the last 4 weeks. It is apparent, therefore, that its publication has been very carefully timed to reach the House simultaneously with the report on this bill. Both the bill and the newspaper reached the floor here this morning within 25 minutes of each other.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. My own opinion is that if there was any timing of the article, it was timed more to coincide with the starting of a new daily newspaper in Chicago than with the introduction of this bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is, on the face of it, too efficient a piece of synchronization to be a mere coincidence. But it is a matter of no significance. Even a casual reading shows that its conclusions are not based on the document which it professes to quote. Some time last summer the President, or an administrative agency through the President, in order to appraise the extent and nature of the task of supplying lend-lease material, requested an estimate of the kind and amount of material required. There was no inquiry as to men or personnel. It was purely a study of material—material to be supplied abroad. The number of men referred to are not men in American armies, but men in European armies. In order to estimate the amount of equipment required it was necessary to translate it in terms of men—the men who would use it—the men in the armies of the nations to whom the lend-lease material is to be consigned. The commentator would have you believe that these are American forces to be sent as an expeditionary force to Europe or elsewhere. But a glance at the excerpts which it prints shows that by no stretch of the imagination is there any foundation for any such conclusion. It is a deliberate misrepresentation.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. COFFEE of Nebraska. Is it not a fact that the two leading military authorities, General Wavell and General Auchinleck, both admitted that if we were to conquer Hitler the United States had to send men in addition to matériel?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Oh, there have been irresponsible people in every nation and in every station in life who are always ready to tell us how this question or that question can or ought to be

solved, but we are considering here only the testimony of responsible authorities, upon whom we rely for official information and advice. There has never been at any time any article prepared or any document submitted by those in authority which had in contemplation an expeditionary force of American soldiers to Europe, or any part of Europe. The article is a canard, pure and simple.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield with pleasure to my esteemed colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. Of course, we know that there is not one single dollar or one red cent in this bill for an American expeditionary force.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Positively not. That matter was inquired into minutely by members of our committee, and we were assured repeatedly, and it was reiterated time and again, that there is nothing in contemplation in any way relating to an expeditionary force of American soldiers to Europe.

But the brazen misinterpretation attempted to be read into this routine document, obvious as it is, constitutes only one proof of the venality of the article. The bill itself is a convincing refutation of any idea that the study quoted is of importance today. Military studies must necessarily take into consideration every possible contingency. And this particular study happens to be a study of contingencies which were never realized and which today do not apply in any respect. For example, the writer says the program alleged to be in contemplation requires an "additional appropriation by Congress of \$40,000,000,000 in the next 6 months." That was early in September. The 6 months referred to are the 6 months covered by the bill pending before the House today. The perspiring sensationalist says the administration plans an appropriation of \$40,000,000,000, but in this bill the administration actually asks for an appropriation of \$8,000,000,000.

Again, the article would have you believe that the general staff is preparing to send an army of five or ten million men abroad. Under the Selective Service Act of 1940 you cannot have in the American Army more than 900,000 selectees in any one year. Here is the language of the statute:

There shall not be in active training or service more than 900,000 men annually.

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In a moment. It would take legislation by this Congress to repeal that law, to permit the dispatch of such expeditionary force as the newspaper insists is now under way.

Mr. HARNESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. HARNESS. Is it not a fact that, so far as the Regular Army is concerned, there is no limit to the number they can enlist?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Regular Army is wholly inadequate for use as an expeditionary force. It would require the enlistment of millions of men. Under the law you cannot draft more than 900,000 annually.

But that is not all. There is another law on the statute books providing explicitly that our soldiers shall not be employed beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere.

Again it would take an act of Congress to make possible the expedition which this penman tells you is already in the making. The article is viciously erroneous and irresponsible. Even the excerpts from the document which it proposes to quote are garbled. Note that the article states flatly that it is the opinion of the Army and the Navy that the powers fighting Germany could not defeat Germany. There is not a word of truth in that. There is no such statement in the document or anything that could be remotely interpreted as justifying that conclusion. It is fabrication out of whole cloth.

And here is a startling instance of direct and deliberate misrepresentation.

The article affects to quote the authorities as stating that while the exact date for active participation of the United States in the war has not been definitely fixed, "it will be soon." There is no such statement and no statement in the document cited from which such inference could be drawn.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will permit me to complete this statement, I shall be glad to yield.

Now, observe that this document was prepared 3 months ago. If it was pertinent then it has long since become obsolete. Events move swiftly in modern warfare. At the time the document was issued, our committee had been told by representatives of both the Army and the Navy that Russian resistance to the German armies could not last 3 weeks. And it is to be noted that the whole document is predicated on the elimination of Russia.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will ask for 5 minutes more.

In the meantime, the situation has been completely changed. Russia has not been eliminated. On the contrary the Russian armies are not only holding their own gallantly but are driving back the invader ignominiously.

So if every statement relative to the document could be substantiated, there is no significance attached to it because it does not apply to present-day conditions. Not only is Russia eliminated as a factor but it is assumed that Spain, Portugal, and France would be in as active Axis allies. It also is assumed that Italy is a continuing potential participant, when it is evident that Italy has practically ceased to be a potential factor.

In brief, the study is predicated upon conditions which do not obtain—which have not materialized and which will not materialize.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. I have listened while the gentleman has denied the accuracy and correctness of the inferences drawn from this newspaper. Would the gentleman insert the document referred to in that article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The report referred to is a confidential military document. The ridiculous feature of it is this: Someone even suggested that in view of this newspaper article this bill ought to be recommitted. Well, there is still need for the \$8,000,000,000 notwithstanding the report. If the report called for \$40,000,000,000 it would not be logical to refuse \$8,000,000,000.

Mr. CURTIS. If this newspaper story is not true, will you insert the true document in the RECORD?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not have it. If the General Staff thinks it should be made public, it will do so, but its publication was unfortunate from a military standpoint.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It has only been a short time ago since Mr. Neilson and Nelson, who is an important officer in connection with the national defense, stated that by 1942 we would have to begin spending at the rate of three and one-half billion dollars a month, or \$42,000,000,000 a year. What this article says, as I understand it, is that they are to begin to spend \$5,000,000,000 a month by June 1943.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Oh, what the article says is that we were going to spend \$40,000,000,000 in the next 6 months. That means beginning last September. That means that by the end of February we are going to spend \$40,000,000,000, and here is a bill introduced today upon the recommendation of the Budget Bureau and upon information submitted by the Army and Navy, and sponsored by the responsible officials of the United States Government, which says we only need \$8,000,000,000 for that period.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What about the statement of Mr. Neilson or Mr. Nelson that you are going to spend three and one-half billion dollars a month?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No such statements have been submitted to the committee.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. As a matter of fact, this will mean \$67,000,000,000 in 18 months.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We will not be in full production for another year. We must build factories. We must equip and tool them. We must assemble personnel. We cannot reach the peak of production until the fall of 1942 or the spring of 1943, and only when we reach that time will we have continuous production at the peak of capacity.

Of course, as we step up production, we will be spending more money. According to the testimony before us, na-

tional defense consumed 7 percent of our manufacturing capacity in 1940, 25 percent in 1941, this year, and will consume 54 percent by 1943.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. How much time have I used, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will take 5 additional minutes, Mr. Chairman, to yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia, Judge WOODRUM.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Is not this true regarding the newspaper article which has created a good deal of comment today: There are no funds whatsoever in any form or description or in any manner in this bill which contemplate any such program as is contemplated in this newspaper article?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Oh, that is the testimony in the hearings, that is the testimony in the report, that is the statement that has been made on this floor repeatedly this afternoon, and that is the attitude and opinion of the highest-ranking officials of the Army, the Navy, and the State Department.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Did not the Chief of Staff, General Marshall, also state specifically in the hearings and in answer to a direct question that no expeditionary force was presently contemplated by the United States Army?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; and all the testimony which was adduced on the subject corroborated the statement by the gentleman.

I yield to my colleague from Kansas, a member of the committee.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. And did not the Army tell us just last week that they would be back here in February for billions more? Billions more in February for another deficiency? This, I think, fits in pretty well with this newspaper story.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As I explained in opening debate, this is a continuous program. We passed the first supplemental national-defense bill, the second supplemental national-defense bill; this is the third, and, as I said at the time, we would be called upon to pass another in March. We cannot discontinue production. We must accelerate it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the gentleman possessed of sufficient information so that he can state with certainty now that the President did, in fact, address to this general board, or as reported, to the Secretary of War, the communication which is published in the paper, asking this general board to outline a program to the President as to future objectives? Does the gentleman know whether such a letter was written? Does the gentleman know?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What the President did was to inquire in a routine way what materials would be necessary to carry out our commitments to supply materials.

Mr. KEEFE. I am not asking that. I am asking the gentleman, does he know whether or not the letter printed in this newspaper article this morning purporting to be published in full, the President's letter—has the gentleman sufficient information on the subject to indicate whether in fact that letter was sent by the President to the Secretary of War?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly it was sent by the President.

Mr. KEEFE. Now, may I ask the gentleman this further question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And what does the letter request? The letter does not mention personnel. It asks what we would have to produce and what materials it would take to defeat Hitler? How much matériel must be put in the hands of our allies abroad in order to defeat Hitler?

Mr. KEEFE. May I ask the gentleman this further question?

There is further reported in this article what appeared to be exact quotations from the report of this Board to the President, and those quotations appear in italics with comment from the writer of this article. I ask the gentleman's attention to this fact and ask whether or not from his examination of this article he is prepared to tell the House whether or not the italicized portions of this article are, in fact, exact productions from the report furnished by this joint board to the President at his request?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I have no information on that, but it is wholly immaterial whether they are or not. If the gentleman will read the excerpts and will then read the comment by the editorial writer he will see that the opinions which the editorial writer adduces are without foundation as based on the citations. He would see, as has been said, that it is claimed there that it is the opinion of the Army and Navy that Lindbergh was correct. No such opinion has ever been given, and the excerpts do not support such a statement. It is said that it is the opinion of the board that the date of active participation will be in the near future, and there is nothing in the report sustaining any such conclusion.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I will take 2 additional minutes to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. First of all I want to say to the gentleman that the Army of the United States is made up of components of the Regular Army and the National Guard, intermingled with other units of selectees. The National Guard Act contains a provision which prohibits their use in a foreign country.

On the question of this report in the newspaper as to a war plan, let me state that in the very beginning of our hearings on the investigation of the War Department program there was widespread criticism because there had not been the

proper plan in connection with the house-building program. This is merely a study that is maintained constantly by the War Department in an effort to be prepared with complete plans if an emergency arises when we have to do these things. It is not any plan for an expeditionary force now and never has been. That is what I want to say.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In conclusion let me say—

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. It is true, is it not, that this report that the joint board gave to the President is in effect a projection of the Army and Navy plan for future operations when and as those operations may become necessary?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. There is nothing in it except information to the President as to what matériel will be needed from the United States in order for a European army to defeat Hitler.

Mr. HARNESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARNESS. A few minutes ago the gentleman from Missouri made the statement, reading from an existing law purportedly, that the limitation of the men that we could draft under the Selective Service Act was 900,000. I call the gentleman's attention to Public, No. 213, extension of the selective draft, where that provision in the act was suspended. There is no limitation on the number of men that can be drafted, nor is there any limitation on the number of men that can be enlisted in the Regular Army.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The original statute still obtains, although modified somewhat by the extension of selective service from 12 to 18 months.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mr. Chairman, let me say in conclusion that the United States is under heavy obligations. We must maintain and develop our own Army and equipment. We must support the anti-Hitler forces. We must build and maintain a two-ocean navy. It is the greatest requirement ever made of any nation in history. We must have greater unity, greater coordination, and greater sacrifice than has ever been required of America before. In the words of General Marshall, the quicker we finish the job, the cheaper we will do it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman and I, collaborating, requested information of the War Department about the newspaper article to which some reference has just been made. Time is short and the information had not arrived at the time I took the floor. May I ask the gentleman if he has received this information?

Mr. TABER. I have received some information that came in after the gentle-

man from Missouri took the floor, and I intend to make a statement, because the gentleman from Missouri had no means of obtaining the information while he was on the floor.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. Did the gentleman receive any information as to the authenticity of the statement carried in the Times-Herald this morning?

Mr. TABER. I may say I cannot give all the details. We did not have time to go over the whole article. I can say this, that the verbatim quotations in the main probably are correct. There are some mistakes, but in the main the quotations are correct. The statements that are made as conclusions are summaries by the writer. Some of the things do not appear at all in the statements, I am advised, and other things do not appear in the language or with the effect that they are represented to have. I am going to call attention to one or two of the things that are not correct with reference to the statement.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. In view of the fact that so much interest has been shown in this matter that has been brought to the attention of the House, why does not the gentleman, if he will permit me to make the suggestion, give us a full, detailed statement? Let us have all the facts he can give us right now.

Mr. TABER. That is what I am going to do. The gentleman must realize and the Members of the House must realize that this matter only came to my attention and, as I understand it, to the attention of the gentleman from Missouri at approximately 12 o'clock, just as the House was coming into session, and in the hour that was consumed while the small-business resolution was under consideration, we have not been able to cover the thing in any thorough or satisfactory way. Any statement I might make would be subject to very thorough and complete clearing up.

Before I make any statement in that regard, may I say that I have been on a committee that has had to do with appropriations for the War or Navy Departments 19 years, and I am somewhat familiar with the problems that they are confronted with from day to day. There is maintained by the Navy a war college at Newport, with a complete staff of both civilian, naval, and Army instructors, whose duty it is to plan and work out the probable situations that this country might have to confront in the event of hostilities, and those situations are gone into from day to day, from month to month, without any disturbing of the routine. Here in Washington opposite Hains Point the Army maintains a war college and there it has a like complete staff. No man is permitted to obtain a high-ranking position in the Army or the Navy who has not attended one of those schools.

Those problems were under way and under discussion in the twenties; they were under discussion in the early thirties and long before Mr. Hitler was ever heard of from the world standpoint. The only particular thing about this particular set-up that is different from the set-ups that have been described to those Army and Navy committees for 19 years, to my knowledge, is the letter of the President of the United States requesting the particular study. That is something that I do not know of having taken place before. It might have; I will not say.

There is one thing that I regard as important that I have not covered. These two questions I have covered.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Would the gentleman fix the date of that letter of the President? I think it was July.

Mr. TABER. The letter of the President is dated July 9. The war prospectus issued by the joint Army-Navy Board was dated September 11. These were the two high points that I see in the article.

On page 6-A of the edition I have of the Washington Times-Herald, the sixth edition that came out on December 4, in the second column, about a quarter or a third of the way down, appears this statement:

Lindbergh has insisted that the powers now fighting Germany cannot defeat Germany. This is the opinion of the Army and the Navy.

After consultation, we were advised that it is not the opinion of the Army and the Navy, as stated in the report, that Germany cannot be defeated by the forces now opposing her. It is stated that under certain assumptions those forces may not be able to defeat her. The report does not take into account wastage produced by Germany's Russian effort, internal disturbance, and other factors. The effectiveness of Russian resistance had not been made clear by the date of the report, and the report was based upon the most adverse assumptions in order to outline the full extent of possible matériel requirements.

The other statement that seemed to me important was this. It is the sentence that first begins in the fourth column:

The report of the Joint Board does not fix a definite date for the beginning of active participation in the war but indicates that it will be soon.

I am advised that there is no indication whatever in the report of an early entry or participation in the war.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What is that the gentleman is reading from?

Mr. TABER. It is the information I was furnished by the War Department.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman cannot give us anything more than that it is furnished him by the War Department?

Mr. TABER. I will not at this time.

We are considering an enormous appropriation bill covering in contract authorizations and direct appropriations upward of \$8,000,000,000. As the gentleman from Missouri told us, it will bring the total that is available for expenditure up to approximately \$68,000,000,000 since, as I understand, this Congress began. The expenditures up to date, of course, have been nothing like that, perhaps \$8,000,000,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This Congress began on January 3, 1941. Does the gentleman mean to say that this will bring up to \$68,000,000,000 the sum the Congress has appropriated and authorized since January 3, 1941?

Mr. TABER. Is not that right? Is it 2 years?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have heard that it is from the date of July 1, 1940.

Mr. TABER. It is since July 1, 1940; all right—since the fall of France.

The items in here call for an increase in the personnel of about 300,000 men, and for everything connected with that increase. They call for additional items for completion of airplanes, due partly to increased cost and partly to changes in design because of developments across the waters, and they amount to a large sum of money. They call for approximately \$3,600,000,000 for ordnance. They call for other items involving approximately \$2,000,000,000.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 additional minutes.

Of those items, \$1,556,000,000 is asked for the purposes of the Lease-Lend Administration. I leave out the odd figures; there are a few odd dollars in there. This appears in title III of the bill, and has been segregated by the committee so that it will be entirely separate from our own requirements for defense.

There is, in addition, \$1,346,000,000 for tanks, guns, Signal Corps work, ammunition, and other things that are a part of the objective of the Army but are not specifically in the requirements for the units that are now set up. In other words, the maneuvers in the South in the last 3 months have demonstrated certain things, that is, that we must have more powerful guns, we must have more tanks, we must have more ammunition, and we must have the most modern aircraft guns and the most modern antiaircraft guns. It is absolutely impossible to say what we absolutely must have early enough so that the set-up can be planned to be put into production.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman has stated that \$1,556,000,000 is for lease-lend. Does that go to the same fund that we already have as a lease-lend fund? In other words, we just add that to the fund already allocated for that purpose?

Mr. TABER. It goes directly to the Army for the purchase of the ordnance and the other equipment that is detailed

in title III of the bill, and it must be used specifically for that purpose. There is no interchange with reference to it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We have here appropriations for a lot of other matériel. Is there any reason why the administration could not transfer them for lease-lend purposes? I assume it could be done, could it not?

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am not saying that it should or should not be done.

Mr. TABER. No; there is the Byrd amendment which was adopted to the lease-lend bill, and that amendment states that no articles hereafter manufactured for the Army or the Navy shall be transferred unless the specific authority is contained in the appropriation bill providing the funds for that purpose. That is with reference to funds that are appropriated after March 11, 1941.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In view of the circumstance that we have this \$1,500,000,000 that goes to this lease-lend fund, and in view of the statement of the chairman a while ago to the effect that all lease-lend funds have been allocated, can the gentleman tell us or suggest to us that in all probability we shall need to provide further lease-lend funds in the quite near future if we are going to continue our program?

Mr. TABER. These are things that have been requested of the War Department for lease-lend by the powers that are at war. The War Department believes and told us that they are needed for the prosecution of the war that is now on.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, from our side?

Mr. TABER. From the standpoint of those who are engaged in it; and, in my own opinion, we are engaged in it. I do not know what you would call it, having ships at sea and shooting at the other fellow unless you called it war.

Mr. REES of Kansas. In view of the statements made on the floor of the House and the program that appears before us, is it not the gentleman's judgment that we will have to have more lease-lend funds in the near future?

Mr. TABER. We have been told, and told frankly, that they would be before us approximately the 1st of March for more. On the other hand, I doubt if the request for funds is as large as the item that was last before the House for that purpose.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Has the Appropriations Committee given any consideration as to how we are going to pay these enormous sums?

Mr. TABER. We have given consideration only to the question of whether these things are needed in the prosecution of the war. For my own part, I have given consideration to this matter which I do not think has been properly considered by a number of those who have spoken on the subject. By the change in the Neutrality Act, and by the passage of the lease-lend bill, in my opinion, we entered the war, and the problem is how we are going to get out of it. I have not

heard anyone answer that question amongst those who have opposed appropriations for the lend-lease program. For my own part, I do not want to be a party trying to get out of this in any way except by winning it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand that part of the appropriations for ordnance is for additional facilities of arms and ammunition.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it not seem to the gentleman an appalling lack of foresight in view of the huge program on which we are embarking that they did not for instance use existing facilities such as the United States Cartridge Shop at Lowell, Mass., with its fine buildings, power, heat, lights, railroad sidings, and the most expert labor in the country available. During the last war their output was greater than that of any other cartridge manufacturing concern. They were awarded a medal at the end of the war. There is a great shortage of small arms and ammunition, particularly cartridges of various caliber, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. TABER. I think that certainly should be gone into very carefully by the War Department before they attempt to expend money on facilities.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Was it the War Department, or some other authority?

Mr. TABER. The War Department entirely.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Then I think it is extreme negligence to go into the war without cartridges and ammunition, as every hour counts.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman knows that I did not oppose the provisions for the lend-lease provision, and I think the record should be clear in response to the question of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] as to what this bill does for lend-lease. By separate title it provides a billion and a half, and then, under the terms of the Byrd amendment the bill provides that another \$500,000,000 more be transferred so that there is approximately \$2,000,000,000 in this for lend-lease.

Mr. TABER. That is correct. I intended to get to that other \$500,000,000 proposition.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think it would be illuminating on that point to inform the House that the powers that were before us in the committee wanted all of the \$7,000,000,000 available for lend-lease, and that is the tendency of the administration in this war. It is to mix it all up together.

Mr. TABER. The administration sent down a proposed bill, and that proposed bill contained authority to the Executive to transfer under the Lend-Lease Act anything that was produced with funds that had been appropriated since March

11, 1941, but that language was not carried by the committee in its report, and there is a limitation on it to the effect that the transfer should be limited to \$500,000,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And is it not a fact that the War Department, as reported by General Marshall and General Brown, specifically stated that the over-all \$2,000,000,000 limitation was satisfactory to them?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to ask the gentleman's opinion on this: Would we not be using sound judgment and a sound assumption if we take this position, that the only limit that is to be placed on the lease-lend needs as they flow to us from other parts of the world is the limit that this Congress places on the appropriations and authorizations from time to time?

Mr. TABER. There is no question about that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, we have opened the door. We have extended the invitation. We send commissions to urge them to justify what they want. The justification comes in and there is to be no limit except what this Congress places from time to time as the propositions are submitted to us?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. As I understand it, the appropriations made in this measure become available immediately upon the bill being signed by the President?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. KNUTSON. I think the House should be informed as to just how much money the President already has had at his disposal. I am not interested in allocated sums, but where the money has actually been contracted to be spent or where it has already been spent, how much of the lease-lend has already been spent of the \$13,000,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Of the \$13,000,000,000, the expenditures are to date not very far from \$1,000,000,000. The contracts outstanding in addition to that, as I understand it, are perhaps \$8,000,000,000. Out of the \$13,000,000,000 there is probably \$4,000,000,000 that has not been contracted for.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am informed that it is \$5,000,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Well, that might be. I would not say positively.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The figure given me was \$5,149,000,000.

Mr. TABER. I imagine that is correct.

Mr. KNUTSON. That means there are about \$7,000,000,000 that have not been spent of the \$13,000,000,000?

Mr. TABER. Oh, there is a lot more that has not been spent. There is about \$12,000,000,000 of the \$13,000,000,000 that has not been spent, but \$5,000,000,000 that has not yet been contracted for.

Mr. KNUTSON. What has been spent and obligated?

Mr. TABER. As I understand it, spent and obligated would amount to about eight or eight and a half billion dollars.

Mr. KNUTSON. That leaves \$4,500,-

000,000 or \$5,000,000,000, then, that has not been either spent or obligated?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is there any excuse for bringing in a bill that carries \$1,556,000,000 at this time when we have five and a half billion that has not been spent?

Mr. TABER. Most of the money that is carried in that set-up could not be used because of the allocations for which it was appropriated, for the purposes for which this money is asked.

Mr. KNUTSON. They have had ways down in the department of transferring money heretofore. Why could they not transfer it now?

Mr. TABER. There are limitations upon the amount that can be transferred under that bill.

Mr. KNUTSON. Why do you not bring in a bill to allow them to transfer moneys to where it is needed?

Mr. TABER. It would simply result in another request for more funds in another way.

Mr. KNUTSON. Of course, as long as we give them all they ask for, they will continually ask and ask and ask. I am going to suggest that the Ways and Means Committee turn over the next tax bill to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. TABER. That will be delightful.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. I may incorporate in the gentleman's remarks a reply to a question that was asked. Because of the huge amounts of these bills I want to insert right here a few words by Governor Eccles, the chief adviser to the President:

No nation can be bankrupt as long as it has all the manpower, all the productive facilities, and the raw materials that it had before. If you stop to think about the debts of the Government you'll discover that the debt of the Government is a debt of the economy as a whole. It is not the Government—it is all of us. In effect, all of us owe to all of us whatever the public debt is.

The idea of thinking that we are leaving a great burden on our children and our children's children is wrong. The mortgage, which is the Government's bonds, we are bequeathing to posterity as well as the debt.

Heavens, how comforting.

Mr. TABER. Well, I wonder. That seems to imply that the Government is dependent upon its people, whereas the philosophy we have been used to for some time implies that the people should be dependent upon the Government.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It seems to me there are three very serious logical reasons why these figures should come in here in this manner at this time. One, to help those who are responsible for production to get the blueprints on the boards and the production lined up. Two, to put the Ways and Means Committee on notice as to the taxes that must be imposed upon our people. And, three, to start the Treasury of the United

States to raise these funds which have not yet been brought into hand, although appropriated, not yet spent, so that when production comes off the line the money will be there with which to pay the invoices.

Mr. TABER. I expect that is correct. A lot of this production will not be able to go into the works until after the 1st of next July. It will roll in then. In the fiscal year 1943 there should be tremendous production in ammunition, in munitions, in airplanes, in tanks, armored vehicles, and other necessities of war.

Frankly, this makes an enormous sum of money for national defense. I do not think any of us would consider it for a moment if it were not for the fact that we are committed to a program and that we are under a menace in this war. It is absolutely necessary if the United States of America is going to survive that we provide those in authority in this Government with the things with which to fight. If we do not do that it is going to be disastrous from all of our standpoints.

I have yet to hear anyone suggest how we could possibly get out of this war except to go through. I do not like the prospect. It is ruinous as far as dollars are concerned. It is a tremendous burden upon us and those that are to come after us, but we have got this to face: If we do not go through the burden is going to be twice as heavy and twice as bad. That is the worst part of the situation. We are not going into something that we want to go into but the situation is such now that we have got to.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. As to spending for war, what is it really going to cost? We were told that Germany had probably invested in her army what in American dollars would amount to \$100,000,000,000.

Mr. TABER. I think that is right.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. And that ours was maybe one-tenth of that. We were told by those who are concerned that our spending had only started.

Mr. TABER. There is no question about it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. What if the Congress given the opportunity to vote on a declaration of war voted it down, would that put us in?

Mr. TABER. It would not get us out. That is the trouble. There is no use kidding ourselves, there is no way out except to submit or to win; and I believe that the United States of America when it faces the situation will go in to win, and I believe it will win.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. No; not now.

Here is the situation: We had a chance when we first started in to adopt a policy that would insure our staying out unless the other fellow came over and attacked us. We did not choose that policy. Now we are in and we have got to get out on top or else we are going to be in a terrible position. I cannot see any other thing to this picture, and I do not propose for my part to be a party in any way to doing anything except to move toward winning.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. GIFFORD. I do not want to take the floor today, and this is the only question: Does not the gentleman suppose some smart guy will be able to get from the files of the Army and the Navy what they should have reported to the President at least on what we need to fight Japan? Because that is right on the horizon.

Mr. TABER. I am not going to be surprised if Japan takes a course that will force us to defend our western coast, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. On the other hand, the best thing we can do at this time to stop and prevent Japan's taking that action is to tell her that we mean business; and we tell her we mean business if we pass this bill.

Mr. GIFFORD. What I am getting at is: Is it possible that the report is available to the President with the idea that it probably will happen and possibly will happen? There must be a report of that character. I do not see why the gentleman is so docile about it.

Mr. TABER. As far as I am concerned, I do not know anything about a report with reference to Japan.

Mr. GIFFORD. There must be one.

Mr. TABER. I expect the military staff have made one, but I do not want to be a party to asking the War Department to disclose its hand and its plans, because I do not think that is good tactics. I think the tactics for the Congress of the United States of America is to support the operations that are necessary to win and not to interfere with the creation of plans or to disclose the plans that are required to win.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MOTT. In answer to the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts I may say as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, and I am quite sure it is true, that War Department plans are continuously being made and perfected and brought up to date to meet any possible contingency that may arise.

Mr. GIFFORD. Why do not some of these smart guys publish it so we can read it?

Mr. TABER. That would be a very, very bad thing.

Mr. GIFFORD. Yes; it would; but why this information today about the other plans?

Mr. KNUTSON. May I suggest to the gentleman that he may be able to get that information in London?

Mr. TABER. I have just read the article in the Times-Herald. The report of the Board of the Army and Navy was simply an answer to the President's question as to what would be required in a certain contingency; and the Board properly answered.

Mr. GIFFORD. That is right.

Mr. MOTT. We hope that the situation described in that report may never come about and that we will never have to use the establishment that is described in that report, but if that contingency does come about I think we ought to take some satisfaction in know-

ing that the Navy Department and the War Department knows what will be required and knows what to do and what will be expected of us if that time should ever come.

Mr. TABER. And they should know if they are going to ask the Congress for the money.

Mr. MOTT. That is right.

Mr. TABER. I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman realizes that we are all preparing for the worst, but hoping for the best. We have a right to expect that our money will be spent properly and carefully and we ought to cut out these finagling folk like "Tommy-the-Cork" here in Washington.

Mr. TABER. There is not any question but what we ought to quit supporting those leeches.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the gentleman give the committee information showing what funds will be used in this bill for the development of bases in this country and elsewhere throughout the world?

Mr. TABER. There are no funds in this bill for major bases. Of course, there might be incidental items, but we have not gone into that very extensively in this bill. The Air Corps stuff, or the ordnance, or the appropriation for pay of the Army and that sort of thing might be incidental for that purpose, but we did not have a large item for additional bases. We did have some items for small improvements to air fields and that sort of thing.

Mr. DWORSHAK. This bill contains no funds for the construction of a base in Ireland or elsewhere?

Mr. TABER. No; nothing in this bill would be used for that purpose.

Mr. MURRAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY. I understood the gentleman to say that we are in the war. Are we in the war?

Mr. TABER. That is my opinion.

Mr. MURRAY. Is it the gentleman's opinion that we got in through constitutional processes?

Mr. TABER. No; on the other hand, the Congress did things that constituted or could have been construed by the other fellow very readily as acts of war.

Mr. MURRAY. And, as a matter of fact, we started these things out as peace measures, then as defense measures, and now we bring them out openly as war measures; is that correct?

Mr. TABER. I do not know. I have not heard the President say that, but here, to my mind, is the worst part of the situation and the worst part of this article. I think that the amendment of the Neutrality Act, the first one, and the passage of the lease-lend bill unquestionably immediately involved us, and from that date on I think we were involved. The Congress voted on it. The Congress is the authority that has the right to declare war. In my opinion, those things were acts which resulted in our being in the war, whether or not we have declared war or not. I do not see how we can possibly escape that viewpoint in view of the fact that we now

have our ships at sea shooting at the other fellow and the other fellow shooting at them.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. For all practical purposes, what difference does it make if we are in the war, whether we got in constitutionally or unconstitutionally? We have to find a way out.

Mr. TABER. The only way we are going to get out is to fight or quit and I do not know whether anybody wants to quit or not, but I do not.

Mr. MAY. I do not either.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mr. Chairman, there are two things in here I have not discussed. One is the power proposition and the other is the road proposition. I am frankly satisfied that we are going too far in this power business, further than we have any license to in order to provide what is necessary.

Mr. KNUTSON. Does the minority report mention that?

Mr. TABER. There is no minority report. I make that statement on my own.

I do not think there is any justification for it. Another thing, there are \$125,000,000 in cash and in contract authorizations for so-called military roads. For my own part, I do not believe that a great deal of that is for military roads, and it was all supposed to be. I do not think anything ought to be used under that appropriation except for what is strictly military. I expect to have something to say on that tomorrow.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS].

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, I have recently returned from a month's tour of duty with our armored forces. I visited their home station at Fort Knox and for 3 weeks participated in the recent maneuvers. As a result of that tour of duty and upon this occasion I would like to tell the Members of the House something about the progress our armored forces are making in order to give the members of this committee some idea of what we are getting for the money which we are spending on this component of our forces.

When the Germans, in their efficient manner, began to plan their present operations, they realized beyond possibility of a doubt that in order to win it would be necessary for them to gear their military machine to the spirit of the age—mechanization. Therefore, if we are to properly provide for the security of this Nation, it is absolutely necessary that we look at Germany in order to determine what is the best equipment for the purpose of modern warfare.

In the first part of my trip I spent a week at Fort Knox, Ky., and there I visited the most wonderful school that it has ever been my pleasure to see. It is the most practical institution I have ever heard of, either within or without the Army. The personnel in that school, commissioned and enlisted, student and permanent, has the highest average of

any that I have ever seen in all of my experience with military institutions. May I tell the members of the committee somewhat briefly about this school? It is something that I would urge that each and every one of you see, if you can possibly find the time to do so. It would be well worth your while not only as Members of Congress, but also as American citizens in general, because the principles that are practiced in this school, if applied to education throughout this Nation in other walks of life, would be just as much if not more worthwhile than they would be in the Army.

In this school, realizing, of course, that time is the principal factor and that it is important, they have taken every precaution to see that they do not waste time training men who do not have an aptitude for that which they are to be trained.

In other words, if they are going to train a man as a motorcycle rider, before they put him on a motorcycle, before they use up a lot of energy and time and expense in training him to ride a motorcycle, they first determine whether or not that man has an aptitude for motorcycle riding. They do that in a very simple manner, by putting him on a bicycle on a certain course, in order to determine whether or not he has a sense of balance and the other factors necessary to make him a motorcycle rider.

In order to determine whether or not a man will make a proper gunner, they put him on a platform that has all the motions of a tank crossing country and there, with one of these electric guns such as you see in penny arcades, they have him shoot at a moving target. In that way they test out whether or not that man can properly synchronize his hands and his eyes and make a proper marksman.

They follow a similar plan in connection with communications, mechanics, and various other lines in order to determine whether or not these men can be easily and efficiently trained in these fields. If they find they cannot train him easily and efficiently along one line, they train him for something for which he is adapted. In that way they avoid the difficulty of fitting square pegs into round holes. This is a wonderful thing in the training of men because, after all, the equipment these men are to handle, whether it be tanks, half-tracks, scout cars, jeeps, motorcycles, or expensive Signal Corps equipment, gunsights, guns, or what not, is public property, it is expensive, and it is highly technical in its character. It is neither wise nor efficient to put men in charge of this property who will break it up in trying to learn how to operate it or in operating it. So, I say to you that any Member who can possibly find the time will find it worth his while to visit this wonderful school. I am sure the commandant of that school, General Henry, will be glad to take you around at any time and show you how practical, thorough, and efficient this school is.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. MOTT. I am interested in knowing, and I believe the other Members are, whether after visiting these schools and training areas the gentleman has found that we have sufficient equipment to give the men proper training, or whether we still lack the necessary equipment.

Mr. FADDIS. I believe that we have sufficient equipment to train those troops we are trying to train at the present time. It is true that you find some wooden guns here and there in the maneuvers on tanks and on half tracks and on various other pieces of equipment. It is true that around various establishments, such as headquarters, you may find wooden guns representing guns which should be bona fide lethal weapons, but I do believe that we have plenty of equipment in the hands of the troops that we have at the present time to give them efficient training.

Mr. MOTT. In large maneuvers such as that which is going on now, in which they actually use war equipment like tanks, jeeps, field artillery, and so forth, about what proportion of the mechanized equipment in use in those maneuvers is real equipment and what is substitute?

Mr. FADDIS. As far as the mechanical equipment—tanks, trucks, half-tracks, reconnaissance cars, scout cars, jeeps, and so forth—are concerned, it is practically 100 percent. As far as the Signal Corps equipment is concerned we are seriously deficient in the communications equipment which permits airplanes to communicate with tanks and so forth. The reason is that in the past we have not been securing the proper strategic materials from the countries abroad to construct some particular Signal Corps equipment. However, because of action taken by the Committee on Military Affairs sometime in the late part of the summer, this deficiency is now being corrected, and we hope to soon see such equipment 100 percent.

I may say to the gentleman that I believe the most serious lack at the maneuvers in the way of equipment was in blank ammunition, which robbed the maneuvers of some of the realism and some of the interest that might have been there if we had had more blank ammunition.

Mr. MOTT. Is the situation with regard to ammunition being remedied with reasonable rapidity?

Mr. FADDIS. I may as well say here, because it is no great state secret, that our scarcity of blank ammunition is due to the fact that we are accumulating ball ammunition, which we may need a great deal worse than we will blank ammunition.

Mr. MOTT. The gentleman believes that is the principal reason for the shortage of blank ammunition?

Mr. FADDIS. That is one of the reasons. Strikes and other conditions have interfered with our production of ammunition in the past to the extent that we are not as well provided with ammunition as we should be.

Mr. MOTT. We are not going to have any more strikes after the Senate gets through with the measure we passed yesterday.

Mr. FADDIS. I hope the gentleman is right.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. While I was on maneuvers in South Carolina last week I happened to discover one wooden pistol. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] was using it. He was the only trooper I saw with one.

The gentleman mentioned the fact that there were a few wooden guns being used in the practice operation at Fort Knox and perhaps in the maneuvers. I have been a little bit at a loss to understand—perhaps the gentleman can explain it to me—why it is, since there was proof before our committee over a year ago that the Army has more than 2,500,000 rifles of the new Garand, the Springfield, and the World War types, they do not use these rifles in maneuvers instead of using these other things.

Mr. FADDIS. I may say to the gentleman that as far as rifles are concerned, I believe every man who by the table of organization should be armed with a rifle has a rifle. The only scarcity in guns that I discovered was the scarcity of machine guns, 37-millimeter guns, and other equipment of that kind. I am satisfied there is plenty of that equipment on hand in storage. However, they are reluctant to bring that equipment out in great quantities and unnecessarily expose it to the action of dust, of wear, of the weather, and similar factors, when the equipment is not being used in actual combat. I heard no officer in the Army complain that the use of wooden guns was in any way hampering the training of our troops. I ask many of them the question, which was answered in the negative. The only criticism I have ever heard about wooden guns came from those in civil life.

In the maneuvers, for all practical purposes, with the scarcity of blank ammunition, a wooden gun is just as valuable as any other gun and saves the real one for more serious business where the wooden gun would not serve the purpose. It is certainly more economical.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will be gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. Yes.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. The gentleman made the statement a few minutes ago that we were accumulating ball ammunition. I talked to a couple of soldiers the other day, who have been in the anti-tank corps some 11 months, and they told me that they had not yet seen a shell and had not yet fired a shell. Will the gentleman explain to the Committee what steps are being taken to teach those boys properly to shoot, whether they have any simulated target practice?

Mr. FADDIS. I know nothing of the organization to which these men may belong, but I have found in my experience, in listening to tales of that kind from men both in the Army and out of it, that, so to speak, such tales have to be taken with a grain of salt. I firmly believe that there is not an organization in the Army but that has had some target

practice. I will, however, say this, that because of the scarcity of ball ammunition, due to conditions over which this House might have controlled if they had had the courage to do so, we really have not had the ammunition to give the men of our Army the target practice that we should have given them. That is chargeable to a reluctance on the part of the House and another body to exercise the duties they should exercise, and see that the production is forthcoming.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. Let me yield first to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. These men to whom I talked, four different boys, a few weeks ago, took part in the demonstration at Fort Belvoir, that was especially set up by orders of the Secretary of War for Members of Congress, and were stationed in the antitank group at Fort Meade, and they told me they had been there for 11 months, and had not yet fired a shell at a target.

Mr. FADDIS. I say that I cannot speak for the training of any individual in any organization.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I would like to have the gentleman elaborate his answer when the gentleman makes the charge that the Congress has been derelict in its duty.

Mr. FADDIS. It certainly should not be necessary to explain that, when the Congress has sat here for months and months and has not had the courage to take the strike situation in hand until yesterday. That is the answer to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. Gladly.

Mr. DITTER. I know my colleague wants to be fair. I am wondering whether he could tell us when any Budget estimate came from the executive branch of the Government providing for this ammunition, the lack of which he has just presently deplored and admitted—any Budget estimate which was rejected by the Congress or which was refused by the Committee on Appropriations of the House.

Mr. FADDIS. I am not charging the gentleman's committee with any dereliction at this time.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FADDIS. The gentleman will please pardon me. I will try to answer his question. I am not charging the gentleman's committee with any dereliction of this kind but I do know this, that with the existing facilities in connection with the production of ammunition, if the House of Representatives and the other body connected with the Congress had done their full duty some time ago, we would have received a great deal more efficiency than we have received.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FADDIS. I cannot yield any further. I hope my colleague will pardon me. I have a great deal more to say on the matter.

Mr. DITTER. I will arrange to have the gentleman yielded 2 minutes.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with these maneuvers, I hope it is well understood in the Congress, as well as it is in the Army, that, after all, maneuvers do not prove anything to the point of establishing a fact, and that any statement which may be made on either side, based on information learned in these maneuvers, should not be taken too seriously.

After all, there are no actual casualties in maneuvers and umpires make the decisions, and umpires differ in maneuvers as umpires will in other pursuits. But I want to say that the officers in charge of our armed troops are of the very highest type, that the enlisted personnel is of the very highest type, and that throughout these maneuvers I observed especially that there was no attitude upon the part of the officers of the Army to fight the last war. As a matter of fact, I purposely, many, many times, endeavored to steer conversations to conditions in 1917 and 1918. Every time, without a single exception, they ignored every opportunity to enter into a discussion of 1918. The officers in connection with our armed forces are looking to the lessons of the battlefields of Europe today and any statements made that they are fighting the last war or are attempting to form an army based upon calculations of the last war, are erroneous, because these officers are absolutely up to date. They are openminded in every respect. They are endeavoring in every way within their power to discover whatever weaknesses may exist within these forces in regard to strategy or tactics, to training, to discipline, or to the mechanical defects of the equipment involved. They are working hard to eradicate those differences and to prevent any mistakes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. While the Selective Service Act was being considered many of our "sob" Members of the House, you will remember, pictured the boys that they did not want to serve their country; that there would be a weakening of morale, particularly when the Extension Act was being considered; the old "sob" going out, bringing these young men into disrepute, or attempting to bring them into disrepute. I would like to ask my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania, who has just returned from his period of service in the Army, if he will express what he found with reference to the morale of the young men in the Army at the present time; if they are the type of young men that our "sob" brothers spoke about so eloquently, and if they are deserving of the erroneous characterization or the erroneous picture that they developed in the minds of the American people, that they would quit our country in time of crisis?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. FADDIS. I am glad to answer that question. I want to say to the distinguished majority leader that I made a careful attempt to find out just what the attitude of the men in the ranks was. I talked to hundreds of them. I found that their morale was of the very highest; that they are full of enthusiasm; that they are pepped up about their jobs; that they are making every effort to be as efficient as possible in the care and in the use of the equipment they have in their charge; that they have a full realization of the responsibility that is theirs, and that while they are looking forward, of course, to a settlement of the present difficulties which are keeping them in the service, they have every intention of giving whatever is necessary to protect this Nation under any condition and at any time at any cost. I want to say this, that I believe they are much better than a cross section of the youth of the United States and that they will measure up just as well in courage, character, integrity, morale, physique, training, and all the other necessary qualities as any soldiers that ever wore the uniform of the United States Army.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FADDIS. I yield.

Mr. MAY. There have been a lot of things said here about this newspaper article with respect to war plans for an expeditionary force. I would like to have the gentleman comment on the question of how long the War Department has been considering war plans and whether or not this is just an extension of the beginning away back in the time of the World War.

Mr. FADDIS. Why, of course. The War Department has at all times plans to meet any eventuality which may occur any place on the globe. Everyone knows that who is at all acquainted with the War Department and its way of doing business.

I want to say to the Members of the House that I believe today in order to meet the military needs facing this Nation we should have at least 40 armored and mechanized divisions, and that back of each of those armored and mechanized divisions should be another division, the old squad-type infantry division. I think that is the least that under present conditions we should take into consideration as to what we should provide to insure the security of the United States. I do not believe we should discard any of the components of our Army but should superimpose that mechanized force upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] has again expired.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] such time as he may desire.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am today introducing a resolution providing for the creation of a select committee to be composed of nine members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker, five of whom shall be members of the Committee on Agriculture and four of whom shall be members of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations, and re-

questing that the committee be authorized and directed to investigate the activities of the Farm Security Administration with a view to determining whether or not such activities are being carried on in accordance with the policies of Congress, expressed in the laws administered by such administration.

Information to the effect that the Farm Security Administration has leased for a period of 99 years a large tract of land in Halifax County, N. C., to the heads of nine families and that these families have a community of interest in all of the work-stock and equipment and in all of the crops cultivated and harvested upon the plantation, leads me to believe that the Farm Security Administration is not administering the laws which have been enacted by Congress in accordance with their true intent and meaning.

I have received information which further indicates that the Farm Security Administration has in many different ways violated the letter and the spirit of the laws which we have enacted.

Funds made available for loans to worthy tenant farmers under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase Act have been used to acquire large sugar plantations in Puerto Rico, upon which sugar factories are located. Rehabilitation funds have been used by the Farm Security Administration to purchase a 42,000 acre tract of land in Bates County, Mo., from Lord Scully, of England. Associations and "straw men" have been used by the administration as devices in such transactions. Other information I have received indicates that the "sky is the limit" with the Farm Security Administration. They are apparently spending money as if no limitation whatever had been placed upon its use.

The Jones-Bankhead Tenant Purchase Act does not authorize the acquisition of large tracts of land for the purpose of subdivision and Congress intended that the funds made available under this act should be only for the purpose of making loans to worthy tenant farmers, in the hope that they might become home owners.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee today on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IS VITAL BOTH TO
PEACETIME AND WARTIME ECONOMIES

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, everyone who has kept abreast of the progress of America knows what the Rural Electrification Administration has accomplished since 1935. In the many years prior to that time private utilities had succeeded in electrifying only 10 percent of the Nation's 6,000,000 farms. Since the R. E. A. was established that percentage has risen to 34 percent, the Nation's farms are being lighted up rapidly, small rural industries are now being

powered by low-cost electricity, and almost 2,000,000 farmers now have modernized their farm activities to keep pace with new conditions in a changing world.

As in other areas, Kansas farms have pulled themselves up by their bootstraps since 1935. At that time only 7.6 percent of the 174,589 farms in the State had central station electric service, but today 20.5 percent of the farms are electrified. Kansas now has 25 R. E. A. systems which are serving or will serve as soon as lines now contracted for have been completed, almost 27,000 consumers.

But the program still has far to go. Four-fifths of Kansas' farms still are plodding along in the technological economy of another era; two-thirds of the farms of the Nation as a whole still are in that condition.

The Federal rural electrification program is one of loans, not grants. Contrary to the predictions of pessimists, it is giving every evidence of paying out. It does not constitute a drain on the National Treasury. On that score the figures as of September 1 of this year are eloquent. For the entire country, which now has some 800 R. E. A. systems in 2,300 counties of 45 States, the total interest and principal which had become due under contracts covering all R. E. A. loans was \$12,156,137. Repayments on schedule totaled \$12,017,181. That left delinquencies totaling only \$138,956 for the whole country. But to balance this delinquency, \$3,446,669 had been paid ahead of schedule. Thus a total of \$15,463,850 had been repaid by R. E. A. farmers as against a total of \$12,156,137 which they owed the Government.

In my own State of Kansas the repayment and prepayment record is notable. There, at the end of September, a total of \$123,287 had been paid back on R. E. A. loans for transmission and distribution lines, although at that time a total of only \$104,951 had become due.

The farmers of Kansas know what it means to be emerging from the oil-lamp days, and they are making the most of the low-cost power which is now reaching them. Besides the regular household conveniences, R. E. A. consumers in Kansas have installed equipment which is facilitating their output of farm products, particularly the needed protein foods. More than 11 percent have electric water pumps; almost 16 percent have electric chick brooders; they have cream separators, dairy water heaters, feed grinders, milk machines and coolers, stock tank heaters, poultry water warmers, all electrically powered.

As in other States, electricity in Kansas is conserving farm manpower. The Ninnescah Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Inc., writes in its news letter:

Five cents worth of electricity can shovel more grain, pump more water, hoist more silage, separate more milk, grind more feed, etc., than a man can by working a day.

In the same news letter a farmer, Mr. J. F. Stratford, makes a report which is typical. In addition to his household equipment, which includes a meat grinder and water pump, Mr. Stratford reports use of an electric milking machine, sep-

arator, soldering iron, silage hoist, and three yard lights.

The farmers of Kansas are streamlining their farm technology to fit the needs of the times. An R. E. A. co-op manager in Kansas sums up the situation:

Today we farmers of America have a major job. Food supply is the job ahead. * * * The British people, cut off from normal food supplies, as well as our own boys in camps, need everincreasing quantities of eggs, milk, meat, and vegetables. With electricity each man's work goes further.

Is America jumping ahead of the times in insisting that the farms of Kansas, of Oklahoma, of Georgia, of Texas, of Wisconsin, and of the other States in the Union continue their progress in rural electrification? In pushing this program even during the defense emergency are we putting on fancy furbelows? I say no. Let America and its lawmakers take a look at the rest of the world. Take a page, for instance, from the technological chapter of Mr. Hitler's experience as he works to solidify his war economy at the present time. All evidence indicates that the Reich looks upon practically 100 percent electrification of rural areas as basic to the support of her war machine, and that she is extending this program to territories that are being annexed to form the greater Germany. Or take a look at other European countries, as they were before the war, and it will be seen that they had from 80 to 99 percent rural electrification.

It is generally recognized that rural electrification is vital both to peacetime and wartime economies, but it will take a watchful eye if this program is not to be sabotaged in our country. There are powerful interests that have been watching patiently for just this sort of opportunity. But I say that if electrification of our farms was important before the emergency, then it is doubly so now when we are pushing our food production to feed vast areas of the world. Now, more than ever, it is necessary that our farms operate efficiently. They are attempting to supply today more protein foods than they ever produced before, and according to food inspection standards which in the first World War were unheard of. Today's standards have been stepped up, and rightly so, to meet modern health requirements. Bacteria and mold conditions in food, which were accepted as inherent and unavoidable during the last war, today are ruled out by health authorities, by the Army purchasing officers, and by the civilian population. America is producing today with the best and most modern equipment which she has on hand.

My own district abounds in specific examples of this. Mr. J. L. Fowler, a member of the Butler Rural Electric Cooperative Association of El Dorado, used an electric brooder for a fall brood this year. He checked his brooder very carefully, and found that it cost less than 5 cents a day to operate. He reports that this fall brood are the finest and liveliest chickens he has ever had. Mr. J. C. Heyman installed electricity in his elevator and elevated 2,800 bushels of grain using only 14 kilowatt-hours. G. W.

Locke, of DeGraffe, reports that his bill for electric power is about half what he paid for ice before he had electric service.

Power on the Kansas farm is making Kansas a better State and a stronger State. As the record shows, power is coming to Kansas farms because the Federal Government launched a rural electrification program. That program, administered within the Department of Agriculture by the Rural Electrification Administration, is not completed by any means, but its progress has merited sympathetic attention and support.

In the present national emergency the R. E. A. program is especially valuable to the country. Europe is starving, and will continue to starve until hostilities are ended. Even then, the Continent will be much further from self-sufficiency in foods than before the war largely because the dairy cows of Norway, Denmark, and Holland have been slaughtered as ruthlessly as human beings in these days of air raids on open cities. American farmers are now feeding Britain; soon we must feed most of the world. With electricity, wisely used, the American farmer can get more milk from the same number of cows and get more of it to market in good condition; he can raise more and better chicks from the same number of hatching eggs—and get more money for the eggs they lay; he can raise more pigs with the same number of brood sows. This is not textbook theory; Kansas farmers are doing it every day.

We need that extra food now, and in the future. Electricity is a great help.

The Federal Rural Electrification Administration was among the first to be recognized as a defense agency. It has thrown all of its energies since June of 1940 back of the defense program. It has made electricity available to Army and marine camps, to munitions dumps, to airplane factories, to airway beacons, and to many other new facilities springing up in previously remote sections of the country. It has willingly slowed down and postponed construction operations of a nonessential character when such construction involved materials needed for the production of munitions. In the Rural Electrification News for October, Administrator Harry Slattery said:

In this crisis we need munitions of war, food, and a national determination to work, to sacrifice, and to endure despite the cost. Every rural-electrification system has work to do. I call upon every system to roll up its sleeves and pitch in.

Many systems already provide electric service for Army camps, for factories producing essential materials. More opportunities for such service will come. Applications for direct defense uses must receive absolute priority.

Shortages have developed and will develop. Our line-construction program will be curtailed. If any copper is available after munitions needs are met, Rural Electrification Administration will get it. But we can have no hesitancy in deciding when we must choose between farm electric lines and shell cases.

Last month, in a letter to a newspaper publisher who had complained because his local cooperative could not get copper to string on the bare poles it had erected

throughout the countryside, the Administrator wrote:

Rural power lines take steel, zinc, and either aluminum or copper. All these metals are scarce, and aluminum is not available at all. They are scarce because they are needed in making tanks and airplanes and destroyers and shell cases. We need these munitions because everything we gained in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution and its Bill of Rights is threatened. Cooperatives will not exist in this country if the Nazi philosophy prevails in the rest of the world.

That means sacrifices for many of us. The problem becomes one of the extent of the sacrifices necessary, and the willingness of the people to make them.

Let us look at the second point first. The Federal Rural Electrification Administration has taken the position that it will not support any move to use, for rural power lines, copper which is needed for shell cases and airplane radiators. We will not compete with munitions production. In this attitude we have received very heartening backing from Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives throughout the country.

That brings us to the other question, Just how serious is the copper situation? What are the facts? What civilian uses should be first after military needs are met? We do not know the answers. People responsible for the continuity of supplies of critical materials apparently do not yet know, either. But we are trying to find out, and we hope for an early ruling.

Knowledge of the facts will help those in charge of copper supplies to understand the essentialness of farm electrification, and the importance of finishing the rural power lines whose construction is so nearly completed. The men who have the difficult and onerous task of establishing and enforcing priorities have given us, implicitly, assurances that the hunt for copper will be continued assiduously and that when copper becomes available Rural Electrification Administration will get it.

This is the spirit in which R. E. A. is rising to emergency national needs. Fair-minded citizens have a clear obligation to protect the R. E. A. program from those who are using the national emergency to hamstring and sabotage it.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Bonneville Power Administration item given on page 24 of the committee bill.

The committee is to be congratulated on the full and comprehensive report accompanying its supplemental appropriation bill applying to the Bonneville Power Administration. This committee report answers all the questions that can be consistently raised, and in this connection I want to call attention to the paragraphs of this report covering the natural deposits of raw materials in the Bonneville-Coulee area and how these materials can be put to work to relieve the shortage in our defense program.

These natural resources can only be economically processed by modern electrolytic methods. We all realize that the power requirements for defense industries in the country generally exceed the available supply. The Columbia River plants, due to the foresight of the House

Appropriations Committee, can furnish the largest supply of the cheapest power on the North American continent. This bill provides the means to put this power to work at fullest available capacity.

The transmission lines provided in this bill have been stepped up to the installation of generators, so that we will not have a condition similar to that we encountered 5 years ago when the two generators at Bonneville were completed and no lines provided. I wish to bring out one point, and that is the economic necessity for locating the new defense plants just as close to the bus bar as is economically feasible. This is largely a matter of administrative coordination, but I feel so strongly on this subject that I cannot let any opportunity pass without voicing an opinion.

The entire welfare of the region I represent is bound up in Bonneville power rates, and this rate is in turn dependent upon investment. Locating such plants close to the bus bars reduces investment, and in addition presents a saving to the Federal Government not only in first cost but in the cost of operation, as lower charges are permissible under the Bonneville Act in zones close to the power plant.

The items in the pending bill are flexible enough to allow this administrative procedure to be accomplished. I again wish to thank the committee for its past and present foresight in providing for development of the power facilities on the Columbia River. Over one-half of the light metals required for aircraft production will come from the frozen kilowatts of the Columbia River. These light metals are nothing more than solidified electrical process through the medium of raw materials.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. The gentleman from Massachusetts was present when the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] who immediately preceded him made the general charge that the lack of ammunition and ordnance that the gentleman deplored and admitted existed, should be laid at the door of the Congress of the United States. The gentleman from Massachusetts is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and I believe probably as well if not better versed on the details of matters of that kind than any man in the House. The gentleman from Pennsylvania unfortunately refused to amplify the glib generality he indulged in earlier. I want to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts now whether he knows of any estimate sent up by the Budget Bureau since the rearmament program was started in which the House reduced any item for ordnance or ammunition.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to my colleague that I cannot recall any instance in which any reduction in those items has been made by the Congress. I might add that I have in mind very vividly a statement made as of about July 1, 1940, 10 months after the second

World War started, a statement by the President of the United States to the effect that unless Congress desired to make speeches it could go home because there was nothing more for it to do at that time.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, may I remind my distinguished friend from Massachusetts—and I think he will recall it—that in one particular instance another body reduced to some extent an ordnance and ammunition item and that because of the insistence of the House a substantial amount was returned after the cut had been made.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; I recall the incident, and I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania is correct.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I am wondering how the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania who visited in the camps and talked to hundreds of these boys was able to do that when the boys are not allowed to write even to their Congressmen. How did he get them to talk to him?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Perhaps the gentleman from Pennsylvania can answer that better than I can.

Mr. DITTER. Lest there be no misunderstanding, the distinguished gentleman is not referring to me when he refers to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, is he?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. No.

Mr. DITTER. I wanted the record to be clear on that.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, we have before us another enormous appropriation bill carrying the sum all told, including contract authorizations, of about \$8,244,000,000. Of this sum \$5,127,000,000 goes to the Army and \$1,130,000,000 to the Navy; \$1,556,000,000 goes to lend-lease, and \$430,000,000 to general items.

As has been pointed out, if this bill is approved it will bring the total of appropriations for defense and lend-lease purposes since July 1, 1940, to \$67,900,000,000. Of this total the Army will have received \$29,700,000,000, the Navy \$19,300,000,000, other agencies \$4,400,000,000, and lend-lease \$14,500,000,000.

It is a tremendous figure and I think it is worth noting in passing that the testimony in connection with this bill indicates an increase in cost in certain instances of from 10 to 25 percent. A 10 to 25 percent increase already in respect of \$67,900,000,000 of appropriations shows what may be in store for us in the future in connection with appropriations for defense purposes.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The committee of which I am a member has been studying price control and they went to some degree into the question of costs. For this reason I would like to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts analyzed the increase in cost so as to show whether it was due to increase in cost of materials, increase in profits,

or increase in wages? Can he tell us what causes the increase?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman from Illinois that the analysis was not very detailed, but that such testimony as was given indicated that it was partly due to increase in wages and partly due to increase in material costs.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And if the gentleman will permit, I think some emphasis was put on the fact that a great deal of ordnance was readapted to changes that were brought out by experiences during the war.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is true; but I think there is an actual increase in costs to the extent I have indicated.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. In cases where it was due to increased cost of materials, did the Office of Price Administration, under Mr. Leon Henderson, make some attempt to control or regulate those costs?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot answer that specifically. My impression is that certain of the ceilings established by Mr. Henderson have their application in this field. There is a very serious problem indicated here, I think, by the evidence referred to.

This is an enormous bill, but personally I shall support its main features. I shall support it because the evidence indicates that we are still lamentably unprepared even for purposes of our own defense in respect to vital items today. The tragedy of the present situation, Mr. Chairman, to my mind, is that fact, a fact brought about in large measure by our delay in starting our defense effort and by the failure of the administration to bring about coordination of that effort here in Washington. I shall support the main items of this bill, including the request for lend-lease purposes, because practically all of the items requested for lend-lease purposes can be taken over and utilized for our own purposes at any time up to their actual delivery to some one of the anti-Axis Powers.

I support the main items also in the light of testimony furnished to your committee by both Mr. Knudsen and General Ayres.

Mr. Knudsen has told us that, with certain exceptions, everything to be manufactured out of all the appropriations to date, including the appropriation before us today, both for defense purposes and for lend-lease purposes, can, in his judgment, be turned into arms, ammunition, and other materials by September 1, 1943. I insert at this point a brief table which he has given us showing our total manufacturing capacity on a national basis in billions of dollars, and the amount expended or to be expended in billions of dollars for defense purposes, as well as the percentage of total capacity which that expenditure represents for the 4 calendar years 1940 to 1943, inclusive.

The defense program, including the appropriations asked for in this bill (H. Doc. No. 441), will require about 49 percent of the

manufacturing capacity of the country in 1942 and about 54 percent in 1943. The following table shows estimates of manufacturing production for defense in relation to total net manufacturing production for the years 1940 through 1943:

Estimates of net manufacturing output in 1941 values

Calendar year	Annual rate of production (billions of dollars)		Percent age ratio defense to total
	Total	Defense ¹	
1940.....	22	1.6	7
1941.....	28	7	25
1942.....	36	17.5	49
1943.....	39	21	54

¹ Includes proposed supplemental appropriations under H. Docs. 428, 441, 442, and 443. The figures for defense production given here are based upon presently scheduled and pending program. They are not intended to indicate that, for 1942 and 1943, this is the maximum production possible.

I think it is interesting to note in this connection that while the percentage devoted to national defense rises over the period from 7 to 54 percent, it is also true that our manufacturing facilities increase to such an extent that we shall have available for purposes other than defense purposes in the calendar year 1943 a capacity of \$18,000,000,000 as compared with a capacity in 1940 of \$20,400,000,000. In other words, we are only losing in dollar capacity for nondefense purposes about \$2,400,000,000 in spite of the fact that we are going to utilize 54 percent for defense purposes in 1943.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Would that mean there would only be a 10-percent cut in our nondefense capacity at that time? Can the gentleman make a comparison that will show what cut in our nondefense production as of, say, 1941, that figure would represent?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In 1940 we had a capacity of \$20,400,000,000. In 1943 we shall have a capacity of \$18,000,000,000 for nondefense purposes, a 10-percent cut.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Am I correct in saying that is a cut of 10 percent?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is right.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Then as to steel and other defense materials, will there be sufficient to carry on a nondefense capacity out of that, roughly, \$18,000,000,000?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This is an over-all table. I cannot break it down into specific commodities.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. In general, will there be material to carry on the nondefense capacity reduced by about 10 percent from the 1940 capacity?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think, generally speaking, the O. P. M. is satisfied with the prospect as to essential materials.

I mentioned General Ayre's testimony. I think that has already been referred to. The General, as we know, is one of the outstanding economists in the country when not in the service. He gave us figures indicating that in 1940 we spent

about 3 percent of our national income for defense purposes. In 1941 the percentage rose to 19, and in the next calendar year we shall expend about 30 percent of our estimated national income as compared with 42 percent expended in Canada and 50 percent in England.

I realize fully the dangers inherent in the enormous appropriations which we are being called upon to make at this time. In the light of the general picture confronting us, however, it seems to me it is imperative that this appropriation be approved, both in respect to the items for our own defense and in respect to those for lend-lease purposes.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman earlier in his statement told us that we had appropriated almost \$68,000,000,000 since July 1940, \$29,000,000,000 for the Army, \$19,000,000,000 for the Navy, \$4,400,000,000 for other purposes, and \$14,500,000,000 for lend-lease purposes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is correct, including the bill now under consideration.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman tell us what part of this money has actually been spent?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have the figures for lend-lease expenditure, which indicate as of November 23, \$5,149,000,000 obligated, and as of November 15, just under \$1,000,000,000 expended. I am sorry I do not have similar figures at the moment in respect to our own expenditure but, as I have already stated, the evidence does indicate that the entire \$68,000,000,000, with certain exceptions like shipping, is expected to be expended and actually turned into finished goods for delivery by September 1, 1943.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BENDER. Some newspapers and individuals in various parts of the country are demanding that we declare war immediately. Are we ready for war?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In my opinion, we are very far from being ready for an all-out war with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Mr. CLASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CLASON. In speaking about preparedness, I notice on page 145 of the hearings, part II, that provision is made for 400,000 additional Springfield rifles at an average cost of \$60. Why is it necessary to buy Springfield rifles at this time if, as I understand, there are 700,000 Springfields on hand, as well as enough Garands, according to Colonel Faddis, who spoke before, to supply all the men now under arms?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I believe that most of the Springfield rifles are requested for lend-lease purposes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think there was also some testimony to indicate there were certain missions or certain troops where that type of rifle was desirable, that there were production facilities for that rifle, and that they could not get all the Garands just as rapidly as they wanted them.

Mr. CLASON. At the present time there are 700,000 Springfield rifles on hand.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. A great many of them have been transferred.

Mr. CLASON. Then explain why there is the difference in cost as between the World War rifle, in view of the fact the Remington-Rand Co. is going to use the machinery belonging to the United States Government, formerly used at the Springfield and Rock Island armories, and the present cost? In other words, the difference between \$34 for the World War No. 1 rifles and \$60 per rifle today.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am afraid I cannot give a complete answer to the gentleman's question. I believe this is one of the items where there has been a very material increase in price, for the reasons already indicated.

Mr. CLASON. Because of the increase in wages and other costs?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is there any appropriation in this bill for the little jeep car that has been so successful in going where larger automobiles and ambulances cannot go? I know that in Conway, where little Pamela Hollingsworth was lost on the mountain for 8 days, there was a jeep car that was able to go over the rocky, mountainous ground that it was almost impossible for the larger cars to cross and bring her down. The few hours that were saved by the use of the jeep car probably prevented the amputation of one of her feet. These cars are invaluable in bringing in wounded men, I believe, and in serving other purposes. I wonder if there is any appropriation in this bill for more of them.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is a very large appropriation for motor vehicles in this bill. There is an even larger appropriation for items of special equipment, of confidential character, in large measure. I am sure that jeep cars are provided for but to what extent I cannot tell the gentleman.

This bill, as the Members know, is enormous in scope. The committee has five very large volumes of justifications for the various items that are included. It is set up in four titles. We could discuss these items almost indefinitely.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I do not know enough about it to know what ought to be regarded as a military secret, but it seems to me the gentleman would be fully justified in withholding from a public statement any information that ought not to be given publicity, an individual Member of the House wants to get some information that the public ought not to have. I think we are talking too much in America. I do not mean this speech; I have no reference to the gentleman at all; but whenever we get hold of some information about what we are doing we give it to the world right away. It seems to me there is not much use of anybody's doing any secret-service work who wants to find out just what we are doing because we are hollering it everywhere. We are pretty close to this thing and we ought to exercise a pretty high degree of caution as to what we give out. The gentleman certainly understands I am making this observation not at all in connection with anything he has said.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman. The members of this committee are always in a difficult position in handling bills in the defense field, because much of the testimony that is presented is necessarily given to us off the record.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I would not put it in the record. I would take the responsibility for not doing it; and if anybody wanted to know something about it, I would tell him to come around and I would whisper it in his ear.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. My reaction to the remarks of the distinguished gentleman is that this is the first time we have ever been dragged into a war without a declaration of war. It is all brand new to America and to a democracy to accept the things we were told not to expect, and be told not to ask questions and talk out in meeting, and so on. This is the first time we have been dragged across the seas, both seas, and without any declaration of war. There has been direct and purposeful subterfuge in the whole proposition. We ought not to blame the American people or the Congress, either, for talking a little bit because of this brand-new circumstance.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I suggest to my friend, with the permission of the gentleman who has the floor, that we must not forget that even if we are being dragged, we are the dragees in this drag, and we have to look at it from that standpoint.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. We have not become used to our dictatorship yet; that is all.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Still, I insist—and although I hesitate to say it, I think everybody will agree with me—that we ought to be pretty careful about giving out too much publicity.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, title I providing for the Army carries a total of \$5,100,000,000. I insert at this point a break-down by the Chief

of Staff showing eight items, including those for lend-lease purposes, aggregating \$6,687,000,000:

The estimates now presented for consideration provide \$6,687,369,046 for the following general purposes:

1. To maintain the National Guard in Federal service throughout fiscal year 1942.
2. To increase the strength of the ground forces by 150,000 enlisted men (87,500 man-years).
3. To activate the mobile Aircraft Warning Service in continental United States and overseas (increase of approximately 16,570 men, 6,592 man-years).
4. To initiate the expansion from the 54-group air program (the first aviation objective) to the second aviation objective (84-group program) (an increase of 49,090 enlisted men, Air Corps, 9,091 man-years; and 61,366 enlisted men, 29,256 man-years, service troops with the Air Corps).
5. To provide for the mobilization, operation, and training of the Philippine Commonwealth Army, including a reimbursement of \$10,000,000 borrowed for this purpose from the emergency fund of the President.
6. To provide for an increase of certain special ordnance weapons and equipment which are possessed by Axis Powers in large quantities and for which increased necessity is constantly being developed.
7. To provide additional funds required to meet known deficiencies of urgent and immediate priority.
8. To provide funds for a few new urgent requirements which should not be postponed.

FUNCTIONAL BREAK-DOWN OF THE ESTIMATES

I have discussed briefly under appropriate headings the purpose to be accomplished with the funds requested. The following functional break-down shows a division of the funds to the purposes stated and a further break-down of the miscellaneous items:

Total amount requested.....	\$6,687,369,046
Required to—	
1. Maintain the National Guard in Federal service throughout fiscal year 1942.....	130,000,000
2. Increase the strength of the ground forces by 150,000 enlisted men.....	148,900,000
3. Activate the Aircraft Warning Service.....	55,500,000
4. Initiate the second aviation objective.....	363,000,000
5. Mobilize and maintain the Philippine Commonwealth Army.....	269,000,000
(a) For operation.....	\$66,738,377
(b) For equipment, including transportation charges.....	192,261,623
(c) To reimburse the "Emergency fund of the President" for funds advanced.....	10,000,000
6. Provide special items of equipment.....	4,210,577,646
(a) Ordnance equipment.....	\$3,688,510,246
(b) Signal equipment.....	134,067,400
(c) Facilities.....	388,000,000
7. Miscellaneous items:	

	New items	Deficiency items
Military Intelligence activities.....	\$239,000	-----
Welfare of enlisted men.....	1,210,000	-----
Pay of the Army:		
(a) 20 percent overlength, National Guard.....	7,400,000	-----
(b) Uniform allowance for 21,119 aviation cadets to be commissioned as second lieutenants Air Reserve.....	3,167,000	-----
(c) Increase of \$10 a month to all enlisted men completing 1 year's service.....	60,354,000	-----

	New items	Deficiency items
Pay of the Army—Continued.		
(d) Premium on \$10,000 Government life insurance for Air Corps flying cadets.....	\$2,920,000	-----
(e) Deficiency in 5,477 officers.....	-----	\$18,700,000
Travel of the personnel listed above.....	2,999,000	-----
Claims for damages.....	12,000	-----
Subsistence:		
(a) Increase in working capital.....	7,675,000	-----
(b) Additional working capital.....	48,000,000	-----
Army transportation, water; Purchase of boats for Iceland.....	-----	800,000
Procurement of 100,719 multi-wheel-drive motor vehicles.....	197,635,000	-----
Unit parts, tires, repair materials for stockage.....	25,527,000	-----
Construction, etc., at military posts:		
(a) Urgent miscellaneous facilities, ground forces.....	10,407,000	-----
(b) Miscellaneous construction for the Air Corps.....	92,000,000	-----
(c) Acquisition of land.....	12,364,000	-----
Signal Corps:		
(a) Increase of contract price, signal equipment.....	-----	27,800,000
(b) To replace funds diverted for procurement of radio equipment.....	-----	29,112,000
(c) Improvement in radio sets SCR 268.....	6,000,000	-----
Air Corps, Army:		
(a) Additional funds for procurement of air planes.....	-----	331,763,000
(b) Increase of 7½ percent for spare parts.....	408,488,000	-----
Construction, Sitka, Alaska; Chorrera and Rio Hato Road, Panama.....	-----	1,305,000
Seacoast defenses:		
(a) Deficiency for construction of installations, Panama.....	-----	5,645,000
(b) Deficiency for construction of installations, United States.....	-----	2,390,000
Total.....	\$86,397,000	\$18,015,000
	\$1,304,412,000	

8. Miscellaneous operating expenses..... \$205,979,150

The members of the committee will note that the estimates call for an increase in enlisted personnel of about 277,000 and for an increase in facilities to the extent of \$388,000,000.

The bill before us breaks down the Army request into 25 items, aggregating \$5,100,000,000 exclusive of items for lend-lease purposes. I shall refer briefly to a few of these items.

There is an item for expediting production in the sum of \$388,000,000, \$125,000,000 of which is for lend-lease purposes. This sum is requested largely for machine tools, for the construction of tanks, antitanks, antiaircraft, guns, and explosives, the facilities to be in production within a year's time.

There is an item for military posts in the sum of \$434,320,000. This item includes 9 projects for housing additional forces at \$31,743,000, 22 projects for urgent miscellaneous facilities at \$10,407,000, 3 projects for Air Corps technical facilities at \$2,937,000, 36 projects for Air Corps facilities, including 11 completed air fields and 14 skeletonized fields at \$376,866,000 and 22 projects for the acquisition of land at \$15,864,000.

There is an item for the Signal Corps in the sum of \$256,709,000, \$17,600,000 of which is for lend-lease purposes. This

request results from the increase in the Army, from increased signal services within the Army, and for essential radio equipment.

There is an item for the Air Corps in the sum of \$779,000,000. This item includes \$331,700,000 for increase in the cost of planes, \$405,900,000 for spare parts, \$34,900,000 for research, \$6,300,000 for other purposes.

There is an item of \$3,719,883,000 for ordnance which may be broken down as follows: \$390,000,000 for antiaircraft, \$226,000,000 for antitanks, \$1,899,000,000 for tanks, the balance for ammunition and small arms.

Including items for Army transportation, the committee will find the sum of about \$4,440,000,000 requested for special equipment items. These items include ordnance. Signal Corps equipment, facilities, motor vehicles, cost of transportation, the ordnance, largely for tanks, antitanks, antiaircraft guns, explosives, and small arms. The articles requested require a long time for production and are needed in large quantities. The sum requested will assure maximum production of the items in question during the fiscal years 1942 and 1943.

Of the total, \$1,536,000,000, or thereabouts including ordnance, Signal Corps equipment, facilities and motor vehicles is for United States Army requirements; \$1,346,000,000, or thereabouts, including ordnance and Signal Corps equipment, is for reserve requirements; \$1,556,000,000, or thereabouts, including ordnance, Signal Corps equipment, facilities, motor vehicles and cost of transportation is for lend-lease purposes. I include at this point a table showing the division of these items.

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATE OF AMOUNTS REQUIRED UNDER LEASE-LEND

Mr. TABER. General, will you submit for the record at this point, by appropriation titles, as the bill is submitted by the Budget, the amounts that you figure might be desired under the lease-lend?

General MARSHALL. Yes, sir. The total amount in the estimates for special items of equipment—namely, \$4,439,574,646—is divided between the procuring services as follows:

Ordnance Service.....	\$3,688,510,246
Signal Service.....	134,067,400
Expediting production (for facilities).....	388,000,000
Army transportation:	
Motor (for purchase of motor vehicles).....	223,162,000
Rail (for shipment of motor vehicles).....	5,835,000

These amounts can be further subdivided as follows:

Presently known defense-aid requirements:	
Ordnance Service.....	\$1,254,899,246
Signal Service.....	17,600,000
Army transportation:	
Motor.....	153,162,000
Rail.....	5,835,000
Total (less expediting production).....	1,431,496,246
Expediting production (for facilities).....	125,000,000
Grand total.....	1,556,496,246

Presently known requirements, U. S. Army:

Ordnance Service.....	\$1,144,176,250
Signal Service.....	59,315,400
Army transportation:	
Motor.....	70,000,000
Total.....	1,273,491,650
Expediting production (for facilities).....	263,000,000
Grand total.....	1,536,491,650

Presently known requirements, the ultimate destination not now known:¹

Ordnance Service.....	1,289,434,750
Signal Service.....	57,152,000
Total.....	1,346,586,750

¹ This requirement is for the production of tanks and their related equipment.

The original request from the War Department merged those items required for lend-lease purposes with other items desired by the Department. It also urged authority to transfer any and all equipment procured from appropriations since March 11, 1941, the date of the lend-lease bill, to lend-lease purposes. These appropriations have amounted to over \$14,000,000,000. Your committee has segregated the items required for lend-lease purposes in a separate paragraph and has placed a limitation on the transfer of items procured from funds appropriated since March 11, 1941, in the amount of \$500,000,000.

Title II, providing for the Navy, carries a total of \$1,130,000,000. The bill before you breaks this total down into seven items. The more important items follow:

There is an item of \$10,000,000 for the naval emergency fund to care for harbor and shore work. There is an item of \$250,000,000 for the Bureau of Ships. This covers improvements for existing ships, additional small craft, work on Army transports, and other matters. There is an item of \$120,000,000 for arming our merchant ships. There is an item of \$449,720,000 for the Bureau of Aeronautics. This contemplates the speeding up of our program, the acquisition of over 2,100 planes, spare parts, and other matters. There is an item of \$300,000,000 for the increase and replacement of naval vessels. This contemplates the acquisition, conversion, and construction of special types of small vessels.

Title III, as already indicated, carries with it a total of \$1,556,000,000 for lend-lease purposes. The request includes \$1,254,000,000 for ordnance, \$17,600,000 for Signal Corps equipment, \$125,000,000 for facilities, \$153,000,000 for motor vehicles, and about \$6,000,000 for costs of transportation.

Title IV carries with it a total of \$430,000,000 for a large number of varied items of general character.

There is an item of \$35,000,000 for the Red Cross for the benefit of those who are rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities. There is an item of \$10,000,000 for temporary defense housing, including trailers, dormitories, and portable houses. There is an item of \$3,776,000 for the Federal Housing Administration to cover additional work under recent legislation and title I claims. There is an item of \$129,600,000 for public

roads, including \$5,000,000 for the purpose of aviation flight strips. There is an item of \$50,000,000 for the Civil Aeronautics Authority for 104 new defense flying fields. There is an item of \$25,000,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, primarily for the Fontana Dam, and 11 additional units. There is an item of \$30,000,000 for the construction, operation, and maintenance of transmission system in connection with the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams. There is an item of \$3,000,000 for the Central Valley set-up for a transmission line. There is an item of \$2,500,000 for the Treasury Department to carry the foreign-owned property control to March 31. There is an item of \$4,335,000 for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to cover additional work under recent legislation. There are items of \$17,600,000 for six flood-control projects; of \$2,700,000 for river and harbor improvement in the Delaware River; of \$111,569,000 for construction, maintenance, and operation in the Panama Canal Zone; and of \$3,236,000 for within-grade promotions under the Ramspeck bill.

The items referred to indicate the enormous scope of this bill. Time for detailed discussion is not available. The Members must rely on the admirable committee report compiled by our efficient clerks, Marc Sheild and John Pugh, and on the discussion under the 5-minute rule.

I shall support without reservation the items embodied in titles I, II, and III of the bill.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he desires to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DEWEY].

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Chairman, with 26 of my colleagues I have the honor of representing some 7,000,000 people of the State of Illinois. For a number of years the people of our great State have paid about 10 percent of all the Federal internal revenue taxes and about 10 percent of all the Federal corporation income taxes. Illinois is the second largest tax-paying State in the Union.

Since I have been in Congress I have consistently voted for every national-defense or lease-lend appropriation which, according to the report on the third supplemental national-defense appropriation bill, amounts to about \$68,000,000,000.

Yesterday afternoon, late, I received from the clerk of the Appropriations Committee a copy of the committee report, the bill, consisting of 51 pages, and two volumes of hearings, consisting of 260 pages. I could not get these documents until yesterday. I remained up until 3 o'clock this morning studying this appropriation bill. Despite my own desire and the disposition of the people I represent to support every appropriation for national defense, I am inclined to believe I should cast my vote against this appropriation as a protest of the rush and steam-roller methods used in passing important legislation that seemingly has become the habit.

How can I possibly know that there are not a lot of unnecessary items in this bill? You may say I should rely on the committee's recommendation. But I

have my own responsibility. It was only a few months ago that the chairman of one of the important committees of the House virtually demanded the appropriation of \$30,000,000 as an immediate national-defense necessity, for the construction of a War Department building. Within a week after the passage of this appropriation, the President himself stated that the amount was too great, and he did not approve the location of the building.

On page 38 of the report, the committee asks reconsideration of the case of David Lasser who, under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act approved July 1, 1941, was singled out for removal from office. This man was stigmatized as a Communist. Now, on December 4, 5 months later, the pending bill reinstated him, admitting that a mistake had been made. The error may have ruined a man's life and certainly has injured his reputation.

Another example of the high pressure and steam-roller tactics in passing legislation was demonstrated yesterday on this floor when a harsh and undemocratic labor bill was passed. I voted against that bill in part as a matter of protest of this extraordinary procedure.

One of the provisions of that labor bill denies the benefits of social security to any individual who may be a Communist or have other disqualifications of similar types. Who, may I ask, would be the competent judge of these situations? To how many more David Lassers will we be called upon to apologize?

If this type of legislation and rush procedure continues, it will stimulate furious men to go to furious lengths. And who can tell whether their fury will be directed against what religious, racial, or economic group?

Gentlemen, the hurried appropriation of the taxpayers' money can result only in error and criticism, and harsh legislation has the distinct odor of future persecutions and is un-American.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

COLUMBIA RIVER POWER FULFILLING UNCLE SAM'S DEFENSE NEEDS FOR ALUMINUM

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, the passage of this \$30,000,000 appropriation for construction of projects in the Bonneville Power Administration will make possible further defense, economic, and industrial developments in the State of Oregon and will supply the State with sufficient power to make substantial contributions of new defense materials which are so badly needed throughout the Nation in order to meet the Nation's great defense program. It will make possible the development of new basic industries which have heretofore been denied the Pacific Northwest.

A new defense plant for the production of aluminum is now under construction on the south bank of the Columbia River at Troutdale, Ore., and will require a total of approximately 100,000 kilowatts when it is in full operation. In addition to this large reduction plant, a rolling mill is to be established adjacent to the plant, which will demand an additional 30,000 kilowatts, and when in full operation will provide employment for approxi-

mately 4,000 men. With the additional power that will be made available by this appropriation, it will be possible to bring into reality other basic industries besides aluminum, which although on a smaller scale will require more employment per kilowatt of load than for the aluminum reduction plant.

The Northwest is blessed with many natural resources which could be made immediately available to supply ores for zinc, magnesium, and pig-iron reduction mills. When these Northwest industries which are sorely needed in our national defense are established, they will allow the Northwest to make a greater defense contribution than it is now making. The flow of the Columbia River is such that with the installation of the Grand Coulee Dam on the upstream, for which funds have already been appropriated for nine generating units, and the Bonneville Dam downstream, there will be available at all times sufficient generated power to adequately utilize all of the transmission facilities requested in this appropriation. This statement of the river flow is based on exhaustive studies made by the United States Army engineers, the National Resources Planning Board, and the Bonneville Power Administration. There can be no question but that every dollar requested in this appropriation will be used for sound defense load.

This appropriation bill is divided into two parts:

First. A deficiency appropriation; and
Second. A supplementary appropriation.

The deficiency appropriation is to provide for increased costs in labor and substitution of high-cost materials in order to complete the portion of the construction program already authorized by Congress. The supplementary appropriation more generally covers the immediate purchase of material for the 1943 program, in order that construction can get under way at the earliest possible time, and in order to make power available to vital national-defense loads it is necessary to purchase now while material costs are lower and can be obtained.

The deficiency appropriation also provides for additional costs of copper conductor for a 230,000-volt line from Bonneville Dam to Vancouver, Wash., and from Bonneville Dam to Grand Coulee Dam, additional tools and equipment necessary to complete the present program, and additional defense guards to provide adequate protection to an electric system vital to national defense.

Although the Bonneville-Vancouver line No. 3, and the Bonneville-Coulee No. 2 transmission lines lie wholly within the State of Washington, they have a direct bearing on the power supply to Oregon and the entire Northwest. The tie between the two great dams is essential for making an abundant and uninterrupted supply of power available at all times for Oregon, as well as Washington, and the Bonneville-Vancouver line No. 3 will make possible the transmission of additional large blocks of power to the J. D. Ross substation at Vancouver, Wash., much of the power of which is transformed to a lower voltage and delivered to the St. John substation

just outside of the city limits of Portland, Oreg. In turn, the St. John substation forms the main distribution point for the transmission of power to the defense plants in the Portland area, including the Oregon Ship Building Co., Willamette Iron & Steel Co., and the Electro Metallurgical Corporation.

The supplementary part of this appropriation will provide for the construction of the second 230-kilo-volt transmission line between Covington, Wash., and Grand Coulee Dam, the Covington-Coulee line Nos. 3 and 4, which is a double-circuit line, the 230-kilo-volt Kelso-Longview loop, the 230-kilo-volt North Vancouver-Covington line No. 2, and the 230-kilo-volt Covington-Seattle line No. 2.

In addition to these transmission lines it will provide for the construction and additions of the following 230-kilo-volt substations, Covington additions, North Vancouver additions, Longview additions, Trafton substation, North Bonneville additions, and Chehalis additions.

In addition to the main 230-kilo-volt system, the following 115-kilo-volt transmission lines and substations will be under construction. The second line from Salem to Eugene, a line from Trafton to Bellingham, a line from Covington to Renton of double-circuit construction, and a second line from Covington to Tacoma, Wash. The following substations are included: Pasco substation, St. John's additions, Bellingham substation, Eugene additions, Salem additions, Tacoma additions, and Walla Walla additions.

There is also an item of \$5,000,000 to cover the cost of feeder lines for service connection to industrial customers which will be used entirely for the supplying of power to industries necessary to the national defense. Also the appropriation will provide the necessary tools, equipment, and stock inventory to carry out the 1943 construction program, and will provide for the building of a warehouse necessary to properly protect and handle the quantity of additional material that will be required for the program.

The construction covered by the supplementary appropriation will strengthen the power supply for all of western Oregon. In general it may be said the proposed construction program makes immediately available to the State of Oregon an additional 80,000 kilowatts of transformer capacity, and will provide transmission line capacity for much greater loads. In addition to the large power load required by the aluminum plant at Troutdale, the following defense loads are located in the State of Oregon as a result of the abundant power which has been made available by the Bonneville Power Administration.

The Tongue Point Naval Air Base and Coast Guard Station, the Pendleton Army Air Base, the Corvallis Army Cantonment, the Oregon Shipbuilding Co., the Pacific Carbide Alloys, the Pennsylvania Salt Co., and the Electro Metallurgical Corporation, all of which are located in the Portland area. In addition, the Bonneville Power Administration is supplying a load to the Portland General

Electric Co., and the Pacific Power & Light Co., a portion of which load is used for national defense.

The fulfillment of this submitted construction plan will make available not only to the State of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest, but to the entire Nation a large distributed supply of the country's cheapest power. This is a substantial base for the defense program. Modern defense depends on power. Without an ample power supply our defense efforts would be curtailed. The wisdom and vision of the appropriation committee during the past 4 years in providing advance power capacity has been a lifesaver. Columbia Power will shortly provide around 50 percent of the light metals needed for the air arm of our defense. We still need to advance further in the production of other metals like zinc, tungsten, chrome, magnesium, manganese, and steel in order to keep our small manufacturers going and to eliminate priority unemployment.

Mr. Chairman, we have learned thus far in our defense efforts, as we learned to our sorrow in the last World War, that hydroelectric power is the key to the solution of our demands for aluminum for airplane construction, as well as for many other critical or strategic materials going into our defense production. Fortunately, we were well along on the program for the development of hydroelectric power on the Columbia River before we were brought face to face with our all-out national defense program. The 10 generators at Bonneville Dam will be installed and in operation before the close of 1943, if present plans materialize. Also, funds have now been provided for 9 generators at Grand Coulee, the last of which is due for completion by May 1944.

According to present plans and schedules the present generating capacity of 356,400 kilowatts will be stepped up to 1,166,400 kilowatts by December 1943, and to 1,490,400 kilowatts by May 1944. While it is true that thus far the emphasis has been placed on the production of aluminum, with this much needed power there is a wide-open field for the production of many more strategic and critical minerals in this area. I call attention to this statement, made by the Committee on Appropriations in reporting this bill, on page 29 of the report:

The natural deposits of defense raw materials in this area and the accessibility to them of the power facilities of these two large dams make the area ideal for the development of national-defense industries, and advantage is being taken of these circumstances to a very extensive degree. Power demands for defense industries are now in excess of the supply. The defense load commitment has risen from 65,000 kilowatts in July 1940, to 525,000 kilowatts at present, and the prospective needs are rapidly accumulating. All power now being generated 24 hours a day is being used, and contracts in effect or substantially agreed upon are in excess of the supply.

That there may be no slackening of the program for the full development of these power facilities, including the transmission facilities to make the energy available at the various industrial centers where it is needed, I urge the

approval of the committee's recommendation of the allowance of this appropriation of \$30,000,000 for providing these essential facilities in the Grand Coulee-Bonneville system. While it is true the major portion of the appropriation will be expended in the Grand Coulee area, the grid system is being developed so that this work will redound to the benefit of Booneville territory as well as Grand Coulee, as the two projects are tied together and work as one coordinated whole.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, at this time I shall refer to the newspaper story that has been referred to so much this afternoon. I wonder if this is not so, or if it is so, why those who have spoken discreditingly of it this afternoon are concerned. Are they concerned that it is an eye opener to the American people, or are they concerned that if it is not the truth the American people shall not accept it as such. Evidently it embodies both theories; first, that it is an eye opener to the American people that there are plans for a 10,000,000-man Army. Certainly they know it would be very unpopular at this time to submit to a referendum whether we should have a 10,000,000-man Army to combat forces in Asia, Africa, and Europe. Yet it is perfectly reasonable, and I am not surprised, it has not startled me, because I have heard the President, without any legislative authority, pledge us from one subterfuge to another in the steps toward war. He has pledged us on a program to crush Hitler, and to crush Hitler, of course, means to crush him before he can leave there. Anybody who believes the President means what he says, knows it is going to take a lot of men to do that. It is going to take a lot of men to whip Japan over there in China, if it comes to a show-down.

The President has given an ultimatum to Japan with Mr. Hull's cooperation, yet nobody else in the Nation apparently knows what that ultimatum is. It is designed to lead us into war. Japan can have peace or war, the President says, on his submitted proposals, proposals about which we know nothing. I even challenged the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bloom] on Monday afternoon as to whether he knew what they were, but he did not rise to answer me and say that he knew anything about them. Further, I heard a high-up general in the Army say that he had no idea what was in the proposals. So this great thing we call democracy is fading from us very fast.

My great leader, the distinguished minority leader on the Committee on Appropriations, my able friend the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, says we are in the war, but I do not accept that. I think the quicker we can get out of it and the easiest we can get out of the fix we are in, the better off we are, and we had better begin to get out now. Subterfuge by subterfuge we have been led into this situation.

This is old stuff, but I like to repeat it yet. How fervidly these men who are discrediting this newspaper article today

promised us when we lifted the embargo that we would make England put the money on the barrelhead, and that would be all there would be to it. England would get our material. You recall that the barrelhead did not last 2 weeks, and then we were giving England credit. We have just gone from one subterfuge to another through all this thing, down through the lease-lend. We have a little of that in this bill, which is one of the reasons I am going to oppose this bill. We have had lease-lend up twice, and twice have given them \$6,000,000,000 or \$7,000,000,000, and we have \$1,500,000,000 in this bill for that purpose, and \$500,000,000 more that can be put there.

Lease-lend is one of the last subterfuges to be adopted. Further, we have a distinguished Englishman telling what the United States is going to do to put England in financial bondage. This happened this last week. Anthony Eden took the floor to answer this Mr. MacGovern in the British Parliament and said, "That is not true. Under the lease-lend arrangement there is no accounting, no debt piling up."

England has been told that she does not have to pay a dollar of it back, yet in this country we labeled it lease-lend and told our people that we were just loaning it to them, but we knew when we were doing it that we did not intend to ask them for it and they never made an obligation; England never made a promise, even, to pay it back. It is just one subterfuge after another. Yet my friend, the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, says we are in the war and he is willing to accept it. I am not willing to accept it, and I do not think the bulk of the American people are willing to accept it that we are in this war. We have been told that it would not happen; how we were told.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. As one Member, I was astounded here this afternoon to hear a man great enough to be the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of this House say that if we were in the war, what difference did it make how we got in. I think that is right along the line the gentleman is talking about. We have got in there by subterfuge.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It never fooled me. I have been awfully stupid in a lot of things in life, but for 2 years I have guessed this thing exactly as it came out. Before this war even started over there in September of 1939, I thought the President of the United States was more anxious to get into war than anybody else, unless it was Hitler, before he had ever started over there, judging from the President's quarantine speech and the other things he said, talking so much, and being so far away from the thing himself.

Members will recall that Mr. BARKLEY, the leader in the other House, put into the RECORD on the 1st of February a speech by Josephus Daniels, made at the Mayflower Hotel to the electoral college delegates when they were here, in which

he forgot himself and said that Franklin Roosevelt was more anxious to get into the other war as Under Secretary of the Navy than even Mr. Daniels himself or Woodrow Wilson. Josephus Daniels said that Franklin D. Roosevelt was the "rearingest" man to get into the other war the United States had. That gives us a little background to what, I say, that he is the "rearingest" man to get into this war in spite of all his promises about peace and saying that the boys would never go over there, promising that again and again and again. He is the first third-term President we ever had. He dominates the departments through his Cabinet officers, and he doesn't have anybody but stoolpigeons as Cabinet officers. He dominates all of the independent agencies by the appointments that he has made in the last 9 years, so that he has got the Government under his thumb, and he has propaganda agencies at this time building up an artificial sentiment for war. And now we have two theories of defense, and that is the subterfuge of it all. We are doing all this for defense purposes. Everybody comprehends an idea of what defense is, or did at least before this new idea of defense of going over there and whipping them before they could come over here. That is the new conception of defense. There are some of us who believe that defense is really defense and that getting ready for defense means getting ready to repel an invasion. That is what we understand to be defense in this country, but we have now a new idea of defense, as we use the word, and that is the thing that separates these two schools of patriots today—those that want to prepare for real, actual defense and those that want to go over there in all of the other continents of the world in order to preserve our democracy here. And he knows that we will not have any democracy here if we do these things. All these subterfuges were used to draw us into a state of war here, and we were never going to have this kind of war and send 10,000,000 soldiers everywhere else in the world without ever declaring any war. I am going to oppose this thing, and I am going to oppose these other appropriations which are not defense, until Congress declares a war or something more material happens than is happening today, and we will see how we come out on that score later.

Now, as to the sacrifices. Why, they have not even gotten into it yet. We had a million and a half men over there in the last war, and now we are going to fight in two oceans and on three continents at the same time, with not a friendly place to land, except in Africa. And we are doing things in Africa when I come to think about it. It is no secret. Judge SUMNERS is here, and I would say that this is no secret. I was wondering whether I should say anything about it the other day, and withheld it, but I read an editorial in the Washington Post that had everything in it, and it is this: The Appropriations Committee sitting here has approved contracts for mail planes from Miami to Capetown, in Africa, touching at several places on the western coast of Africa. You would wonder what power the Authority for Civil Aeronautics

had to issue a license to fly all over Africa. That is a new cockeyed thing, but we are doing it, and the first thing you know we will be flying into Cairo and to the Suez Canal, and every place where we fly we will leave the flag, and we are going to keep it there. My second theory is that the President of the United States is as ambitious as Napoleon and Hitler, and he intends to be remembered as the greatest man in the world by ruling the world, for when Hitler exhausts himself a little bit, before he gets through with Russia and England, then America can finish him up, and we will finish up Japan, we will subdue England, and really the old American flag will never come down from any place where we have sent an airplane or a warship on the five continents. That is just my prediction, and we will have wars in Africa and in China next year, and plenty of them. We have been flying planes now to the Suez Canal and other places. We have a great, big, new idea about our defense. Our hemisphere that we never dreamed of before.

I am opposing this bill because it is not defense. It goes clear beyond the pale of defense. I am for defense. I am opposing this bill because there is a billion and a half lease-lend in it. I opposed the other lease-lend bills. There is another half billion in here that can be used for lease-lend, and they wanted it so that it could all have been used for lease-lend. That is the tendency now—take our money and mix it all up with lease-lend. They came before us and proposed to take all of this \$7,000,000,000 and make it available for lease-lend if they wanted to use it that way. That is the tendency. Give them everything they ask for. Give them everything that they ought to have and then mix our own Army, our own Navy, our own air force, and everything else up with them, and that is what the program is in America today. For one, I am against it.

I am going to oppose it because it is not our defense. There is not anybody worrying about Hitler coming over here and attacking us. Nobody is worrying about Japan coming over here and attacking us. But England has sold us her situation. She bit off so much that she cannot chew it now and we have to hold it for her. She has sold us her situation as she finds herself today. When it is all over I predict that if we win it will not be 30 days until Roosevelt and Churchill will fall out. They cannot agree for a minute when this war is over. Then we will either lose the benefits of it or we will be in another war with England to settle it. War never settles anything, and out of it we are disturbing every man's business. We are upsetting everything now. We have not really started to shoot. We have upset everything and are upsetting everything. We have spent more now than we spent in the other World War, and we were told by our experts that the spending had only started. That is expert testimony. We have only started to spend, they told us.

We are expecting another deficiency for the Army just like this in February—2 months—another three or four billion. We are expecting another lease-lend in

March, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] told you.

This newspaper story of forty billion in the next year is not going to be very far wrong if we go hell-bent as we are headed right now. And we may be in the war any minute, because we have not been asked. We have given ultimatums and if Japan does not go back where Mr. Roosevelt tells her she shall, we have a shooting war on our hands without anybody else having anything to say about it.

This is beyond the pale of defense. It has got lease-lend in it, and if they can get by with this, they will make at least half of the bill in February lease-lend, with authority to use it all for lease-lend. We have evidence today from the men who visited the camps that they saw wooden guns in our own training camps. If we win, we have got to take care of the world. We have got to feed the world. Morgenthau told the National Grange we would be expected to feed the world if we win the war. We are going to take all the world over and feed it free. We are going to feed them. We are not going to sell it to them. It would not do any good to sell it to them. The same day that Mr. Morgenthau told that to the National Grange, Paul V. McNutt made a speech to a teachers' group, and he said undoubtedly the United States would be furnishing funds to the States very soon, 50-50, to run the elementary and secondary schools of the land. Yet that dream of an endless Treasury! supplying 50-50 with Federal funds for the elementary schools of the United States in addition to everything else.

Then there is no cut in nondefense items. Has not the Budget submitted the St. Lawrence waterway? Has not the President's budget submitted a proposition for this fool Florida Canal? Has not the President's budget approved of a river and harbor bill? The President's budget has approved them all. No consistency. No attempt to save anywhere, and in order to give any land all they ask for if we think it is in the interest of national defense, we appropriate the money. This billion and a half for Turkey; I cannot figure out Turkey very much, but it is not important anyway. We told Japan to stay off the Burma Road, to stay out of Singapore, to stay out of the Red Sea. We are the big world policeman. We are. The gentleman from Ohio the other day said that we ought to melt up all these statues, all these iron horses, and these iron men, heroes of 150 years ago, which decorate the parks and circles in Washington. That is the spirit of the administration that is here today.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITIER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. What does Washington mean? They would throw him out of the window. Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson and all that they stood for. Oh, yes; it would be perfectly natural. We could tear down the Washington Monument and build Harold Ickes a garage with it, and that would be all right. That would be in keeping

with the things of today. Yet that is our America that is before us. The people in this administration today propose things like that.

Then we had this interesting thing before our committee this week, and I will close.

We asked a prominent general whether these were his plans, the Army's plans, or whether they came down from the President, and he refused to answer. We know that this Army of ours and these leaders are capable and there is no discredit to any boy in uniform in any Army camp, but we know because of the dominant spirit of the individual who is at the head of the Government, who is Commander in Chief of the Army, that the Army and Navy are his stool pigeons today. They do not dare say these are their opinions. They give them to us if he asks them to give them to us. If those 10,000,000 men were satisfactory to the President of the United States and he did not want to let it leak out he would not have asked them the question, he would not have written them that letter. They would not have dared to tell such a thing unless it had been acceptable to him, because they are doing nothing but what is acceptable to the President of the United States. They are loyal to their Commander in Chief. That is their elemental rule of loyalty. The President of the United States has assumed the position of being a dictator in this land and he is enjoying it. No man is getting more fun out of dictatorship than Franklin Roosevelt. He shows from way back that he likes war. He went into the other one before anyone else did. He likes his hero, Woodrow Wilson, who was the first interventionist. This interventionist group is a new breed of cats. We have had them only in the last 30 years. We never had them before, but now they are chasing us isolationists to the woods. We are the boys who ran this land for the first 125 years. The interventionists just came in in the last 25 years. They are a new breed, and yet they are running things and we are not allowed a chance to articulate, we cannot articulate our democracy today.

Why the President came down here on the floor when the Ludlow resolution was voted on, and a pretty close vote it was, the Speaker of the House read the President's statement against the Ludlow resolution and said: "Defeat it. Why, we have got a Congress of the United States and we believe in representative government. The Congress of the United States represents the people and under the Constitution we would be the ones to declare war." That is what he said in defeating the Ludlow resolution. But where are we today? Why, we are just as much ignored as that direct referendum referred to in the Ludlow resolution. He referred to us beautifully 3 years ago as having the function of declaring war, but we are perfectly ignored now.

I am amazed and astounded that men like the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, for whom I have the highest regard, have been sold on this proposition. Of course, JOHN was in the 22 who voted against repeal of the neutrality law while there were 137 of us

over here who voted the other way. I am not saying that JOHN is wrong or that we are right as yet, but we belong to the 137 on this side and JOHN belongs to the 22.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY].

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, I have introduced H. R. 6175 for the purpose of clarifying the law as to the right of individuals to deduct expenses incurred in the protection of the property and the production of their taxable income.

Up to February 1941, this subject matter was handled by a Treasury regulation as follows:

The ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year with respect to the management, protection, and conservation of properties producing taxable income are deductible from gross income.

On the date indicated, the so-called Higgins case upset this Treasury regulation and held substantially that the deduction of expenses could only be had as against the business in which the individual is engaged. A majority of the members of the Ways and Means Committee, during the consideration of the 1941 Revenue Act, were in favor of some provision to correct the Higgins decision. This is also true of the Senate Finance Committee, but it was deemed unwise to add administrative provisions to the revenue bill, since at that time an administrative tax bill was contemplated to begin about November 1.

Since the year is nearly gone and we will not be able to get into an administrative tax bill before the first of the year, and since many tax returns are held up pending legislation, besides the possibility that a general bill might not be in force by March 15's return time, it seemed wise to me to introduce a separate resolution on the subject.

The late Senator Adams attempted to cover the measure by an amendment on the floor of the Senate, which was included in the Senate bill, but it was generally recognized that this amendment was not satisfactory.

Therefore, when the conferees met, this amendment (No. 41) was eliminated and the conference report to accompany H. R. 5417, dated September 15, 1941, included the following pertinent statement on page 12:

The conferees have deferred action on the merits of this amendment with the understanding that it will be considered in a later bill dealing with administrative matters. They were advised by the Treasury Department that wherever possible, final decision by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on issues arising under the *Higgins v. Smith* decision would be deferred pending such later legislation. The Senate recedes.

The Treasury has lived up to its promise and in all parts of the country, tax returns, many of them covering four or five years, are being held open awaiting such legislation.

As I have said, it may be doubtful that the administrative tax bill may be ready by March 15; so taxpayers should have the benefit for the 1941 returns.

Senator Adams, on the floor of the Senate, repeated testimony which was given before the committee, namely: That even gambling houses in Nevada and some other States are permitted to deduct rent, stenographic expense, clerical hire, legal advice, auditing fees, safety vault rent, and special advisory expenses; whereas, a widow who may be forced to incur some such of these expenses, as for instance, hiring assistance, for the purpose of protecting her capital—her sole source of income—is not permitted to deduct any of them.

Thousands of cases in every section of the country are being held up because of the promise which the Treasury made to the conferees, as quoted above. It is important to the taxpayers that these cases be closed, it is important to the Treasury that they be closed and by keeping them open, large additional expenses are being incurred, by both the taxpayers and the Government.

In 1938, the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee recommended specific legislation for the clarification of this subject matter. This recommendation was not rejected. It was postponed for further study. If it had been enacted, the difficulty would not now present itself.

Many, I think all, of the States have similar provisions in their income tax laws and it has worked equitably.

I know of no other proposal which was a potential part of the administrative tax bill which has the recommendation of the Treasury, and the support of both of the tax committees in the Congress, as well as Mr. Stam's staff of the joint committee on internal revenue. Consequently, since the matter is substantially noncontroversial and is not intermingled with controversial legislation, I believe in the interest of the taxpayers, as well as orderly procedure in the Treasury with reference to tax returns, that this resolution should have no opposition and should be quickly adopted.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I will not use one-fifth of that time. All I sought recognition for was to express my appreciation and that of the citizens of my State to the committee for having included in this appropriation bill the item for the construction of absolutely necessary transmission lines so that we may have the advantage of the power to be generated at the Shasta Dam in connection with the Central Valley water project. I also wanted to thank and compliment the Appropriations Committee on what I consider to be a matter of basic justice which they have done in this bill, and I refer to the inclusion in the bill of an item repealing action taken by the House on a previous occasion specifically denying David Lasser an opportunity to employment in the Government. It is today more than ever important that we join together with all men, whether our particular ideas agree with theirs or not, who are ready to play the game and who if they cannot have their way will still abide by

the rules of democratic procedure and democratic government. To confuse men like that with those who are, indeed, agents of foreign governments and foreign dictatorships is a tremendous mistake. This man, as a matter of fact, has been represented in a report of the Dies committee as one who led the anti-Communist group out of the Workers' Alliance and who has been one of their most effective opponents through the years. I therefore compliment the Appropriations Committee on what they have done in this bill in rectifying what I am positive was an act of injustice on the part of the House before.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in the realm of foreign policy and the national defense, the responsibility for initiative, under our constitutional system, is upon the President of the United States. The responsibility for evaluating such policies and measures rests, under our constitutional system of checks and balances, upon the Congress.

It is the function and the duty of the Congress, as an independent, coordinate branch of the Government, to discharge its responsibilities fully in the interest of the welfare of the whole Nation. Only in this way can we have responsible government. That this is the constructive task of the Congress was well recognized by our first World War President, Woodrow Wilson, who said:

We do not need less criticism in time of war, but more. It is hoped that criticism will be constructive, but better unfair attack than autocratic repression. Honesty and competence require no shield of secrecy.

The late Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, that great liberal, in clear agreement on the same point, once said:

We do not lose our right to condemn either measures or men because the country is at war.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress is confronted with another demand from the Chief Executive for enormous appropriations and contract authorizations.

It seems to me that the Congress, in exercising its constitutional function of checking, balancing, and scrutinizing the means and methods adopted for the national defense, and the expenditures of sums already appropriated, would be greatly aided by a factual review of the course of our foreign policy and the progress of our national defense.

In the factual presentation which I am about to make I am motivated by my concern for our future as a people, and by my regard for a responsibility which I believe rests heavily on the shoulders of the Congress.

In some quarters a determined effort has been made to lay at the door of the Congress the blame for our unpreparedness. I believe the time has arrived for the presentation of a clear record of events which have a bearing on the question which grips the attention of the American people today—our security and the best ways and means of assuring it.

I shall follow a question-and-answer method in presenting an array of facts which I believe is informative and illuminating.

Question. Under our system of government who is responsible for the formulation of our national-defense policy?

Answer. The President. He himself stated in a letter to Senator BARKLEY dated July 15, 1937:

On the President falls the responsibility of recommending objectives. This is in accordance with the Constitution.

He is also Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

Question. Whose responsibility is it to keep the Congress and the people advised of the changing requirements for national defense?

Answer. It is the President's responsibility. The Constitution directs the President to inform the Congress on the state of the Union.

Question. By what means can the President keep himself fully informed concerning naval, military, economic, and political changes throughout the world which may affect the welfare of the people of the United States?

Answer. First, through his diplomatic representatives—ambassadors, ministers, consuls—who are stationed in every country of the world; second, through his military and naval attachés located at the various diplomatic posts; third, through the world-wide intelligence service of the Army and Navy; fourth, through his commercial and agricultural attachés who are stationed at important observation points throughout the world; and fifth, through special envoys whom he can send on special missions wherever and whenever he pleases.

Question. Are these officials under the President's personal direction and supervision?

Answer. Yes. He appoints the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and all ambassadors. In fact, he refers to the Ambassadors of the United States Government, who are appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate, as "my ambassadors."

Question. Have these sources of information been at the disposal of the President during the last 9 years?

Answer. The President has had these sources of information at his disposal ever since he was inaugurated for his first term on March 4, 1933.

Question. Does Congress have access to the information gathered by these sources?

Answer. No; the Congress is given only as much of this information as the Chief Executive desires it to have. None of the information gathered by these governmental officers is immediately available to a Senator or a Representative.

Question. When it becomes evident the Nation's defenses should be improved, how does the President proceed to accomplish it?

Answer. He usually addresses a message to Congress asking for legislation or an appropriation of funds. The bill becomes a law when passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President. Of course, the Congress can initiate legislation. In the case of the Selective Service Act, the initiative was taken by a Senator and a Representative—not by the President.

Question. Once defense legislation is enacted who is responsible for its effective execution?

Answer. The President. He is the Chief Executive and Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy. Once Congress has voted an appropriation or other defense legislation, it is the responsibility of the President to see that the money appropriated is wisely and economically spent as promptly as necessary; and that the legislation is efficiently and properly administered.

Question. By what factors is the adequacy of our national defense determined?

Answer. Whether or not our national defense is adequate at a given moment depends upon what troops, ships, and equipment are available to foreign countries and upon the foreign policy of those countries and upon our troops, ships, and equipment and upon our foreign policy. Therefore adequate defense is relative.

Question. Was our national defense adequate in 1932?

Answer. Yes. We were stronger than any potential enemy. As a matter of fact, in July of 1932 Mr. Roosevelt unqualifiedly endorsed the 1932 Democratic platform, which bitterly criticized the Republican administration for a national-defense expenditure fast approaching a billion dollars annually.

Question. When did our national defense begin to be inadequate?

Answer. The exact moment Hitler rose to power and other countries of the Axis chose the road to war rather than a peaceful and amicable solution of their problems.

Question. When did Hitler rise to power?

Answer. Hitler became Chancellor of the German Reich on January 30, 1933. On March 5, 1933, he got complete control of the Reichstag, one day after Mr. Roosevelt was first inaugurated President.

Question. When did Italy serve notice on the world she also was embarking on a role of aggression and conquest?

Answer. On the morning of October 3, 1935, Italian troops invaded Ethiopia.

Question. When did Hitler march into the Rhineland in violation of peace-treaty obligations?

Answer. On March 7, 1936.

Question. Upon assuming office what was President Roosevelt's attitude toward defense spending?

Answer. He was opposed to defense spending. In a message to Congress on May 16, 1933, he stated:

Permanent defenses are a nonrecurring charge against governmental budgets while large armies, continually rearmed with improved offensive weapons, constitute a recurring charge. This more than any other factor today is responsible for governmental deficits and bankruptcy.

Question. Did this mean the President believed in rigid economy?

Answer. No; only that he didn't believe in spending for defense. During the 7 years, 1933-40, he spent approximately \$22,000,000,000 for alleged recovery and relief. During this same period he spent only \$6,553,681,000 for

national defense. What is more, from March 4, 1933, to June 1940 Congress voted more than \$18,000,000,000 to be expended solely at the President's discretion. Out of these funds President Roosevelt spent for defense purposes only \$636,248,097.

Question. When was President Roosevelt first warned that he should start strengthening our national defense?

Answer. In his Annual Report for 1933, the President's Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur, warned:

In the obvious state of unrest prevailing throughout the world, evidences of which are plainly visible in our own country * * * the Army strength in personnel and matériel and its readiness for employment are below the danger line. I consider it of the most urgent importance to the United States that this condition be rectified without delay.

Question. Was this warning repeated?

Answer. Yes; time and again. For example, Gen. Malin Craig in his Annual Report for 1936 stated:

We may describe—

The armies of other countries—

as a finished machine, ready for instant use. * * * In contrast, ours is an unfinished and unassembled machine. Some of its parts are not in existence, some exist as rough forgings, other in semifinished form. Only a few are in condition for immediate use.

And 1 year later, the Secretary of War in his Annual Report for 1937, observed that:

The United States Army is relatively weaker compared with armies of other great countries, than it was a year ago.

Question. Did the President know that our potential enemies were building up their armies and their armaments?

Answer. Yes; for in an address at Buenos Aires on December 1, 1936, he said:

We know * * * that vast armaments are rising on every side.

But he made no move to inaugurate a defense program. No effort was made even to keep us equal to other countries. In fact, on April 20, 1937, in a message to Congress requesting an appropriation of \$1,500,000,000 for work relief he stated that:

In proportion to national budgets the United States is spending a far smaller proportion of Government income for armaments than the nations to which I refer. That is, nations engaged in an armament race.

Question. When did the President first display any interest in the threats raised against America by the dictators abroad?

Answer. In the fall of 1937, just as the country was sliding into a depression, President Roosevelt started to take a little more interest in the foreign scene. In a speech at Chicago on October 5, 1937, he said concerning aggressions:

When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of disease.

Question. Is there any evidence that he had thought through the implications of

his demand for the quarantine of aggressors?

Answer. No. Only one week before he made his "quarantine" speech he had pointed with pride to the fact that we weren't spending money for armaments. In a speech at Bonneville on September 28, 1937, he said:

As I look upon Bonneville Dam today, I cannot help the thought that instead of spending, as some nations do, half their national income in piling up armaments and more armaments for purposes of war, we in America are wiser in using our wealth on projects like this which will give us more wealth, better living, and greater happiness for our children.

Question. When, in the late summer of 1939, the present World War finally broke out, were our armed forces adequate and ready to meet any and all threats which might rise?

Answer. No. On December 28, 1939, the Chief of Staff, Gen. George Marshall, reported that:

The Army is probably less than 25 percent ready for immediate action.

In 1938 the President had recommended a 20-percent increase in naval tonnage to keep abreast—only to keep abreast, mind you—of increases in British, Japanese, and other navies. In January 1939, nearly a year after Hitler had taken Austria and several months after Munich, Mr. Roosevelt asked for about one half a billion dollars for an emergency defense program to be spread over 2 or more years. At that late date he opposed an air force even equal to the air forces of those foreign powers which he declared were our enemies. On January 12, 1939, Mr. Roosevelt told Congress:

No responsible officer advocates building our air forces up to the total either of planes on hand or of productive capacity equal to the forces of certain other nations.

Question. In what ways could we have been better prepared to meet emergencies when the present World War broke out in 1939?

Answer. This Nation would have been in a much stronger position if the New Deal had not vastly increased the national debt and retarded recovery by ill-timed reforms. As a matter of fact, the greatest contributions this country could have made to the discouragement of aggression during the pre-war years would have been to promote a genuine and lasting prosperity in the United States. Winston Churchill himself said in 1937:

There is one way above all others in which the United States can aid the European democracies. Let her regain and maintain her normal prosperity. A prosperous United States exerts, directly and indirectly, an immense beneficent force upon world affairs. A United States thrown into financial and economic collapse spreads evil far and wide and weakens France and England just at the time when they have most need to be strong. The quarrel in which President Roosevelt has become involved with wealth and business may produce results profoundly harmful to ideals which to him and his people are dear.

Question. When did the President finally present to Congress plans for a defense program?

Answer. May 16, 1940.

Question. What sinister and alarming events had taken place prior to this action?

Answer. The World War had been raging for 8 months; Poland had fallen; Russia was fighting on the side of the Axis Powers; Denmark and Norway had been subjugated; the Low Countries were about to fall; and the invasion of France by Germany was under way.

Question. Was Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to Congress a carefully considered, well-planned defense program?

Answer. No. It was conceived merely as a 5-year program to cost only \$4,000,000,000. Since then the estimates of total defense costs have been raised to \$100,000,000,000, or 25 times the original estimate. The President, however, was so positive he had provided for an adequate program that he advised Congress to go home. The New York Herald Tribune of June 5, 1940, stated:

President Roosevelt said he saw no good reason why Congress should continue in session for the duration of the emergency, as desired by the Republican Members. Sarcastically he said the situation does not require Congress to remain in session except for the laudable goal of delivering speeches.

Question. Did the defense program outlined by Mr. Roosevelt recognize the need for a draft system?

Answer. No. In a press conference on May 28, 1940, the President stated there was no thought in Government to revive the draft system. According to the New York Times of May 29, 1940:

Mr. Roosevelt underscored his observation that the present defense program was not to be compared with that of 1917. * * * There was no thought in Government today to revive the draft system, whether of men or money.

Three months later, however, he signed the Selective Service Act, initiated in the Congress providing for conscription.

Question. Did the program presented by Mr. Roosevelt on May 16, 1940, provide for a two-ocean navy?

Answer. No. Just 2 days before he laid his defense program before the Congress he said that anyone who believed in a two-ocean navy was just plain dumb. He made this statement in a press conference on May 14, 1940. According to the New York Times of May 15, 1940:

Mr. Roosevelt brushed aside as utterly stupid suggestions that developments in the European struggle and their implications in the Pacific strengthened the arguments for a two-ocean American Navy. If it ever had any merit, that theory became outmoded with the acquisition of California in 1847, he said. Such a conception of the Nation's floating defense was just plain dumb, he added.

But on July 19, 1940, or 2 months later, he signed a bill providing for a two-ocean Navy.

Question. Did the President give any indication at the time he presented his program to Congress on May 16, 1940, that he knew what an adequate defense would require in the way of personal sacrifice and productive effort?

Answer. No. In a press conference on May 28, 1940, to impress upon the Nation that it would not have to give up any luxuries for defense, he declared it was unnecessary for the women of this coun-

try to give up their cosmetics, lipsticks, and chocolate sodas as a consequence of the defense program. He also observed that there was no reason for the country to become "discomboomerated" in apprehension of what might come to pass.

Question. What goal did he outline on May 16, 1940, relative to the production and acquisition of military and naval aircraft?

Answer. He said:

I should like to see this Nation geared up to the ability to turn out at least 50,000 planes a year. Furthermore, I believe this Nation should plan at this time a program that would provide us with 50,000 military and naval planes.

Apparently he never understood what this really meant. A year and a half later we had about 12,000 airplanes in the Army and Navy combined, and a large part of these were merely training planes.

Question. What circumstances are preventing us from reaching the aircraft goal set by the President in his program of May 16, 1940?

Answer. Many circumstances have prevented us from reaching this goal. One of the most important of these is the New Deal failure to provide for an adequate aluminum supply. Over one-half the weight of an airplane is aluminum.

Question. At the time the President started talking about an air force of 50,000 planes and an annual productive capacity of 50,000 planes, had he made plans for procuring the necessary aluminum?

Answer. No. Despite the fact that the President was talking about the production of 50,000 airplanes a year by the spring of 1942, no one in the administration realized until the summer of 1941 how much aluminum would be required for that purpose. In the summer of 1940, or at about the time the President set up the 50,000-plane goal, we were producing about 360,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year. In the late fall of 1940 it was estimated we would need about 750,000,000 pounds a year. Early in 1941 it was estimated we would need about 840,000,000 pounds a year. After the passage of the Lend-Lease Act the estimate was raised another 200,000,000 pounds. By May of 1941 the estimate of aluminum needs for 1942 was raised to 1,400,000,000 pounds, and by the end of June 1941 the figure was somewhat over 1,700,000,000 pounds.

Question. Why had not steps been taken to assure an adequate supply of aluminum?

Answer. Administrative agencies were fighting among themselves, and the President did not appoint an armaments procurement administrator with sufficient authority to get the defense program moving. The Defense Commission and the Office of Production Management failed to take the necessary steps to bring about increased production by new producers. Quarrels between the Interior Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Power Commission, and the Aluminum Co. of America retarded plant expansion. Each agency concerned wanted its own way and would not cooperate with other agencies. What is more, no one seemed to know exactly how much aluminum would be required.

Question. Has the Congress found conditions in this situation subject to stern criticism?

Answer. Yes. Late in June 1941 the Senate Committee Investigating National Defense and the House Committee on Military Affairs criticized the failure to increase aluminum production. At that time the planned aluminum production for 1942 was hardly over 800,000,000 pounds a year, about half of our then estimated requirements. Early in July 1941 the Office of Production Management announced plans for the expansion of aluminum production by more than 600,000,000 pounds in 1942; but on September 15, 1941, Mr. Jesse Jones, Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, testified before the Senate Committee Investigating National Defense that even at that date no contracts had actually been let for the expansion of aluminum production facilities.

In a report of the Senate Committee Investigating National Defense dated November 17, 1941, it is observed:

The committee is of the opinion that the Office of Production Management should be censured for failing to arrange for increased production of strategic materials and for failing to insist upon the utilization of existing facilities for defense production. Because of this failure we now face a much more stringent shortage of materials than was necessary.

Question. Is the country adequately prepared today to effectuate the President's foreign policy?

Answer. No! United States Senator HARRY F. BYRD, of Virginia, stated in the November issue of Reader's Digest:

Judged by any standard, our national-defense program to date is a failure. We are not producing sufficient war matériel to arm ourselves adequately. We are not supplying Great Britain with the armaments she needs. Worst of all, the American people are not being told the whole truth about our failure.

Furthermore, Mr. Donald Nelson, head of S. P. A. B., has testified that only 20 percent of our total production is defense production. Administration spokesmen say we must use from 50 to 60 percent of our productive capacity for defense.

Question. Are we unprepared because we have been sending our defense equipment abroad in compliance with the Lend-Lease Act?

Answer. No! On September 15, 1941, President Roosevelt gave Congress a progress report on lend-lease activities through August 31, 1941. This report shows that only \$388,912,115 out of the \$7,000,000,000 appropriation had been spent from March 11, 1941, when the Lend-Lease Act was passed, to August 31, 1941. This was only about 5 percent of the total.

Question. How much of the lend-lease money actually spent between March and August 1941 represented goods actually shipped abroad to lend-lease recipients?

Answer. The transfer of matériel to belligerent countries under the act amounted to \$246,394,000. This was only about 3.5 percent of the money appropriated by Congress for this purpose.

Question. Does this figure represent the amount of military equipment we have sent abroad?

Answer. No. About \$118,000,000 of the \$246,000,000 represented agricultural products, not military equipment. Ordnance and ordnance stores amounted to \$35,775,000; tanks, \$28,163,000; aircraft, \$6,016,145; and boats, \$2,313,000. Thus the failure adequately to equip the American Army certainly cannot be blamed upon the lend-lease transfers of military equipment and munitions of only \$73,000,000.

Question. Are we unprepared because Congress has refused to grant all of the President's requests for national-defense funds?

Answer. No. The record shows that in the first 7 years of the Roosevelt administration, fiscal years 1934-40, the regular and supplemental requests for the War Department and Navy Department totaled \$6,528,136,486. Congress appropriated for those years a total of \$6,391,174,658, which was only 2 percent less than the President requested. Thus the President cannot blame Congress for our present unpreparedness.

Question. Has the administration ever said how long it will take to reach our defense objectives?

Answer. We cannot have a two-ocean Navy until 1946 at the earliest. Beyond this it is difficult to be positive, but Donald Nelson, executive director of S. P. A. B., in an address at Chicago, October 25, 1941, has said:

The sad fact is that we have hardly begun to realize how much more we must do than we have so far planned to do.

Question. What should the President do to speed our defense effort?

Answer. First. Take Congress and the people into his confidence and tell them the facts—which our enemies undoubtedly know—about what we have and what we need;

Second. Remove the unnecessary censorship imposed upon the American people under the guise of military secrecy;

Third. Stop the campaign of fear and get down to facts;

Fourth. Get rid of the incompetents.

Fifth. Appoint a single administrator with experienced, capable assistants to manage the defense program and delegate adequate authority to such administrator; and

Sixth. Formulate clear and consistent defense policies for labor, agriculture, and industry, together with a sound price control and fiscal policy.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, these are days when the questions before us are not simple issues of right or wrong. They are problems of policy, and completely reasonable men can—and do—differ tremendously in their views. The people of Ohio are deeply troubled by the gravity of these issues. In the last month I have received literally thousands of letters on both sides of the complex problems before Congress. I value these expressions of public opinion, even where they disagree with my own position.

I am not one of those who believe that our Nation is bitterly divided. Of course, we have sharp differences of viewpoint.

Of course, we have people in our midst who are extremists in one or the other direction. Some folks cannot see anything good in England. Others are just as bitter in their attitude toward Japan, Germany, Italy, and Russia. But through all the disagreement on foreign countries the thousands of letters pouring into my office reveal one clear basis of solid agreement. All of us are for the United States first, last, and always.

When a new ship is launched the American people cheer unanimously. It does not matter whether they are Anglophiles or Anglophobes. It does not matter whether they are new dealers or staunch conservatives. We recognize that today there can be only one national policy for our Government to follow. I can express that policy simply: "It is better to be safe than sorry."

On this one issue, there is absolute unity in our country. We hope that our boys will never see the horrors of any battlefield. But we are determined to be ready if a battlefield becomes necessary. We hope that our two-ocean navy never fires a shell at a naval enemy. But we are preparing for the worst while we are praying for the best.

There can be no doubt that our American defense program is moving into a new phase of speed and production. But there is still too much money wasted. The funds our Government takes from the pockets of American taxpayers are already reaching new levels. Next March the people of our country will be paying out more money in taxes than we have ever paid before in the history of our Nation. I believe that we have the right to demand that every cent of this hard-earned money be spent intelligently and carefully. Not all of it is being spent that way.

Down at Milan, Tenn., Uncle Sam is building the Wolf Creek shell-loading plant. When it is done, if it ever does get done, we shall have a very substantial addition to our ammunition manufacturing facilities. Meanwhile, the job seems to be costing a pretty penny.

Original plans called for an expenditure of \$20,000,000. To date, we have already paid out \$51,000,000 and the work is still incomplete. Perhaps you wonder how the cost sheet got so far out of hand. No one has probed far enough into the facts and figures just yet to present the complete picture, but we have already discovered some of the sad truth.

The Truman investigating committee appointed by the Senate to check into defense spending is still taking testimony. Senator TRUMAN, a Missouri Democrat, has already delivered his opinion that the conditions revealed are shocking. Senator MEAD, a New York follower of the New Deal, calls it a "sordid story."

Among the interesting items brought out in the evidence are these. Before Maj. Paul Brewer, constructing quartermaster, was transferred from the job, he managed to do his family at least a bit of good. The major's father, 71 years old, was on the pay roll at \$40 a week as "general foreman in charge of water barrels." The chief timekeeper had his own father on the pay roll at 65 cents per hour in the "rubber boot department,"

and on his own admission, all his father did "was kill flies." The chief auditor on the job told the committee that Major Brewer indulged in the pleasant pastime of placing his own appointees on the contractors' pay roll because "they were paid salaries the Government would not tolerate." Of course, the Government paid all these salaries right through the nose when all the bills were in.

These conditions are unfortunately far from isolated episodes in the tale of our defense. They parallel the situation uncovered by Republican Congressman ENGEL, of Michigan, early in 1941, in his personal investigation of Army camps. Wasteful expenditures in the form of unnecessary salaries, peak material prices, and extras have been the rule rather than the exception throughout our defense program. Patriotism and a willingness to sacrifice personal gain in the common interest of the entire Nation have been shockingly absent. It is high time to end these intolerable abuses.

One of the ways to end some of these abuses is to crack down on so-called influential people. There is a bill pending in Congress which would prevent men who were associated with the Government from appearing before Federal agencies for 2 years after they have left the Government pay roll. This is a pretty drastic proposal, but the evidence shows that drastic steps are necessary. You all remember Tommy Corcoran. A few months ago he was very much in the news as a No. 1 White House favorite. Mr. Corcoran is no longer with the Government. But he has been hiring himself out to private industry in the negotiation of contracts with Federal agencies. His success as special counsel in this business has been remarkable, to put it mildly. Now, there may be nothing whatever wrong with Tommy the Cork's activities. The American people just do not like it. We never have liked this kind of business, because we know that it lends itself to a good deal of old-fashioned behind-the-scenes phenagling. We know that high-priced lawyers on the scene mean that somebody is going to pay their fees; and when it comes to Government contracts, we have a shrewd suspicion that the somebody in question may prove to be ourselves, the taxpayers of America.

This is the time to tighten up on defense spending. We have started to produce in large quantities. We are getting into stride. The quicker we pump out the water and waste, the better our record is going to be.

Let me cite another illustration of the same general problem. We know that every organization must have a certain amount of delay and inefficiency. Our job is to reduce these things to their lowest possible point. Red tape is always easy to attack. But we recognize that sometimes the red tape manages to catch mistakes of fact and mistakes of judgment. What I have in mind is something much more vicious.

A few weeks ago a trade-association executive went to Washington with an idea for saving several million dollars. From his own intimate knowledge of the particular business with which he was associated and from his knowledge of our

experience in the last war, he had developed a plan to supply Army materials without any sacrifice of speed or military efficiency. To present his arguments most effectively, he had spent a good deal of his time and energy on facts and figures.

When he arrived in Washington, our hero was full of ideals and enthusiasm. He was ready to offer a service to his country free of all selfish motives, absolutely unqualified by any suggestion of those private profits. After 8 days of futile effort, he finally received an audience with a colonel in the War Department. The colonel was forced to listen, because he could find no one to whom to transfer his visitor.

At the end of his interview, the colonel gave him the frankest answer he had received in his pilgrimage. Here was the gist of it: "What you have to say seems sound and sensible. But if you think that the folks here in Washington are interested in any idea to save money, you may just as well close up shop and go home. Nobody here is interested in saving money in defense expenditures or in nondefense expenditures."

At least the colonel was truthful. Higher-ups in Washington would undoubtedly deny that economy is a forgotten work in our National Capital. They would say that Congress must take the lead in initiating any economy legislation. It is a simple technique. Anything unpopular must be undertaken by Congress. Anything popular, anything involving the hiring of more people for the pay roll is the function of the Executive.

Meanwhile, it is no wonder that our defense program continues to be snarled in red tape and that our national debt mounts higher and higher with every passing minute. You may be interested in knowing just how high that debt really is.

Of course, we are spending at so tremendous a rate that the debt has gone up a few millions since I started talking to you. But a few minutes before I started our national debt was in the neighborhood of \$55,000,000,000. We have grown so accustomed to these big numbers that nobody bats an eyelash when you hear them. It may help our understanding to recall that this figure is just twice as much as the highest national debt we ever reached in the days of the World War. We are not fighting on any large scale today. If we get into this war one of the first things Congress will be asked to do will be to lift the limit on Government borrowing. A few months ago we raised the ceiling to \$65,000,000,000.

Let us not kid ourselves into believing what the new dealers are trying to tell us. They say that we owe this money to ourselves, so it does not make any difference. But it does make a difference, because the plain and simple truth is that the small taxpayers will find that they owe this debt to those who were able to buy Government securities. And it will give you very little comfort to remember that, after all, we are just one big family in the last analysis. Some day, sooner or later, we are going to pay off these

debts, and when we do there will be no doubt as to who pays.

All these problems are in the background of congressional discussions these days. We are facing serious labor issues. We are dealing with difficult questions of price control. I am certain that these matters can be solved by men of good will, acting together reasonably and earnestly. The quicker they are solved the better will we be prepared for any possible emergency.

I am convinced that our basic national unity has not been impaired by recent events. This is still the greatest Nation on the face of the globe. We are determined to keep it free and powerful. Let us start now to emphasize our agreements rather than our disagreements. Let us show that here in America, no matter what may happen across the seas, we are ready to meet any problem, and any emergency, domestic or foreign.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, over 2½ years ago the Republican minority of the House of Representatives, through its Committee on National Debt Policy, had the foresight to point out:

Also of vital importance is the question of financial preparedness, in event of emergency. The spending plan assumes that public indebtedness will be reduced during the period of prosperity that follows spending, but what happens if prosperity does not follow? In that event, or if a sufficient period of prosperity does not ensue during which the debt can be appreciably reduced, we will enter the next emergency, perhaps war, with the odds heavily against us. Wars are costly and should we enter a great war with an impaired credit there would be the threat of inflation to contend with from the very start. Thus a sound fiscal policy is necessary for an adequate national defense. (Report of the Special Committee on National Debt Policy, May 16, 1939, p. 10.)

And a year and a half ago through the Committee on National Defense, the minority declared:

Let us remember, therefore, that should we be drawn into a war of first magnitude we should have to start with a debt of at least forty-four billions, probably more, and then finance the effort on top of that debt. It is a prospect which must concern every thoughtful person in the land.

No one at this time can foresee accurately the measures we might have to employ were we drawn into war but all of us can visualize the danger of our institutions were we forced to resort to inflation, to confiscation, and ultimate repudiation. Could our free institutions survive such a strain? Similar institutions have perished in other lands within our time. Driven to such expedients it might well be that we shall have failed actually in our defense.

Such a possibility should convince us that the most serious weakness in the armor of our national defense today is the existence of a national debt of \$44,000,000,000. There it stands, towering, ominous. Much as we should like to, we cannot consider our problem solely in terms of soldiers and sailors, of divisions and battleships. (The National Defense, February 14, 1939, and March 12, 1940, p. 6.)

The timeliness of our warnings should now be evident to all. We are now actually in the midst of a national-defense emergency with a budget badly out of

balance and with a tremendous public debt that has been increased more than 150 percent by the New Deal. The New Deal has been following a policy of deficit financing that potentially is inflationary. What is worse, the New Deal is continuing to finance the defense program in the same inflationary way.

The New Deal has built up a tremendously high public debt that is really a mortgage on each and every one of us, and consequently a threat to our security. How much is this Federal-debt mortgage? On November 17, 1941, it was \$54,460,335,707. This was \$21,000,000,000 more than the total value of all farm land and buildings as reported in the farm census of 1940. If all of the property in all of the States west of the Mississippi River could be sold today for its assessed value, as last reported by the Census Bureau, the total amount realized would not pay off all of this debt mortgage.

The interest on the Federal-debt mortgage in 1941 will be about \$1,275,000,000, or more than \$475,000,000 in excess of the total ordinary expenditures of the Federal Government in any fiscal year prior to 1916. The interest charge in 1942 will be greater than the total public debt at the beginning of the last World War.

The Federal debt has increased rapidly in the last 7 years. On March 4, 1933, the total was approximately \$20,200,000,000. This was a per capita Federal debt mortgage of about \$163. On November 17, 1941, the per capita debt was about \$415. In the first 8 years of the present administration the per capita debt has increased by 154 percent. This is the most rapid increase of debt in a like period during peacetime that has ever occurred in our own country or in any other country not afflicted by an uncontrolled inflation.

This is not all. In addition to the direct Federal debt of \$54,460,335,707 the Government has guaranteed bonds and notes issued by its corporations and credit agencies to a total of \$6,978,885,000. Under existing laws these corporations are authorized to issue a total of \$14,900,000,000, which will carry this guarantee, thus leaving an unissued balance of \$8,000,000,000. None of these obligations are included within the statutory debt limit of \$65,000,000,000.

There is yet another chapter in the story of the public debt. To the debt must be added the State and local debt. On June 30, 1932, the State and local debt was \$19,576,000,000, representing a per capita of \$155.78. As of June 30, 1940—the last date for which a figure is available—the total was \$19,891,000,000, equal to a per capita of \$152. Thus, in 1932, the total public debt represented a burden on each man, woman, and child of \$312.42, but in 1941 this burden was \$543. The per capita increase has been caused entirely by the growth of the Federal debt.

This debt is a first mortgage against every citizen. All of us actually pay taxes, whether we realize it or not. Every baby born in the United States begins life with a public-debt charge of \$543 against his future earnings. Every couple that marries starts housekeeping with a public debt of \$1,086 in addition

to what they may owe on the furniture. Every family with three children is carrying the equivalent of a mortgage of \$2,715, or enough to pay for a modest home.

The great increase of the Federal debt, as against a stationary State and local debt, led to the following comment in the Budget message for the fiscal year 1941:

Consequently, between June 1933 and June 1940 the Federal Government will have made available for local relief, work relief, and public works the sum of \$17,000,000,000. In addition, during this same period the Federal Government increased its grants for public roads by \$1,000,000,000 over the preceding 7 years.

By reason of these Federal expenditures it became possible for the States and municipalities during this period to rehabilitate their credit, and even to reduce slightly their aggregate indebtedness. If they had continued to discharge the responsibilities that were formerly theirs to a degree commensurate with the Federal Government's effort, the aggregate indebtedness of our States and municipalities would have been increased by not less than \$18,000,000,000 and their taxes would have been enormously increased. (Message transmitting the Budget, January 3, 1940, p. 16.)

What this passage says is that if the States and cities had spent as much as the Federal Government did they would have had to borrow as much to do it. This is a statement of the obvious. But there is no reason to suppose that the States would have spent that much. Later it will be shown that the Federal spending has been motivated by other considerations than the relief of need. Many States might have escaped these influences. They would not have engaged in foolish and costly experimentation. They would not have destroyed confidence by tinkering with the economic system, hence they would not have continued to create the problem they were seeking to solve. They would have handled the bona fide relief job for less than it has cost. It cannot be correctly said, therefore, that it was necessary for the Federal Government to borrow and spend \$18,000,000,000, up to that time, in order to save the States and cities from having to borrow that much.

Obviously the reason for this rapid increase of the Federal debt has been expenditure far in excess of revenue. While tax levies have increased, the expenditures have increased still more. The record since March 1, 1933, has been as follows:

[In millions]			
Period	Revenues	Expenditures	Deficit
Mar. 1-June 1933.....	\$885.1	\$1,307.0	\$421.9
Fiscal year:			
1934.....	3,115.6	6,011.0	2,895.4
1935.....	3,800.5	7,009.9	3,209.4
1936.....	4,116.0	8,665.6	4,549.6
1937.....	5,293.8	8,442.4	3,148.6
1938.....	6,241.7	7,625.8	1,384.1
1939.....	5,667.8	9,210.1	3,542.3
1940.....	5,387.1	8,998.1	3,611.0
1941.....	7,607.0	12,711.0	5,104.0
Total deficit, Mar. 1, 1933-June 30, 1941.....			27,846.3
Increase of gross debt (same dates).....			28,761.0

Source: Compiled from the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasury Daily Statements.

The public debt of the Federal Government is bound to increase very rapidly during the next few years because of the defense program. We have appropriated directly or made available through contract authorizations \$63,000,000,000 during the past year and a half. In 1941 we spent \$6,000,000,000 on national defense, and this year it is estimated we will spend \$18,000,000,000 for defense. Some administration spokesmen estimate we will spend \$27,000,000,000 for such purposes in 1943. Additional appropriation requests for national defense are already in process. It is safe to say that before the present defense emergency is over the direct public debt of the Federal Government will be in excess of \$100,000,000,000. Obviously the present debt limit of \$65,000,000,000 will have to be raised.

Why is it that a tremendous debt of over \$54,000,000,000 was built up by the New Deal? In President Roosevelt's Budget message of January 3, 1941, he says:

For more than 25 years the world have been in a state of political turmoil and its economies have been out of balance. This world condition is reflected in unbalanced budgets in all countries. Here, the first World War, the war against the depression, the present defense program, all resulted in large additions in the Federal debt.

It should be borne in mind that our national debt results from war and the economic upheavals following war. These conditions are not of our own making. They have been forced upon us (p. 13).

Thus, he distinctly says that the increase in the debt that occurred in his administrations was a consequence of the depression. But let us look at several of his other recent Budget messages and it will be apparent that not all of the deficits were a consequence of alleviating the immediate consequences of the depression.

From these messages it will appear that these large deficits have not all been accumulated to discharge adequately the Government's obligation to provide for those in need. They have been made partly in response to a theory, accepted and approved by the administration, that it is a function of government to direct the course of the national economy by its spending. This theory was explained by the President in his Budget message for the fiscal year 1940, transmitted to Congress on January 3, 1939. After introducing a highly questionable distinction of his own invention between ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, he said of the latter:

Beyond these questions of ordinary expenditures are those which relate to the nonoperating or unusual costs of Government and involve extraordinary expenditures that deal more particularly with the relationship between fiscal policy and the economic welfare of the country. These questions concern Government loans, capital outlays, and relief of need. Expenditures made under these heads are of such a flexible character as to provide, through their contraction or expansion, a partial offset for the rise or fall of national income (p. 9).

The spending policy which has produced an enormous expansion of the Federal bureaucracy and has added almost \$35,000,000,000 to the debt in 7 years should be examined. The President's defense of the policy has been that

a large part of it has gone into investments, or into permanent additions to the national wealth.

Let us all fix that fact in our minds so that there shall be no doubt about it and so that we may have a clear and intelligent idea of what we have been doing. We have not been throwing the taxpayers' money out of the window or into the sea. We have been buying real values with it. Let me repeat, the greater part of the budgetary deficits that have been incurred have gone for permanent, tangible additions to our national wealth (p. 10).

The insidious aspect of this line of argument is its implication that the roads, buildings, and other improvements are permanent, and hence that there need be no concern about retiring the debt created to finance them. But experience tells us that while these improvements are durable they are not permanent. They will wear out or become obsolete. In order to justify the creation of debt to finance them, it is necessary to pay off that debt within the useful life of the improvements. If this is not done, the expenditures for replacement, insofar as they are financed by new loans, will lead to debt pyramiding. It will be a case of buying new horses before the dead horses are paid for. The farmer will go broke by such financing methods. How can the Nation prosper by engaging in a practice which everyone would admit to be unsound in his own case?

A different line of defense of the policy of deficit financing was attempted in the 1941 Budget message, delivered to Congress on January 3, 1940:

Those who state baldly that the Government's debt is \$42,000,000,000—and stop there—are stating a half truth calculated to make our people apprehensive. For one thing, it would clarify the public mind if it were pointed out that of the \$42,000,000,000 figure the amount incurred between June 30, 1933, and December 31, 1939, is just over \$19,000,000,000. For another thing, it would be more honest and more honorable for them to say that while one line in the National Budget shows a national debt of \$42,000,000,000, other lines indicate that the Government has \$7,000,000,000 of cash, gold available for debt redemption, and proprietary interest in Government corporations, which reduces the net debt to \$35,000,000,000.

In addition, of course, there are the billions of dollars' worth of durable, tangible assets constructed or purchased by the Government that are a real offset to the debt, though never listed as such (p. 15).

In the budget message of January 3, 1941, there is a new attitude toward the debt that is very, very startling. President Roosevelt directly implies that the public debt will never be reduced, that it will always be with us. He said the only thing to be concerned about relative to the public debt is the ability of the national economy to pay the interest charges on the debt. His exact words are:

I understand the concern of those who are disturbed by the growth of the Federal debt. Yet the main fiscal problem is not the rise of the debt, but the rise of debt charges in relation to the development of our resources.

The fight for recovery raised national income by more than \$30,000,000,000 above the depression depth. In the same period the

total annual Federal interest charges increased by \$400,000,000. Even if these interest charges increase, they can scarcely present a serious fiscal problem so long as a high level of national income can be maintained.

Investors are fully aware of this fact. The bonds of the United States Government are the safest securities in the world because they are backed by the best asset in the world—the productive capacity of the American people. Our tax burden is still moderate compared to that of most other countries (p. 13).

Thus, since he does not contemplate the repayment of the debt, but only the payment of interest charges, the debt will continue to increase and never decrease. Interest will be paid on it until that becomes a very sizable item, and then to relieve the Government of that charge there will come repudiation directly or through inflation.

The President does not seem to want to contemplate real steps of an adequate nature to meet the problem of the deficit. One of the best methods of reducing the deficit is through the reduction of non-defense expenditures.

In 1941 nondefense expenditures were \$6,631,000,000 and in 1942 the estimate is \$6,501,000,000. Outside of relief expenditures—\$1,421,000,000 in 1941 and \$965,000,000 in 1942—there was an actual increase in such expenditures. The President has not been willing to contemplate any reductions in nondefense spending. When the Senate Finance Committee asked the Bureau of the Budget how at least a billion dollars a year could be saved through reducing nondefense spending, the Bureau gave to the committee only excuses why it could not be done.

Another method of reducing the deficit is to increase taxes. Taxes have grown in the last few years, in fact they will have more than doubled from 1940 to 1942; but expenditures have increased even faster. Net receipts increased from \$5,387,000,000 in 1940 to \$11,998,000,000 estimated for 1942; but in this period expenditures are increasing from \$8,998,000,000 to \$24,501,000,000. The general theory of the administration up to early in 1941 has been that the defense program could be financed without any real increase in taxes. This, of course, was based on the premise we could have both more guns and more butter. This in turn was premised on the belief that there was no limit on our capacity to produce. On this theory our real national income would increase greatly, due to the defense program and existing tax rates applied thereto would pay for defense. But as is clearly evident there are definite limits to our ability to increase production because of scarce materials. Goods available for consumption will be less actually than the available purchasing power. Secretary Morgenthau has estimated that in the calendar year 1942 national income available for consumption in the hands of the people will be about \$80,000,000,000, but the economy will only produce about \$70,000,000,000 of goods and services at the present level of prices to be consumed by the holders of this income. This \$10,000,000,000 of income will be used to bid up the price of all goods and

services available. The Treasurer insists that this must be taxed away if we are not to have run-away inflation; that most of this additional purchasing power is not in the hands of those with large incomes. It is proposed to tax the weekly earnings of manufacturing and industrial workers, which earnings, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have increased 29 percent in a year and a half. The Treasury proposes to stop inflation by taxing away these earnings. This proposed new tax is not a surprise to the public, because already 14 tax bills have been enacted since 1933 and another is already prepared for submission to the Ways and Means Committee. The yield in revenue from these 14 tax bills and the fifteenth now on the way will be mere chicken feed in financing the Roosevelt war which contemplates an army of 10,000,000 men.

Mr. Chairman, I shall here at this point insert the estimated revenues and expenditures:

Estimated revenues and expenditures
(In billions of dollars)

Calendar year	Revenues	Expenditures	Deficit	National increase
1941.....	9½	20	10½	90
1942.....	16	37	21	100

It is estimated that in the calendar year 1942 the people will have from seventy-five to eighty billions to spend, for which there will be but seventy billions of goods available. This, the Treasury said, will cause inflation. Something should be done, the Treasury adds, to "skim off" this excess purchasing power.

The method of doing this, according to one proposal of the Treasury, is:

First. Impose a tax of 15 percent on net income, to be collected at the source by deduction from pay rolls. The usual exemption of \$750 for single persons, \$1,500 for married persons, and \$400 for each dependent, to be continued for purposes of this tax. Returns to be made by employers. Self-employed persons to make returns quarterly. The 15 percent tax to be allowed as a deduction from net income in computing the regular income tax, which would be collected as usual.

Yield, \$2,800,000,000.

Second. Increase pay-roll tax for old-age insurance from 1 percent each on employers and employees, to 2 percent on each. This actually amounts only to moving up the effective date of this change, which would otherwise automatically occur under existing law on January 1, 1943.

Yield, \$900,000,000.

Third. Impose new 1 percent pay-roll tax on employees for purposes of unemployment insurance. Present 3-percent tax on employers retained without change.

Yield, \$450,000,000.

Also extend coverage to those not now covered.

Yield, \$550,000,000.

Gross yield of the new proposals, \$4,700,000,000.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF].

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I want to read into the RECORD two letters:

NOVEMBER 10, 1941

HON. CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HULL: I have before me what purports to be a copy of a treaty of conciliation between Germany and the United States, signed at Washington May 5, 1928; ratifications exchanged February 25, 1929.

Article I of that treaty of conciliation is as follows:

"Any disputes arising between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Germany, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed and the high contracting parties do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, be submitted for investigation and report to a permanent international commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding article; *the high contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.*"

The last sentence, which I have italicized, is the sentence concerning which I would appreciate some information. My questions are as follows:

1. Have any disputes arising between the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany been submitted for investigation and report to a permanent international commission constituted in the manner herein provided?

2. Has such tribunal or commission made any adjudication?

3. Has any such tribunal or commission made an investigation and filed a report?

4. If such a report has been filed, where may it be found?

5. Has a year's written notice been given by either of the contracting parties to terminate this treaty as set forth in article 4?

In view of the discussion which will soon take place on the floor of the House of Representatives, an early reply will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

HARRY SAUTHOFF.

And this is the answer to my letter:

DECEMBER 1, 1941.

The Honorable HARRY SAUTHOFF,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SAUTHOFF: I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 10, 1941, relative to the Treaty of Conciliation between the United States and Germany signed at Washington on May 5, 1928.

In reply to the first question set forth in your letter, I may advise you that the records of this Department would indicate that no disputes arising between the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany have been submitted for investigation and report to a permanent international commission established in the manner provided in the treaty. I believe this information makes unnecessary any reply to questions 2, 3, and 4 of your letter.

With respect to question 5, no notice of termination of this treaty has been given by either of the contracting parties.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

The Clerk read the bill, down to and including page 1, line 6.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. COOPER] having assumed the chair, Mr. RAMSPECK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the third supplemental national-defense appropriation bill, 1942 (H. R. 6159), had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made this afternoon certain quotations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order to address the House at the conclusion of the legislative program today on the subject of small business, but due to the fact that I had an opportunity to make my remarks while we were considering House Resolution 294, I ask unanimous consent that my special order be vacated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MCINTYRE, indefinitely, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, December 5, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Friday, December 5, 1941.

Business to be considered: Resume hearings on the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

There will be a meeting of the Subcommittee on Aviation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m., Monday, December 8, 1941.

Business to be considered: Hearings on H. R. 5695, a bill to amend the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 so as to provide for the training of civilian aviation mechanics.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

There will be a meeting of this committee at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, December 9, 1941, on unfinished business and private bills.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1115. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the final portions of the Commission's report on the study of investment trusts and investment companies made pursuant to section 30 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (H. Doc. No. 246); was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1755. A bill for the relief of C. M. Sherrod; with amendment (Rept. No. 1472). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2460. A bill for the relief of Ruth Steward, administratrix of the estate of Luther F. Steward; with amendment (Rept. No. 1473). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WICKERSHAM: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4665. A bill for the relief of Harry Kahn; with amendment (Rept. No. 1474). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4999. A bill for the relief of the Columbia Boat & Barge System, Inc., successor to the Columbia Barge Co., organized January 12, 1933; with amendment (Rept. No. 1475). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GOSSETT:

H. R. 6170. A bill to amend sections 3 and 15A of part I of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 6171. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PATTON:

H. R. 6172. A bill to prevent suspension of the operation of Government-owned defense plants; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF:

H. R. 6173. A bill to provide pensions at wartime rates for certain persons, and the dependents of certain persons, who serve in the armed forces of the United States during the present unlimited national emergency; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARD:

H. R. 6174. A bill providing for the issuance of special stamps for use during the present national emergency, free of charge, by persons on active duty in the

military services of the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DISNEY:

H. R. 6175. A bill to amend section 23 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. J. Res. 253. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim the first day of each new year as Good Neighbor Day, for the purposes of setting an example in neighborliness on the first day of the year, to serve as an inspiration and a standard for all the days to follow, leading to better relations at home, in all the Americas, and throughout the world; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PLOESER:

H. Res. 376. Resolution requesting the President and the Secretary of State to negotiate for the purchase of a part of the Dominion of Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. Res. 377. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate the activities of the Farm Security Administration; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 6176. A bill for the relief of Shirley Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OSMERS:

H. R. 6177. A bill for the relief of Owen Young; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. R. 6178. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nancy Jane Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H. R. 6179. A bill for the relief of Thomas H. VanNoy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCANLON:

H. R. 6180. A bill for the relief of George J. Cataldo; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2117. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the office of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, Tuesday, November 25, 1941, wherein they record their opposition to legislation to exempt from State and local taxes the sale, purchase, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property for use in performing defense contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2118. By Mr. SHAFER of Michigan: Resolution adopted by Common Council of the City of Detroit, Mich., opposing tax exemption of property or transactions connected with national defense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2119. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the National Coordinating Committee for Women's Auxiliaries, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Bill of Rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2120. By Mr. MACIEJEWSKI: Memorial of the City Council of the City of Chicago, memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such action as may be necessary to increase the minimum rate of pay of those enrolled in the Army during this emergency to \$42 per month and also to extend to them the privilege of free mail service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2121. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Silverlake Young Democrats of Los Angeles, Calif., requesting that Senate bill 1987 be not passed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2122. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Camp 79, O. O. of A., Barrington, N. J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 1410; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, Thou who art our peace, grant that we may find rest unto our souls. In a day with fightings within and fears without and of conflicts which no mortal can escape, come with spiritual power; at times Thou dost seem far away, deaf to our cryings and dumb to our needs. With ampler powers and for larger service do Thou fit us in a better world. We pray that we may be saved by our sufferings and sacrifices for those joys which our enfranchised spirits shall share. All that we crowd into our day's ambition, wealth, and purpose may they all be Thine for we are God's; they are but broken lights of Thee and Thou, O Lord, art more than they.

O Master, come with Thy blessed quietness and as we pray with our trembling faith, may we find the shifting sands beneath our feet as firm and as enduring as the Rock of Ages. With bated breath and whispering humbleness we ask for help and strength; grant that righteous conviction may ever struggle toward utterance as we attempt to realize in common everyday living the brotherhood of man; where cross the crowded ways of life. Praise be Thine, O Lord, our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1060. An act to extend the 6 months' death gratuity benefits, now paid only to dependents of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, to dependents of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army of the United States who die in line of duty while in active military service of the United States.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation from the following committees: Education, Flood Control, Mines and Mining, and Pensions.

Sincerely yours,

WM. J. FITZGERALD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.
There was no objection.

ADMITTING ANANTA KHITTASANGKA TO THE ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 251, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 251, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, Ananta Khittasangka, a citizen of Thailand

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit Ananta Khittasangka to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy, at West Point: Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that Ananta Khittasangka shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction, and that said Ananta Khittasangka shall not be admitted to the academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or in conduct and so recommended by the academic board: Provided further, That in the case of said Ananta Khittasangka, the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended, and the provisions of law relating to age limitations upon the admission of candidates to the academy shall not apply.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. What are we doing with Thailand? What does this bill do? Will the gentleman please explain this?

Mr. MAY. We are not doing anything with Thailand in this resolution, but the resolution proposes to authorize the Secretary of War to admit Ananta Khittasangka into the West Point Military Academy. This young man is the son of the Prime Minister of Thailand. This is to be done without expense to the United States. He is already in this country and is a student at the Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind. He is to be subject to all of the rules and regulations of the academy and to pass the necessary physical and mental examinations and all other requirements. If at any time he is disobedient to any rule or regulation, he shall be dismissed from the academy.

Mr. MICHENER. Will this proposed legislation establish a precedent?

Mr. MAY. No; it will not. The Secretary of War has approved this.

Mr. MICHENER. Does this create a new precedent or is this the custom? Is this appointment presumed to be a compliment, is it a good neighborly act, or merely an act of friendship? What is the motive prompting the proposal?

Mr. MAY. I had started to explain to the gentleman when he asked if it was a precedent, by saying that the Secretary of State points out here four or five different similar instances, and refers to the act and the date and the terms of it when others have been admitted. It is stated in a letter or report from the Thailand consul here in Washington, and by the Secretary of State, that it will help to bring about better relations with this country and the present situation in Thailand. It is more complimentary than anything else.

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Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Can the gentleman assure us, if this young man goes there, that he will not learn some of these vital military secrets that are a necessary part of the national defense and then go back and tell somebody over there?

Mr. MAY. Oh, the gentleman knows that the academy board at West Point is made up of Army officers, and they will not permit military secrets to be given to military students.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is the gentleman certain that the entrance of this young man into the academy will not cost us anything. That cannot be possible.

Mr. MAY. It is so provided in the resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Notwithstanding the resolution, does the gentleman really think that we are going to get out of it without paying for it?

Mr. MAY. I think the resolution is the law in the case, and that the Secretary of War will not violate the law.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, is not this the first instance that we have ever done anything for a foreigner without it costing us anything?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. What amount will be paid to this Government for this education at West Point?

Mr. MAY. I do not know whether anything will be paid to the Government or not, but it is expressly provided in this resolution in the proviso on the first page that no expense will be caused to the United States thereby.

Mr. RICH. The point I want to make is, Will this come under the terms of the lease-lend bill?

The SPEAKER. The Chair requests the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] to temporarily withdraw his request, because the Chair understood this was a unanimous report from the committee and there would be no contest about the matter.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I temporarily withdraw the request, but I wish to say it is a unanimous report of the House Military Affairs Committee.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after disposition of all business on the Speaker's table I may be permitted to address the House for 35 minutes this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an address made by me.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NO SEPARATE AIR CORPS

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement made by our colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER], who has just returned from England. I think the House

would be interested in a statement he has made on "No separate Air Corps."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

As a result of my visit to the British Isles and my conversation with high commanders of the British Army and with our own military observers, who have seen first-hand the warfare in England, on the Continent, and in Russia, I am convinced that the idea of an Air Corps separate from our Army and our Navy is a mistake which should never be adopted by our country. It has been the lack of adequate air support for the ground army that has been primarily responsible for the tactical failures of the British to date. It is largely because of the very close support and cooperation between the air arm and the ground arms that the Russians have taken such a toll of German tanks and have been able to make such a valiant fight.

While it is realized that the fighter command of the independent Royal Air Force have done a superb job in preventing the Germans from gaining air superiority over the British Isles, we must remember that the problem of the British Isles, which, after all, is small in area, is not the same problem as in the United States or in Russia; and, furthermore, the Royal Air Force, in the defense of the British Isles had the support of the antiaircraft artillery, which is a part of the ground forces. Even so, I am informed that had England not started the war with a separate air force it would never have one now; and they cannot understand why anyone in our country is advocating such a basic change in our present Army organization when we are in the midst of a national emergency.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an article by a young lady from Green Bay, Wis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an editorial and also I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a news item.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the requests of the gentleman from New York are granted.

There was no objection.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, without any animosity at all, but in sorrow and with some regret, I wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that the editorial writers in the great newspapers which have been clamoring for the last 5 or 6 weeks for labor legislation now in their editorials characterize the bill which was passed last week as being drastic antilabor legislation.

It would be a fine thing if some of those editorial writers who have been pounding us on the back for labor legislation would now display a little sincerity and knowledge of what we did and tell us wherein the Smith bill is drastic antilabor legis-

lation. Let them point out to us what provision is un-American. Let them tell us now whether or not they favor violence in strikes, whether they favor jurisdictional and sympathetic strikes, whether they favor the collection of a fee for the sale of work permits to the men before they are permitted to work—evils which they have been writing about for the last 2 or 3 years. Let them be honest with the House and point out wherein they claim we have erred.

[Here the gavel fell.]

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 30 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Just to recapitulate on next week's work: On Monday there will be the extension of the Soil Conservation Act. I was hoping that it would be brought up today, but it will be brought up Monday.

I understand there are two noncontroversial bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On Tuesday will be the Private Calendar; not the omnibus bills, but the call of the Private Calendar.

If a rule is reported out of the Rules Committee, on Wednesday we will take up the national-defense housing bill. I have nothing further to announce to the House for next week.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly.

Mr. FULMER. If we have time this afternoon, it would be satisfactory to bring up the extension of the Soil Conservation Act today.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman knows the statement I have just made was as a result of a conference I had with the gentleman yesterday. I wanted to bring it up today. It is agreeable to me, if the appropriation bill is finished in time, to take it up this afternoon; but if not, it will come up on Monday.

Mr. MICHENER. Does the gentleman contemplate any conference report before Monday of next week from the Senate?

Mr. McCORMACK. I doubt if anything would be here before probably the latter part of next week. That is the best answer I can give the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Permit the Chair to state that, after talking to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] yesterday, the Chair told several Members the soil-conservation bill would not come up today.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want the position understood, that I was anxious to have it brought up today. I had made arrangements to ask that the House meet at 11 o'clock. I had conferred with the minority leader, and as a result of the talk I had with the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on

Agriculture, I deferred making that unanimous-consent request and asked that we would go over until Monday. Certainly, if the Speaker has told Members definitely that the bill would not come up until Monday, there is only one thing to do. If I had told one Member it would not come up until Monday, I would feel obligated to keep that promise, and under the circumstances I think, in view of what the Speaker has said, the bill should not come up today.

The SPEAKER. Well, the bill will not come up today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article by Hon. William C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein two business letters I have received from Detroit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a statement I made before the House Committee on Agriculture relative to aiding farmers whose crops have failed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution adopted by the Mountain States Association in their convention in Albuquerque.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6159, the supplemental appropriation bill for the

national defense, with Mr. RAMSPECK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

TRAVEL OF THE ARMY

For travel of the Army, \$10,000,000.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: Page 3, line 10, strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$25,000,000."

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 5 minutes in order to describe the meaning of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, in the appropriations called for in this bill we are taking some very drastic steps, steps the House will remember for many years to come. I have consulted with various officials of the War Department and have asked their opinion on different items in this bill and have examined various items under which I could include furlough travel pay for the 600,000 young men who are to be able to go home on furlough this Christmas. The committee will recall when I presented the Hall bill, H. R. 5922. Not enough time has elapsed since then to enable the bill to be brought before the House on a discharge petition and, as I have had no report from the Military Affairs Committee or the War Department, I take this opportunity to present my amendment to this bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will yield a little later. I have 10 minutes. I will greatly appreciate it if I may proceed.

Mr. ANDREWS. I merely wanted to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that his amendment would not be in order, the Committee on Military Affairs not having authorized the expenditure.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. If I may proceed, this amendment seeks to increase by \$15,000,000 the item for Army travel of \$10,000,000 on page 3, line 10. The purpose of the amendment is to provide transportation home during furlough for all those who will be granted furlough by the War Department this Christmas. According to the figures which have been procured, it will run about 600,000 men. I have talked with various officials trying to get an estimate of the cost of such transportation and find the consensus is that the amount charged the United States Government in case this amendment is passed, will not be in excess of the 1½ cents a mile the boys are now charged. For this reason I am presenting this amendment at this time and asking the House, as the last opportunity it will have to give these boys their transportation home, to consider it on a sane and wholesome basis.

The members of the committee well know that I have attempted to present the proposition on various occasions. It

will be recalled that during the consideration of the draft extension bill I offered an amendment providing for transportation during furlough, but, as the amendment had not had wide discussion, it was not accepted at that time and I did not press for a record vote in the House. Since that time, however, I submit to the committee that there has been sufficient and wide discussion throughout the entire country on this proposal of paying the boys' transportation home on furlough. I dare say that at this time there is not a Member of this House who has not heard from some of the folks back home urging each and every Member to consider the feasibility of paying these boys' transportation home.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. MAY. Let me say to the gentleman that if I am properly informed, when he delivered his radio address he called on the country to write all of their Congressmen about it; and in view of the fact that he has never asked the House Committee on Military Affairs for a hearing, it has not come up. He has now filed a discharge petition on the desk.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman is mistaken, because I have no discharge petition on the desk. I have purposely refrained from filing one because I felt that at this time it would be appropriate to ask the House for this action. Mr. Chairman, I may say that the bill now under consideration calls upon the House to appropriate great sums of money for the national defense and for the defense of other nations which the President deems necessary to designate. According to one of the minority leaders I talked with last night, this bill provides at least a billion dollars for the President to dispose of as he sees fit. That is, for the defense of other nations he deems necessary for our defense. I propose at this time to give a small amount of that \$8,000,000,000 bill which we are now considering to the boys so that they may return to their homes and their families and see their loved ones during this Christmas holiday period. During recent days in the press we have seen a great many items describing the President's plan for a widespread, deliberate program of defense of a vigilant nature which will spread over the entire world, including an expeditionary force of some 10,000,000 men, to go to the continents of Asia, Africa, and every other place throughout the world that is deemed necessary to take care of the situation. As a mother wrote me not long ago, this may be the last chance that a great many of the boys have to come home. This may be the last opportunity the House may have to go on record as being willing to pay for the transportation of these boys to their places of residence.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. May I say that I am for the idea the gentleman expresses, but when this was brought up before the Military Affairs Committee we were of

the opinion that there should be some testimony taken as to the transportation facilities, and we looked for the gentleman so that we could get this information.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. If I may proceed, I will answer the gentleman in this way: I have not had the opportunity, I have not had the chance, nor has the Military Affairs Committee had the opportunity to study this proposal because of the time element; but there is no question about the fact that the mandate has been given by the people throughout the United States, and they are more than anxious to see some action taken at this time so that the boys may have their way paid home during furlough for Christmas. I submit that this is the only opportunity that we will have between now and December 25 to carry out such proposal.

Mr. ANDREWS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS. I would like to point out two or three things to the gentleman, and I am sympathetic with his idea in connection with this amendment. I must say, however, I believe it unfair in the last analysis to the veterans and to the soldiers and to their families to associate the idea of a Christmas vacation with this. It is misleading because it is not assured that 600,000 men will be returned home. Christmas leaves must be given at the convenience of the War Department and the Army. The Military Committee has asked for a report on this bill. The Budget has not yet reported on the matter. As soon as this is reported the Military Affairs Committee will act upon it. It is a gross mistake to associate the idea with a Christmas holiday, however.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I cannot yield further. In the meantime, however, there is little time left for consideration between now and Christmas outside of the pending amendment. I submit to the House this may be the last opportunity we will have to send these boys home for a furlough. I submit that according to the War Department about 600,000 men will be allowed to go home during this furlough period, and I am simply speaking from information which I have received. It has been estimated that it would cost \$30 a head. It may, but I am inclined to disagree with that statement. It may not cost more than \$25 per head to send these boys home. I submit that in the event it is not more expensive than that the \$15,000,000 increase which I have provided for by this amendment will be sufficient to take care of the half-million boys who will go home.

Mr. Chairman, I ask the committee to give every consideration to my amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this close in 10 minutes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to have a little time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 50 minutes, the last 10 minutes to be reserved for the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, as appealing as this motion is and as emotional as the general approach is, I seriously question the advisability of our proceeding to enact such proposal into law. If I was in a military camp today and one of my buddies had a furlough to go home and I could not go, if he had all of his expenses paid, and I had to remain on duty and at some future time happened to get a furlough and did go home and then had to pay all my expenses, I would have a first-class ground for complaint. If we are to establish a policy of paying transportation home for the boys who are given a furlough, let us make it a blanket proposition applying to all and not proceed with a lot of discriminatory tactics in the manner here presented.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. No one is more anxious than I am to inaugurate such a policy, but unfortunately there is a limit to the time and for that reason this is probably the last chance we will have.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I see no limit to the time whatsoever. This could be granted 15 years after the man dies in service, as we often make grants to dependents of soldiers, if he lost his life in the service. If he is given a furlough and he goes home, at some future date when the Congress sees fit and a bill is enacted into law, he may be reimbursed at so much per mile for that trip.

I have traveled many miles on expense accounts, and I have had those expense accounts paid anywhere from 3 days to 3 months after I incurred the expense, so I see no time limitation whatever on this proposition.

If the boys want to go home for Christmas and can get a furlough, let them go home. If they travel by hitchhiking and incur no expenses of consequence, and later we pass a bill which gives them 2 cents a mile or 3 cents per mile coach fare, that can be made payable to them at some future date after Congress acts, and to cover the mileage traveled.

My principal objection to this amendment is the discriminatory approach it takes. As much as I like my friend from New York—I have been in his district, I know some of his people, I know he is doing a grand job in representing them well, and they deserve all of that—to me this is a national proposition, and every man now in the service or who may be called into the service at some future date is involved and is entitled to the

same consideration. If I supported the proposition, I would by no means limit it to \$15,000,000. I would make it apply to every man in the naval and military service who received a furlough and who traveled home and could show evidence that he had been home to see his folks. I would let it apply on that basis. That would be my general approach.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. In reference to the gentleman's remark about it applying to all the men in the service, I submit that since 600,000 have already been granted their furloughs they would be eligible anyway, and this would embrace all of them.

Mr. CRAWFORD. All right; but does this limit it to that group?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. There is where I disagree with the proposition. I would gladly support the amendment if you will make it apply to all the boys.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I intend to support this amendment, and I informed the gentleman from New York over a week ago that I would support his amendment.

What amuses me, Mr. Chairman, is that during the debate on the extension of the Selective Service Act many Members drew a comparison between the boys in the camps getting \$21 a month and the men in industry making big wages. In the debate on the antilabor bill that passed the House this week, some of the proponents of the bill drew the comparison between the boys in the camps getting only \$21 a month and the men outside getting large wages. They cried with horror at the thought of our boys in camps being away from home and family, with very little chance to get back home—they viewed with alarm and were shaken to their foundations at the threat to democracy.

I say to those who made those remarks and those comparisons that if you meant what you said, then support this Hall amendment, because this is the least you can do to help those kids get home for Christmas. This is your chance to prove your talk was not hypocrisy—that you are truthfully interested in democracy and that you had the welfare of these boys at heart.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I wonder if the gentleman knows what has been done as far as the railroads are concerned. Are they willing to make greater concessions in railroad fares? That might help remove the objections of some of the Members.

Mr. FOGARTY. I would be for anything that would help the boys get home, those that can get home. I would not care what legislation was advanced if it would help them get home for Christmas.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman believe the railroads would give them a lower rate?

Mr. FOGARTY. They give them a lower rate to some extent at the present time—half a cent a mile or 1 cent a mile, I think it is.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Frankly I do not believe the boys that could not go home would begrudge the boys that could go home the chance to go. During the last war men who were selected for especially dangerous duties did not complain because their comrades did not have that duty to perform. The men are not as selfish as some would make them out to be.

Mr. FOGARTY. No; I do not think so, either.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I should like to have them all go home.

Mr. FOGARTY. The main reason I rose here today is to say that I should like to see those kids get home for Christmas; they deserve at least that consideration.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is not this the first all-American proposal that has been before this House in many weeks?

Mr. FOGARTY. It is; and we should pass it with more speed than some of the previous measures got.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The gentleman knows that today a man in uniform, if he has a certificate from his commanding officer, can go to any ticket office on any railroad in the United States and buy a ticket at the rate of 1 cent a mile.

Mr. FOGARTY. Either 1 cent a mile or half a cent a mile.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. One cent a mile.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the gentleman favor limiting this only to the boys who are going home on Christmas furlough? Does not the amendment automatically limit it to that?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes; it does; that is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think there is a defect there in the amendment.

Mr. FOGARTY. I am going to support the gentleman's amendment as he has put it before the House. If he should change it in the near future, I would go along with him on any changes he makes. A lot of my colleagues have been in favor of throwing money around all over the world to bring freedom and democracy to the peoples of other nations; all right, but let us not be unwilling to pay the fare of these boys who have homes and families. We have a greater obligation to freedom and democracy here. Help to preserve the finest thing there is in the world—the love of a boy for his home.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. In answer to the gentleman may I say that there is an addition of \$15,000,000 to the \$10,000,000 already in the bill. It was mentioned in my argument, and I specifically advised that it is my desire to see this money spent for Christmas furloughs. If it is the sense of the House to do this, and my amendment is adopted, I believe the War Department will proceed accordingly.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ROESION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I arise in support of the amendment offered to this bill by the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL], which provides for an increase of \$15,000,000 for travel allowances to pay the transportation of soldier boys from their respective camps to their homes on furlough. We must bear in mind that tens of thousands of these soldier boys receive only \$21 per month. An overwhelming majority of them are young men in very moderate circumstances, and they come from families who are in very moderate circumstances. A great majority of them cannot pay their way home on their furloughs and neither can their families provide the money for that purpose. They must take care of their insurance premiums, laundry, shaving equipment, soap, stamps, shows occasionally, and many other items of expense so that at the end of each month the average soldier does not have anything left. In fact, he must deny himself of the luxury of an occasional hamburger or hot dog. In thousands of instances where these young men are granted furloughs to go home on a visit they must thumb their way. I have picked up scores of them along the public highways. Many of them are taken long distances from their homes. Before they could thumb their way to their homes and return, their time of furlough would have expired.

Our young men are being transferred from time to time to places overseas, and every one of them should have an opportunity to visit his home, his family, and friends. The furlough will mean nothing to the average soldier unless his transportation is paid by the Government. The Government can secure transportation for the soldiers and sailors at 1 cent a mile.

I have received scores of appealing letters from fathers and mothers urging me to vote for the Hall bill so that it might be possible for their sons to visit them. I am happy to have an opportunity to respond to their appeal.

The bill before us calls for approximately \$8,300,000,000. Two billion fifty-six million four hundred and ninety-six thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars may be given away by the President to Russia, Turkey, China, Great Britain, or any other country. Congress, but not with my vote, on the demand of the President, has heretofore voted approximately thirteen billions to give away to any country or countries on the face of the earth that the President desires to give the money or equipment. The first lend-

lease bill for seven billions was approved on March 11, 1941. If this bill becomes a law, then Congress will have voted to give away \$15,041,496,246 in less than 9 months. In other words, Congress has voted to give away a sum equal to \$110 for every man, woman, and child in America in 9 months, and we are told that there will be another big bill brought before Congress early in 1942 providing other billions of lend-lease-give-away. Everybody knows that none of this money will ever be paid back that we are giving to Russia, Turkey, China, Great Britain, and other countries. It is estimated that it will cost the Government on an average not more than \$25 to pay the transportation of our soldier boys from their camps to their homes and return.

The administration and the administration's leaders were very active, and are now active, in taking fifteen billion or more from the taxpayers of this country and giving this vast sum to foreign countries, but the administration and the administration's leaders are here actively opposing this amendment of our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL], and they may be able to defeat it. How many of the Members who oppose paying the transportation of our defenders to visit their homes will accept mileage for themselves in going to their homes after this session and in returning on January 3, 1942, to the new session of Congress?

I shall vote to recommit this bill and strike from it the \$2,056,496,246 of the lend-lease-give-away. There are many other objectionable features in the bill but it is claimed that they are necessary for our own national defense. I shall vote for the six billion or more provided in this bill and then I shall have voted for more than fifty-six billion, every dollar that the President has asked from the Congress for the defense of this country and the Western Hemisphere.

Investigations now being conducted by a Senate and House committee are disclosing some sordid conditions of graft and waste. I am afraid it will develop into a national scandal. When this bill passes, Congress, at the behest of the President, will have voted approximately \$69,000,000,000 for the defense of our own country and to give away to other countries. What an enormous sum of money this is. We now have 132,000,000 people in our country. This means that Congress has voted in the name of national defense since July 1, 1940, in less than 18 months, more than \$530 for every man, woman, and child in this country, or more than \$1,600 for the average American family, and this is only the beginning. This is more than twice the cost of the other World War and many billions more than double the assessed value of all the farm lands in the United States with the improvements thereon. Yet the administration is fighting over a few million dollars in the Hall amendment to provide transportation for our soldiers to visit their homes and their families, and is requiring the American soldiers to serve for \$21 to \$30 per month. The administration had repealed the law limiting profits to be

made on Government contracts in the manufacture of munitions of war and we are now told that some of these concerns are making as much as 250 percent profit. Lobbyists, fly-by-night brokers, and others are dipping deep into these billions. I have never thought it was just and fair for one part of our population to do all of the sacrificing and the other part take all of the profits.

INCREASE THE PAY OF OUR SERVICE MEN

We take the flower of the young manhood of the Nation and put them into the Army at \$21 per month—70 cents a day. At the end of 4 months we increase it to \$30 per month—\$1 a day. This includes some of our very best young farmers, young businessmen, lawyers, teachers, carpenters, machinists, painters, mechanics, and other skilled workers, while others remain at home and, with less intelligence, skill, or ability, receive \$7, \$10, and perhaps more, per day, with time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays. On the other hand, the soldier and sailor must be subject to call 24 hours a day and 7 days to the week. He receives no extra pay for overtime or for Sundays or holidays.

War has resolved itself into a great game of machines, skill, and intensive training. The soldier must be able to handle powerful and complicated machines and vehicles. Our armies must be mechanized through and through, and the instrumentalities of war must be handled by physically fit, well-trained, and skilled men.

We should be willing to pay these physically fit, skilled, and trained men such salaries as would induce them to adopt some branch of our defense service as a career. They should not be required to render this unusual service, leave their homes, their families, and friends for 70 cents a day or \$1 a day and about one-fifth as much as many common laborers receive remaining at their homes with their families and required to work not more than 8 hours per day.

There are a number of measures before Congress now that provide for substantial increase in the pay of our soldiers, sailors, and marines. I hope that we will be given an opportunity to vote for some of these bills and give substantial increase in pay to our defenders.

THE SECRET IS OUT

We have been told by the President and his leaders from time to time that the repeal of the neutrality law, the extension of the draft, passage of the lend-lease bills, and other similar measures were in defense of the United States and the Western Hemisphere and to keep us from being involved as active belligerents in the European-Asiatic-African wars. But the secret is now out. Consternation was created in the Nation's Capital on yesterday, December 4, 1941, when the Times-Herald of Washington, D. C., published a letter of the President dated July 1941 to the Secretary of War in which he called upon the Secretary of War and others to make an investigation and report the number of men and the amount of equipment necessary to defeat the German Army in Europe.

In September 1941 the high-ranking officers of the Army and Navy made their report in writing. This report was likewise printed on yesterday. Some few have attempted to deny it for the President, but the President has not denied it, and no one in authority has denied it.

The papers report that the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy have set on foot an investigation to find out who let the secret out. The President did not ask his Army and Navy leaders as to whether or not we ought to go to war; he wanted to know what number of men and how much equipment it would require to win the war. Make no mistake about it, the President, long ago, determined in his own mind, in my opinion, to take this country into the European-Asiatic-African wars if it was possible for him to do so.

This Board made up of the high ranking admirals and generals of the Army, aided by Hon. Harry L. Hopkins, stated in substance in their report, I am informed, that it would require 10,000,000 soldiers and sailors and the plan is for our soldiers and sailors to carry on the war in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the islands of the seas. In other words, if the President can have his way, our ships and our men will be fighting in every part of the globe, and the main purpose is to save the British Empire. It will cost anywhere from \$125,000,000,000 to \$150,000,000,000. It is planned to start the great push on or about July 1, 1943.

We can begin now to see why the War Department has bought enough clothing, shoes, hats, caps, and other equipment for an Army of 10,000,000 men. Many of us have charged that the purpose of the appropriation of these billions and the passage of these various measures had but one object in mind, and that was for this Nation to engage in this world-wide conflict on such a gigantic scale as was never dreamed of by man in all history. Congress and the people alone can prevent our involvement in this long, bloody war. Let us assert as we have many times that no one has threatened to invade the United States or any of our possessions. In fact, no country has laid the weight of a finger upon any American or the rights of any American, but the President has had our ships and our men to go thousands of miles to the war and butt into it. Americans have no direct interest in the Burma Road in southern Asia, and neither our citizens nor their rights are involved in Thailand in southern Asia.

Why are we butting into those remote countries nearly 8,000 miles from our own country? They lie adjacent to the British possessions on the Malay Peninsula in southern Asia, and at the end of the Malay Peninsula is the great British naval base of Singapore. We are simply trying to help save Singapore and the British Empire, and I shudder to think what this far-flung war policy of the administration will do to our country. Before it is over this country will furnish its full quota of blood, tears, and suffering. Its national debt and national obligations now are far above \$70,000,000,000 and before it is over it may be one hundred and fifty billion. The industrial, economic, social, and financial structure of our

country has been greatly upset. It is just the beginning. The end can mean nothing less than bankruptcy and ruin and the loss of our own liberties and freedom.

Millions of loyal Americans are appealing to this administration and to Congress to preserve democracy on this side of the Atlantic and Pacific and preserve this fine heritage of our wonderful country for our own children and not dissipate it in fruitless quarrels and wars throughout the world.

If Mr. HALL's amendment is defeated, tens of thousands of American soldiers will be denied the privilege of visiting their parents and their homes unless the Senate, when the bill comes to them, amends it and puts this provision in the bill.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I merely rose and objected to the limiting of debate on the amendment, not because I expected to speak on the amendment myself, but because I was very much interested in hearing the amendment debated. It seems that every time a proposal comes before this House for something that is pro-American, something for our own boys, the cry goes up to limit the time for debate—anything to defeat the measure. That has been the case with many proposals that have been brought before this House since I have been here. Someone suggested that we have not had time to get a report on the Hall bill. Let me tell you what my experience has been in getting reports. The Federal Government literally stole so much property from the taxpayers in my district. They admitted the property was stolen—not in so many words—but they refused to do anything about it. I introduced a bill to take care of the situation; and what kind of a report does the committee get back on the bill? This is what they said: "It is not in keeping with the President's policy." Since when, I ask you, did legislation always have to be in keeping with the President's policy? If that is not dictatorship, I do not know what it is.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; I yield to my good friend from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Does the gentleman think for a moment that the American taxpayers would refuse to pay this amount of money for the boys to be sent home?

Mr. WILSON. Certainly not; they would be glad to do it. When I think of the thousands of dollars that were spent just the other day to launch the battleship *Indiana* at Newport News—yes; dollars spent to buy champagne for high-salaried officials to imbibe freely, and also to indulge in feasting—then I wonder how in the world anyone could object to a few dollars for these boys who are sacrificing—yes; preparing to die—for this country. Who is going to do the fighting? Mr. Chairman, if we adjourn, we will get 20 cents per mile to go home for Christmas. How can we refuse these boys 1 cent per mile?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; to my distinguished colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is well to remember at this point that this \$15,000,000 is just 1 percent of the \$1,500,000,000 included in this bill for lend-lease to other nations. Surely we are not going to be picayunish and refuse to allocate these \$15,000,000 to our own boys.

Mr. WILSON. Yes; and only one-fifth of 1 percent of the entire appropriation. Mr. Chairman, when I think of giving all this money to Russia and England and think of the Members in this House who have, under false pretenses, voted to send these boys to war, and who just Wednesday voted against all-out production of arms to defend their lives, I wonder how they can go home and face their people. I did not vote to put these boys into war; but, thank God, I voted to produce everything possible for our money with which they may defend their lives and this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. I feel that when we spend \$34,000,000 for a War Department building just across the river we ought to be able to spend half an amount representing only a small percentage of that amount to let the boys come home, where they have left their mothers, their fathers, their wives, brothers, sisters, and their sweethearts. Let us send them back home for Christmas. I have been here only 8 months. However, I have voted for all necessary defense appropriations. This Congress is spending \$60,000,000,000. I feel that is a necessary part of defense to allow these young men at least an opportunity to go home for a short interval. This will pay their mileage, and I know we can get a rate of 1 cent per mile.

We have had two Thanksgivings at home ourselves. Why can we not give the boys at least one Christmas at home? I want to tell you Members, whether Democrats or Republicans, you should vote for this amendment. I am not getting up here as a demagogue. Most of my soldier-boy friends are close enough to home to be able to come home, but some of them are not. This amendment will provide for transportation of the soldiers to their respective homes on their Christmas furlough. Let us vote for this amendment.

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. HAINES. Does the gentleman think this would contribute to the morale of the boys in the camps?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I think it will not only contribute to the morale of the boys in the camps but to the entire Nation as well.

Mr. HAINES. And the folks back home?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes.

Mr. HAINES. I presume the gentleman has received some letters from the folks at home asking him to support this legislation?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Yes. I have received a considerable number of letters

and cards from my constituents. In fact, I have more letters from people favoring this legislation than I have about any other legislative matter.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, this amendment providing funds for soldiers' furloughs is important to my district, because we live so far removed from the centers where many of these boys are in training. It is 3,000 miles from where I am now speaking to where I live in Portland, Oreg. In passing from Washington to my home, usually by automobile, I find many, many of these men in uniform trudging along the road with their thumbs up wanting a free ride. I always accede to their requests and speak to them about conditions in the camps. If there is one thing more than any other that is in their hearts today it is an opportunity to go home for a little visit, whether it is for the Christmas holidays or any other time.

I had a letter today from a young man from my district in the service calling attention to the fact that in all likelihood they would be called overseas, probably beyond the Americas, although it is true that the law as enacted by us provides that they shall not go beyond the Western Hemisphere. If we can afford to spend, as we are, some \$60,000,000,000 for carrying out this all-out defense program, is it not within the rule of reason that we can spend a small stipend of \$15,000,000 to permit these boys on their regular furloughs to go to their homes to keep up their morale and their families' at home? Certainly they cannot do it on \$21 a month. What surprises me more than anything else is that anyone here would raise his voice against it; that the chairman of the committee having this bill in charge would, in effect, block the way to allowing \$15,000,000 for an additional appropriation for these boys to go home.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I want to say to the gentleman I am heartily in accord with everything he has said. I think it is a mighty good amendment, and I am going to vote for it.

Mr. ANGELL. I hope that not only will this amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] pass by a large majority but that we will almost unanimously, if not unanimously, approve the measure allowing \$15,000,000 out of probably the \$100,000,000,000 we will expend before we are relieved from duty in the Seventy-seventh Congress to permit these boys to go home on a little furlough. As they have said, possibly it will be the last furlough many of them will have for a long, long time. I personally want to commend the gentleman from New York, my colleague [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL], in his insistence, in time and out of time, that we make this modest provision for our men in uniform. As I said a moment ago, the surprising thing to me is that these gentle-

men who are willing to give a billion dollars to Russia without the scratch of a pen, without saying anything about it to us in the Congress, or \$2,000,000,000 as provided in this bill for lend-lease, or a total of over \$60,000,000,000 over all for war purposes, would then draw the line and say, "We will not allow a measly \$15,000,000 to let these boys in uniform have a little respite from their training service and go home over the holiday for a short furlough." In this connection, we should remember that when we called these boys to training service we told them it would be for only 1 year. After getting them into the service we scratched the agreement and extended their term a year and a half. It looks now that before the service is over they will be sent overseas or to bases on the fringe of or beyond the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, this is not a sentimental matter. In my humble opinion, I think it is one of the most important items we shall have under consideration today. We have not provided in the wage or salary we pay to a drafted man a sufficient sum for him to save enough to pay his way home when he gets a furlough. Having served for 2 years in an army, I know something of the value to morale of these furloughs home. You cannot train a man when he is not in the proper frame of mind to receive training.

Last week I was discussing this same subject with three or four officers in one of the big training camps in Georgia. One of them said, "CAMP, somebody up there suggested that we pay the boys' railroad fare home if they can get furloughs Christmas." He said, "That thing has been discussed in the camps more than anything else, and I hope you do it. It will do a lot for their morale."

Let me call your attention to the fact that the armies of Europe give their boys furloughs at stated intervals, sometimes as frequently as every 3 months. They pay the boys' transportation home and let them stay 7 days, then pay their way back. We are lending to those armies under the lease-lend program, and they are doing this thing suggested by the pending amendment. I think it is as little as we can do to provide railroad fare for the boys to go home Christmas, and I am going to support it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMP. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Would the gentleman support a proposition to adopt a policy that we allow all men who are given furloughs, whenever that time may be, to have travel expense home?

Mr. CAMP. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think that is the weakness of this proposition.

Mr. CANFIELD. I do, too; but we cannot let all the boys go at once. Those who do not go Christmas should be allowed to have furloughs soon afterward. I think the War Department should adopt such a policy without legislation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, for many years it was my privilege to serve as an enlisted man in the armed forces of our country and I spent the Christmas holiday period sometimes five or six thousand miles from home; therefore, I understand how it feels to be away from home and the family fireside during the holiday period. In the interest of the young men who make up the armed forces, and their families, I heartily support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

As you travel over the country almost every weekend you find a soldier or sailor or marine on the highway asking for a ride. Naturally you pick him up. Generally you find that he is on his way to visit his mother, dad, or sweetheart. You ask him whether he has any money. Some are too modest to tell the truth, but the majority of them are without money.

The soldier, sailor, and marine of today is in a similar position to those of us who served during the first World War. During 1917-18 we had war-risk insurance, just like the young men today have national life insurance. We were told to take a \$10,000 policy and we took it. There was deducted from our pay on the first of every month \$6.60. Then in addition we were urged to buy a Liberty bond, just like the young men are today being implored to buy defense bonds. There was deducted from our pay on the first of the month \$10 as our monthly payment on the Liberty bond. Then we were told further, if we had any dependents at home, just like the young men are today, that we should send an allotment back home. So the average fellow sent an allotment back home that amounted to about \$15 a month. As a rule on the first of the month many soldiers, sailors, and marines during the period of the World War actually found themselves in debt to Uncle Sam to the extent of \$1.60. When a furlough was offered them they had no money to travel on. They stayed in their camps or aboard ship. Many of the young men today find it impossible to get home to visit loved ones because of the deductions and other obligations that they have as a soldier, sailor, or marine in our armed forces. So by adopting this amendment you simply provide we will say on an average about \$25 to send these soldiers, sailors, and marines home to see their mothers, dads, or sweethearts.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Many of these boys, perhaps more than half of them, come from homes that are absolutely unable to get up the money to send for the boys?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is correct.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. They have not the money and these boys ought to have the chance to come home?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Yes. The membership of this House will recall that during the discussion relative to the retention

of selectees it was stated that the War Department proposed establishing a new policy of transferring the soldiers or regiments from one camp to another to give them a little sightseeing so that the morale of the men would be improved. If you want to boost the morale of the armed forces today, give them \$25 and let them go home for Christmas, and they will return to their posts with renewed vigor and confidence.

Mr. HAINES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HAINES. Is it not true that many of our Pennsylvania boys are quite a distance from home? I have some communications from our boys down in Texas and they do not see how they can get home for the holidays.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. That is correct. The Pennsylvania boys are at Camp Shelby, Miss., Fort Benning, Ga., Fort Bragg, N. C., and in various other States, while many are in the far islands of the Pacific, and they all want to come home for the Christmas season. This may be the last Christmas many of these boys will spend in the United States, and I can think of no finer contribution to the morale of our armed forces than to give them a trip home.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GEHRMANN].

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending amendment to provide \$15,000,000 to pay transportation for our soldiers who receive leave for Christmas. I certainly hope it will pass. I cannot see how anyone could afford to vote against it. Many of our boys cannot get home if they have to pay their own transportation.

I really had intended to talk about something else, but it is right in line with this matter. I believe I can show how we could save more than what is involved here by doing something about the lobbyists that are infesting this city and the amount of money that it cost the Government. That is what I intended to talk about.

Mr. Chairman, a few days ago I called the attention of the House to Resolution No. 347, which I introduced calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the activities of lobbyists and to recommend to this body legislation to outlaw the "defense broker" and commission agent of defense contracts. If we cannot exterminate him from the scene, at least require registration and some kind of regulations under which they must declare themselves and under which their operations must be governed.

I said then that their existence here implied that all was not well with our system. That was the easy inference to draw. These men are being paid salaries and fees amounting to a king's ransom for supposedly using their influence and contacts to get contracts for a favored few. Suits are cropping up and are now pending to collect these fees for ostensibly delivering millions of dollars' worth of defense orders.

There is only one other conclusion, and that is the one I chose to adopt. If these

men are not getting the contracts through their efforts—if these orders would come regardless of whether or not they were on the scene—then they are impostors of the worst sort. They are extorting money under false pretenses. I here and now want to call a spade a spade—that is what they actually are doing.

We must have faith in the men in our Government. I am not asking for a blind and unreasoning trust. I know that most of these men in key positions have proved themselves well and continue to acquit themselves in an honest and patriotic manner. That is why I resent the presence of the contract lobbyist and salesman, the "profit patriot," who slyly implies a corruptness on the part of officialdom. The facts are otherwise.

I have a testimonial in my possession which I want to bring to the attention of this House—yes, more publicly to the whole Nation. Sensational charges may make better reading and may be more avidly followed in the press, but here is a tribute to the men of the Maritime Commission which should warm the hearts of all Americans with any amount of idealism and faith in their Government. All too often officials hear only from the critical and never kindness from the appreciative.

I want to quote these remarks of Mr. Clarence Skamser, secretary of the Globe Shipbuilding Co., of Superior, Wis. This company is comparatively new and is beginning on a contract negotiated with the Maritime Commission. I have always had a great amount of respect for Admiral Land and his men, so I am most happy to make public this letter of commendation:

We learned many things during our long stay in your city, but the one that makes us feel best is the first-hand knowledge we have gained in respect to the workings in the Commission.

It's an agreeable surprise to learn that all we heard is not true and to find that the men making up the Commission are as straight thinking and as aboveboard as any group we know. Even though we had not received our award, we could not help but have the highest regard for them.

We appreciate, too, why you advised against political intervention. After all, it was up to us to prove to them that we could do the job, and as long as we got an even break with the other yards, we could have no complaint. And that is exactly as it should be.

Mr. Chairman, this man was here for several weeks while negotiating with the Commission. He was heckled and pestered by men who represented that they could secure results for a stipulated fee—that they had connections through which they could work. Their proffered help was spurned; the Globe Co. went directly to the Commission. They found the men there preeminently fair and honest; they dealt with them in an open and straightforward manner and were awarded a contract.

Personally, I want to add that I know the Army and Navy are employing the same fair tactics in dealing with industry. I am sure that the procurement officers of all departments will welcome legislation removing the order solicitors for profit.

I want to again remind this body that this resolution has no bearing on the legitimate officials of corporations doing defense work, nor to the legislative representatives appearing on behalf of pending bills.

This shows that the defense workers who are peddling pap about being the fair-haired fixers are sailing under false colors. The companies that hire them must add their exorbitant fees to the contract price, and the American taxpayer has to pay the bill. Why should the people of the Nation skimp and save to buy bonds while we allow part of the money to be paid to the bogus defense broker? We here in Congress have a duty to perform. This cancerous condition must be excised from our national economic picture. They are mere confidence men working under the guise of trained business agents. They are getting money under false pretenses. They are selling America short.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Chairman, this is not a pleasant subject to discuss or oppose. I was selected by the minority side to watch public expenditures. I, too, want to save the morale of our boys. I voted not to keep them in over a year because of morale, as I found it, and I feel that I was more closely associated with them than most of you. I live within a few miles of a large camp.

I will tell you what the boys really want, and if the gentleman will suggest what the boys really desire, I will vote for it. I have asked those boys over and over again what they most desire and it is always "transportation out of camp." That is their great desire when any period of leave is theirs. They now have to walk, usually many miles, to any village or facilities of the United Service Organizations. I take some of them in my car very often. Whenever I leave home for the larger part of my district I drive through a camp and I am nearly always accompanied by soldiers. I feel that I know what they want. Amend this so as to give them transportation out of camp and we will be doing something. Why the Army cannot furnish transportation for short trips in and out of camp I cannot understand. Of course, this suggestion is most appealing, but we all know that it is only a gesture. There is yet no authority to use the money and it is very impracticable.

Nearly everybody travels at Christmas time. Railroad facilities are not available. I do not want those boys taken home in cattle trains. Perhaps they would be willing to do it. However, the last time I went home there were four boys on the train, and they were complaining because, they said, "We are soldiers and we cannot get decent accommodations because we are soldiers."

You would send some boys home and you could not send all. Of course, many must remain in the camps. We have no report from the Army officials as to what they could do if authorized. Do they not love their soldiers as much as we do? Do they not want to please them as much

as we do? Do they not want to preserve the morale as much as we do? I think so. They have not approved of this.

You desire to raise this travel expense item from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 for this purpose, and it more than doubles this appropriation. You complain about witnesses being ejected by other speakers. I will not try to be frivolous about this matter. I am very serious.

However, no matter how you vote, I want you to remember this little quotation. It came to my attention last evening:

Here's to you, as good as you are;
And here's to me, as bad as I am;
But as good as you are, and as bad as I am,
I'm as good as you are, as bad as I am.

Surely I need not feel that I am less appreciative of our soldiers than you. This is ineffective legislation and we should not deceive ourselves or them.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 13, noes 91.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I have been reading about it in the newspapers and I have been talking to the railroad people about handling this Christmas crowd. I understand the railroads now have all the cars that are available lined up to take the boys home who have already been provided for and given furloughs, and it would be absolutely impossible to transport any more, except in freight cars.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have no doubt but that that is the correct situation.

Mr. Chairman, there are many reasons why this amendment should not be adopted. For the benefit of those members of the Committee who are not in the Hall, I may say that the amendment is an amendment offered by the gentleman from New York to the item "Travel" under the Army appropriation, increasing the amount from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000, the avowed purpose being to provide funds with which members of the Army might have their railroad fare home Christmas if they got a furlough.

In the first place, let me say that the amendment would not accomplish its purpose even if we adopted it. Merely to put the money in the bill would not accomplish the purpose, for two reasons: One is that the Army does not have the legislative authority to spend any funds which they have for the purpose of paying transportation home for enlisted men in the Army on furlough. So unless accompanying the appropriation of this money you would pass legislation, this would be purely an idle gesture, and you would be holding out a golden apple to

the boys that they could never reach at Christmas time. That is reason No. 1.

Reason No. 2 is that this will not become a law, perhaps, and be signed by the President before the 18th or 20th of December, entirely too late for the administrative machinery to be put into effect to give anybody the benefit of such provisions.

Let me say in all seriousness, without any effort to be flippant or to ridicule this suggestion, that this is a thing about which we might work up a good deal of mushy sentiment. We might even arouse ourselves to the point of having a little Christmas tree down on the table here, and maybe singing a few Christmas carols as we pass this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we are engaged in a serious and grim business. I have been to some of these camps and I find these men in the camps to be not little boys who want rattles handed to them at Christmas time but grim, hardened American citizens who are being trained for the grim and serious business of answering the call to service if that call comes.

I am willing to vote every dollar out of the United States Treasury and more besides if it is necessary to give these young men equipment, training, preparation, and protection; but do not let us start pinning any bouquets on them; do not let us apply any softening process. Aside from that, and speaking of morale, what could you do today that could be a more serious blow at the morale of the armed forces of America than to adopt this amendment? It applies only to the Army. Think that over, if you please. The bill the gentleman has introduced and this amendment apply only to the Army.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; not now.

Mr. WILSON. The Army boys are the only ones that have been drafted; the others volunteered.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not yield to the gentleman.

Who are the American boys today that are already under fire? They are in the Navy and in the Marine Corps and in the Coast Guard. They cannot even get furloughs home. The boys on the ships that are engaged in the Atlantic patrol, who are already in the thick of this thing, and whose families do not know what morning they may pick up the paper and read the sad news about them, not only cannot get furloughs home but when their ships get into the ports they cannot get furloughs off the ships to go home because we are in a serious, grim business.

Now, pick out the boys who have been drafted and who have been selected for training, a training that is benefiting them every day they serve there.

Every man in this House regretted the necessity for having to pass a conscription bill. No one wanted to do that. It had to be done, but those boys are getting better treatment, better protection, better care than the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] and his colleagues received who served in the World War, because we are trying to do everything that we can to provide for

their comfort and their safety. How can we justify selecting one small group and conferring this upon them? Only a small portion of the men who are conscripted will get a furlough home. What are you going to do with the rest of them? Can you justify giving one boy \$25 or \$30 to go home, with a furlough, and saying to another boy, "You not only cannot have your furlough but you cannot have the \$30?" What does that do for morale? Where are you going to stop it? What are you going to do for the boys in the veterans' hospitals? They would like to go home for Christmas. Ought we not give them a ticket home? Oh, I plead with you gentlemen, let us scrape the bottom of the United States Treasury for anything that calls for equipment, or paraphernalia, protection, or for their physical being or mental equipment or their health or anything else, but do not let us make this a mushy, soft, sentimental proposition that we are going into.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. MAY. I suggest to the gentleman that the situation is so serious in England that they are now drafting women.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I have an amendment that I would like to offer at the proper time to take care of the men in the Navy and in the Marine Corps. And one more comment, and that is that as far as those who are confined in the veterans' hospitals are concerned, the veterans of the World War, and the American Legion, and others will take care of them and the veterans will get a ticket to their homes at Christmas.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is what they should do, and we should do everything that we can for those boys in the camps. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has a bill pending before the Committee on Military Affairs. There will be a hearing on, and the report will be had from the Department, and they will undoubtedly work out if they can something that will not show partialities and put us in the position of having passed half-baked ill-considered discriminatory legislation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman know that the history of the Congress shows that the Congress repeatedly has voted appropriations for this small group or that small group.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is not a good way to legislate, and we ought not to start it today. Of course, the question of farms ought not to be mentioned—about forty or fifty million dollars, nobody knows how much; but if you pass this amendment the War Department could not spend it, and if they could spend it and they had the legislation to warrant it, they could not put the administrative machinery to work in time.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. RICH. If we make some provision for the welfare of our own soldiers, would it not be a whole lot better than to appropriate a billion and a half dollars in this bill that the President can do as he pleases with, to give to Turkey, like some of the north countries?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Every dollar that we spend of this lend-lease money which can be spent by Great Britain, Russia, Turkey, or any other nation is just that much nearer preventing us from the necessity of having to have these boys fight with the guns that we are putting in their hands.

Mr. RICH. Has the Committee on Appropriations ever had anybody come from these foreign countries to tell the Committee on Appropriations that they needed this money to spend, in order to help them?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, no; and if we had the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be the first one to get on the floor of the House and say the Committee on Appropriations is having foreigners coming over here to run our business.

Mr. RICH. Yes; because I am for America first, I want to help America and I do not want to do all I can to help these European fellows.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL), there were—ayes 62, noes 88.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL and Mr. CANNON of Missouri to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 80, noes 127.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CHORRERA AND RIO HATO ROAD, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

To enable the United States to cooperate with the Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic of Panama, fiscal year 1942, \$873,000, to remain available until expended and to be additional to the appropriation for this purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the paragraph which has just been read by the Clerk appropriates \$873,000 in connection with the construction of a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic of Panama. I want to call the attention of the Members of the Committee to the fact that we are providing most of the cost for the construction of this road, which is intended eventually to provide a link in a highway that will serve motorists going from this country down through Central America. When I was in Panama last April I found that a great many American people who had gone from the States down to the Canal Zone found themselves bothered by the fact that

Panamanians insist upon following the continental system of driving to the left of the road. It results in a great deal of confusion, a great many accidents, and it causes a great deal of expense in the changing over of automobiles. It has seemed to me that Panama ought to conform to the rest of the countries in North and South America and use the right-hand drive the same as her neighbors do.

Some suggestion was made while I was there that if the United States was going to contribute most of the cost for constructing this highway it would be the appropriate and courteous thing for the Panamanians to adjust their custom to that of most of the other countries of the two continents. While it might be that we might tie a condition upon this particular appropriation to require that that be done before the appropriation would be available, that probably would interfere with the construction of the highway, so I am not offering an amendment to that effect. But I do take this occasion to call attention to the situation and to express the hope that the Panamanians, in appreciation of the gold mine we are providing them in all the construction activities in the building of this highway and other improvements now going on, that they will conform to the custom of most of the Americas.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, during the World War our service men rode free because of the fact the Government took over the railroads. I believe it would be a worthy gesture of this Government, which is so benevolent to foreign countries and foreign service men, to at least give free transportation to our own boys in service so they may enjoy the company of their fathers, mothers, wives, and friends at Christmas. I was in hopes the amendment would pass, and voted accordingly.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, this is an appropriation of \$173,000 for the Panamanian highway, which might be deemed very advisable. It might be a good-neighbor policy, but we have discussed with Canada the advisability of constructing a highway between the United States and Alaska. We do not have any developments as to the advisability of getting this highway, and it seems to me that now is a good time, by the tokens we are offering to Canada and to Great Britain, to have legislation forthcoming in Canada to grant the United States the right to assist jointly with Canada in the construction of this highway to Alaska. If we are to use Alaska for the purpose of a defense area, and to join it up with the United States by highway, certainly the means of transportation by boat from Seattle or the west coast is not an appropriate manner of getting to Alaska as compared by highway.

I hope that consideration will be given by the House of Representatives to securing permission from the Canadian Government at once to assist us in the construction of a highway between the United States and Alaska. It is in the

interest of national defense, and Canada should cooperate and cooperate now.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we are considering an appropriation bill of over \$8,000,000,000. This legislation involves a huge potential expenditure of funds. We are all familiar with the demands made by the general public throughout this country for a reduction in expenditure of money on nondefense items. There has been a perfect barrage of propaganda going out over this country which has for its pur-

pose spreading the belief that Members of Congress are making unlawful and unwarranted use of their franking privilege, thereby burdening the Post Office Department with the tremendous burden of carrying franked mail and thus contributing to the deficit in the Post Office Department.

On yesterday the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] submitted to the Congress in his extension of remarks a series of tables and figures bearing upon that question. Because I was furnished this morning by the Comptroller of the Post Office Department, the most recent

available figures upon this subject, numerous Members of Congress have asked me to present them to the Congress as an answer to the propaganda charging Members of Congress with abusing the franking privilege of Members of Congress to burden the Post Office Department and build up the Post Office Department deficit.

I call your attention to the fact that these statistics, which I will ask the privilege of inserting in the Record at the proper time, indicate that the greatest burden on the Post Office Department arises from the use of governmental agencies in sending our penalty mail.

Services performed for other branches and agencies of Government, and to aid of certain general welfare and national-policy projects, sometimes referred to as "nonpostal credits"

Service	Fiscal year 1937		Fiscal year 1938		Fiscal year 1939		Fiscal year 1940		Fiscal year 1941	
	Number of pieces	Estimated revenue at regular postage rates	Number of pieces	Estimated revenue at regular postage rates	Number of pieces	Estimated revenue at regular postage rates	Number of pieces	Estimated revenue at regular postage rates	Number of pieces	Estimated revenue at regular postage rates
As listed in act of June 9, 1930:										
Penalty mail (other than Post Office Department).....		\$32,625,126	882,352,048	\$34,166,571	967,583,181	\$36,408,851	995,571,096	\$39,905,033	1,118,461,730	\$49,020,190
Free registry (other than Post Office Department).....	12,019,409	1,456,801	10,885,053	1,524,236	11,535,024	1,822,274	12,029,101	1,628,477	12,089,675	2,537,306
Franked mail.....	42,785,753	1,137,655	24,217,512	779,369	35,570,127	1,003,659	44,975,397	1,217,561	30,779,974	926,843
Second-class publications free in county.....	402,209,428	647,383	400,204,742	637,150	380,844,629	609,024	371,905,741	606,260	371,324,086	616,353
Free mail for blind.....	1,205,653	171,627	1,176,468	188,091	1,253,446	257,287	1,507,228	254,001	2,042,120	265,656
Publications receiving reduced rates (religious, scientific, educational).....	858,204,679	759,848	645,086,163	771,474	635,293,542	791,583	888,313,462	316,952	893,585,521	314,868
Aircraft service (estimated excess during the year of cost of aircraft service over the postage revenues derived from air mail).....		6,151,978		5,232,796		8,147,595		9,402,888		5,156,254
Other: Custodial and maintenance service in quarters used by other Government agencies.....		5,760,404		6,310,539		6,834,617		7,503,223		8,254,654
Total.....		57,347,800		49,110,226		55,374,890		60,834,395		67,092,124

In addition to the foregoing, a study made of such services performed during 1941 indicates that other somewhat similar services were performed by the Postal Establishment such as selling and accounting for internal-revenue stamps valued at \$4,828,545.95; selling and accounting for 1,257,313 migratory-bird hunting stamps valued at \$1,257,313; selling and accounting for 3,967,581 United States defense savings bonds valued at \$981,768,250; accepting and accounting for veterans' adjusted-service bonds presented for payment; registering and finger-printing 5,000,000 aliens (act of June 28, 1940); transporting diplomatic mail for State Department; conducting examinations by Post Office personnel for Civil Service Commission; collecting and accounting for customs charges amounting to \$10,300,000 on dutiable merchandise.

The figures on the costs of such services are not yet available.

Penalty mail is the type of mail you get from the Department of Agriculture with that little sign up in the corner, "Government business. Penalty \$300."

Now, just see what has occurred. In 1937 the amount of penalty mail reflected in postage that would have been paid at the regular postage rate was \$32,625,126. In 1941 that had risen to \$49,020,190, an increase from \$32,000,000 to \$49,000,000 in penalty mail from 1937 to 1941.

Now, let us look at the franked mail and see what the situation is.

Franked mail: The postage revenues that would have been paid at regular postage rates would, in 1937, have amounted to \$1,137,655. In 1941, despite all the editorial comment and all the propaganda that has gone out charging Members of Congress with abusing the franking privilege, the facts indicate that the amount of postage, had it been paid on franked mail, would have been \$926,843, a decline, if you please, of the postage that would have been paid if postage had been put on franked mail from \$1,137,655 in 1937 to \$926,000 in 1941. It does seem to me, therefore, that in view of the facts indicated in this report from the Comptroller of the Post Office Department, that the charges that Members of the Congress are abusing their franking privilege in an unwar-

ranted manner, are not justified by the facts.

If you will take all the other items of free mail and reduced-postage mail which appear in this table you will see that the principal increase in the burden on the Post Office Department arises from the terrible increase in the amount of penalty mail.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. The figures indicate that the amount of postal revenues lost through publications receiving reduced rates has increased from \$259,000 to \$314,000. The free mail has increased from a 1937 figure of \$171,000 to a 1941 figure of \$235,000. The second-class publications free in the county was \$647,000 in 1937 and \$616,000 in 1941. So when you get the totals you will see that the principal burden upon the Post Office deficit does not come from the increase in the use of the franking privilege by Members of Congress, it does not come from the increased use of the other facilities of the Post Office Department at reduced postal rates, but it does come

from the tremendous use of the Postal Service of this country by the administrative agencies of Government which are sending out these tons and tons of penalty mail, a large part of which finds lodgment and resting place in the wastebaskets of Members of Congress and others who receive it.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I may suggest to the gentleman that he distinguished in his remarks just what type of mail the Congressmen usually use. Is it not true that all Members of Congress have a great amount of mail directly in answer to requests and relating to official business?

Mr. KEEFE. Why, of course; and they are supposed to use the franking privilege only for that purpose. The mail I am referring to that Members of Congress use is that mail which is referred to in this table as franked mail. The penalty mail is the mail sent out by the departments of the Government that you receive every day in your offices and that is sent out by the ton all over the United States.

Mr. EUCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. As a matter of fact, the reports of the Post Office Department have shown that the amount of franked mail sent out by Members of Congress approximates 2½ percent of the total of franked and penalty mail.

Mr. KEEFE. I think that is approximately correct.

Mr. BUCK. The newspapers in our own districts, which are criticizing us for sending out franked mail, forget the privileges they enjoy, which in the case of newspapers sent free might amount to \$90,000,000 a year.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not know that they are forgetting, but I think the average person is confused between franked mail and penalty mail. They are inclined to consider all this penalty mail as franked mail. The Members of Congress do not use penalty mail; they use franked mail. The departments of the Government use penalty mail, and that is where practically the entire increase in this postal deficit is as shown by this report.

Mr. BUCK. I am in accord with the gentleman.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Much has been said about Members of Congress franking copies of their remarks made on the floor of the Congress to the folks back home. Is it not true that under penalty mail thousands of copies of speeches by Cabinet members are scattered throughout the Nation?

Mr. KEEFE. I assume that is true; at least, I have had occasion to throw a good many of them in the wastebasket, the same as the gentleman has.

I am going to take the time, some of these days, to tell you something about what it is costing the people of the United States to send out all over the country this penalty mail, which does not serve the purpose for which perhaps it is intended.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It has also been known that certain members of the official family have sent out Christmas greetings under penalty mail.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not know as to that, but I do know that one agency of the Government, or its employees, did send Christmas greetings to me at least in a penalty envelope. I do know that.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. I want to take this occasion to compliment the brilliant gentleman from Wisconsin for having the temerity to defend the House of Representatives against these attacks so promiscuously made by the press of the Nation. I compliment him.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, short years ago, when the novelist Ibañez was popular reading, the story of the Four Horsemen was on every tongue. But the story does not end there. They followed the opening of the four seals of revelations. Then came the opening of the fifth seal to disclose the slain under the

altar of the earth. Finally came the opening of the sixth seal.

Its opening was followed by an earthquake; the sun became black; the moon turned to blood; the stars fell; the rich men, the great men, the captains, the mighty men, the bondsmen, and the free-men hid in the dens and rocks of the mountains. The day of wrath had come.

THE DAY OF WRATH

How little we hear of the aftermath of the present world struggle; yet our day of wrath is approaching. The very preparation we make to meet the forces from without helps breed destructive forces from within. The time is at hand for careful internal defense.

THE DOMESTIC SCENE

Consider the domestic scene. Small business is begging for life. Priorities are strangling the material supply. Government's own figures on cantonment construction and acquisition of defense supplies testify to inefficiency and waste. Actual expenditures for defense in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, are estimated at eighteen thousand million dollars. This is \$135 per capita, or \$515 for every family. One dollar of every five earned this year goes to Federal expenditures. Next year it is estimated at one dollar of every three. The debt now stands at \$415 for every man, woman, and child.

When World War No. 1 began it was but \$12.36. A debt of ninety billion means about \$700 for every person in the land. Every child now born will be endowed with opportunity and the privilege of sharing in a huge public debt. The national pay roll stands at an all-time high and includes 1,477,000 persons. Federal subsidies, first spurned and then reluctantly accepted, are now demanded by large groups of our people. By the end of the fiscal year the cost of borrowing money will be one and one-half billions annually, and that amount increases as the debt grows. Bank deposits and excess reserves are at record levels. Two and one-half billion ounces of useless silver clutter our vaults to accelerate the inflationary spiral. Twenty-two billions in gold are causing grave concern. There is a growing allergy toward work. Employment in defense industries increases at the expense of employment in nondefense industries. More than 3,000 plants have been or are being expanded for defense at a cost of more than four billion to the Government and one billion to private enterprise. Notwithstanding huge defense outlays, unemployment in October was estimated at 3,900,000 persons. Ten strikes affecting defense and involving 6,900 workers were reported at the week ending November 22. Living costs are soaring. The handmaiden of spending is taxes, and already people are recoiling from additional tax suggestions. A former Member of this House has filed suit against the Empire Ordnance Co. for a commission of \$687,000, representing 1 percent on seventy million of defense business. What must the folks back home think as they read that fact in their daily newspaper?

We are unanimous for a boom but not for the effervescence and headache which

attends a boom. As population levels off, the debt burden becomes even more ominous because debt is but a speculation on time. There is airy talk of repudiation without realizing that we must repudiate ourselves. Daily we venture into new land without a road map. The stimulation of defense will end. The Horsemen will cease to ride. The fifth seal will be opened to disclose the slain crying for vengeance on the living who dwell in the earth. The sixth seal will be broken. The economic earthquake will come and the day of wrath will be at hand. Then what?

TIME TO PREPARE OUR DOMESTIC HOUSE

Somber-hued as this picture appears, there is time for preparation of our domestic house against the fury and shock of peace. The pattern is clear and distinct. Not once in 2,000 years has it varied. The transition will be marked by a continuing exhilaration. Then follows deflation, an impoverished world, a demand for disarmament, disrupted world currencies, rehabilitation loans, unemployment, despair, the application of the lease-lend formula to domestic problems, distrust, and then denouement. There will be no royal road to readjustment. We must prepare now for the impact of peace. The economic road map for the return journey must be ready.

PARTNERS—SACRIFICE

Today, as we appropriate funds for defense against forces from without, should we not immediately design a program for defense against the mounting forces from within. There is a remedy. Its essence is quite simple. Every element of the Nation must become partners in sacrifice. It is a stern but necessary choice. As Shakespeare expressed it, "What king, Bezonian? Speak or die." The choice is between sacrifice and destruction. Perhaps a realistic program will assist the choice and here it is:

First. Government can be reasonable and stop hoarding. Business is entitled to live.

Second. Nondefense spending can be curtailed and emergency activities which have lost their emergency character can be eliminated. Government must become a partner in sacrifice.

Third. In the defense program, the best brains are cheap at any price. Efficient spending requires efficient spenders.

Fourth. Let there be a vigorous use of the broom on defense brokers and favoritism. The growing belief that influence is required to obtain defense contracts is an expeditious way of destroying faith in the integrity of that Government which millions of boys receiving \$21 per month are expected to defend.

Fifth. Aid to Russia is one thing; accepting Russian doctrine is another. Purge government of communism. It is better to crack down now than to crack up later.

Sixth. Priorities have brought distress. The law on competitive bidding should be modified to permit direct negotiation of defense contracts with distressed industries and distressed areas.

Seventh. We planned our way into our present domestic plight. We must plan our way out. Now is the time to prepare the blueprint of transition.

Eighth. American production is the last best hope of an embattled starving world. Why not more emphasis on production and a little less emphasis on allocation?

Ninth. There are still 48 States in the Union. Let defense work be equitably distributed so that all taxpayers might share.

Tenth. The 18 major private defense industries now employ 2,700,000 persons. What of the other 130,000 industries who must live, pay taxes, and provide jobs? Let time limits be shortened on prime defense contracts to compel farming-out and diffusion.

Eleventh. A sound labor policy is imperative. Congress has authorized and appropriated sixty-seven billions for defense. It might as well be 67 cents unless dollars can be translated into defense materials.

Twelfth. Business as usual, strikes as usual, bureaucracy as usual will end in an unusual result. Take the priority off of belt buckles and pull up a couple of notches in the interest of national welfare.

Thirteenth. New taxes if any should be designed to conserve and not destroy capital. We shall need healthy industries to get through the period of wrath which lies ahead. Taxes should conserve the incentive to save because saving is a testimony in our faith in the future.

As partners in sacrifice, let us also be partners in devotion to the cause of our economic salvation when the emergency is over.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, we are considering a very important measure. It provides for the expenditure of the further sum of \$8,000,000,000 for national defense. This makes a total of \$68,000,000,000 in the last 18 months. It means a charge of about \$2,700 for every family in the United States. And yet we are advised our defenses are still inadequate. On the question of adequate defense there is little argument. Our people want it as promptly and as effectively as it can be done.

Mr. Chairman, since we are giving consideration to the most important of our problems, I want to express my view that those who are responsible for carrying out this tremendous program could do well to put their house in better order. I ask that attention be given to at least three important matters.

Stop the graft, the waste, and the extravagance now going on in our defense effort. I refer particularly to the unwarranted and scandalous fees that are paid to certain individuals, some of whom have held high positions in Government, for claiming to assist in securing defense contracts. They are sometimes referred to as defense brokers. Most of you know, or have heard of, Charles West, a former Member of this body. He has also held some high positions in the present administration. He was a sort of go-between the White House and Capitol Hill at one time. He is now in private practice. He claims a balance of fees of \$687,000 for acting on behalf of the Empire Ordnance Co., of New York, in securing defense contracts of \$70,000,000. He says he was entitled to \$700,000 and that only \$13,000 has been paid. It also

appears the company, controlled by Mr. Edward Cohen, of New York, is really some kind of a holding company. I understand Mr. Thomas Corcoran, former associate of the administration is also engaged in representing concerns interested in defense contracts.

The House Military Affairs Committee is investigating Mr. Leon K. Schanack, of New York, an alleged "profit-patriot," whose commissions on defense contracts are estimated at approximately \$200,000. This money is said to come by way of the Greenwich Machine Tool Co. of New York. Another so-called broker had less than \$5 in his pocket a year ago, and now has a bank account running into six figures. There are a number of other instances that have come to the attention; for example, the case of an agent who got \$5,000 for doing little other than delivering a check from one concern to another.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that with the expenditure of billions of dollars there is bound to be some extravagance, but I say to you that the stopping of the payment of unnecessary commissions, fees, and exorbitant profits will come none too soon. After all, the whole business is charged to the people of this country.

Mr. Chairman, just the other day a distinguished Member of the majority side of the House said his committee were of the opinion now that we had overpaid for cantonment lands alone approximately \$100,000,000. As I have said, there is bound to be some waste, but we have had too much of it.

Mr. Chairman, there has recently been some discussion about the political phase of the matter. This is no time to play politics. Men should be appointed to positions of responsibility in policy making because of their ability to do the job and not because they belong to a political faith. Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, we still have our pressure groups.

Mr. Chairman, one thing more: I believe it is high time that the administration should be more frank with Congress and with the people. Yesterday a newspaper announced certain plans were in the making for increasing our armed forces up to five or ten million men. The leadership of the House have told us they are sure the statement is incorrect. Why cannot those in charge of the program explain the situation? If it is a matter that cannot be properly discussed, then say so. Woodrow Wilson said, "Honesty and competency require no shield of secrecy." So I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the administration proceed to get rid of these "lobby brokers" and all of their kind, and do it right now; that huge profits be stopped; that no favors be granted; that we have no partisan politics in the defense effort; that those in responsibility of the defense program be more frank and clear in dealing with the American people.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, a member of the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact

that the releases of the purchases of the War Department bear out the figures given in that statement yesterday.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I thoroughly agree with the genial gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] who preceded me in the fact that there are exorbitant profits and that those exorbitant profits should be wiped off the books. In the first 17 months of our defense program there was in excess of \$2,090,000,000 over what the program should have cost; but I am getting just a little bit tired of the innuendos that Democrats are responsible for it. Let us look at the record. I know that Mr. Knox, the Secretary of the Navy, is not a Democrat; and I do not think that Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of War, is a Democrat; nor do I think that Mr. Knudsen, in charge of O. P. M., or that Mr. Stettinius are Democrats; and I can safely say that 9 out of 10 of those who are in charge of defense spending are not of the Democratic Party. It is about time that we of the Democratic Party request and vigorously insist that the administration, if you please, take out those who are responsible for this extravagance. If such a request was granted, I guarantee that 9 out of 10 of them will not be of the Democratic stripe. Those who are receiving these unwarranted prices for the contracts they got are 99 percent Republican.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOOK. Yes.

Mr. RICH. And who does the voting for all of these expenses? Where do you get the votes for these expenses? And where are you going to get this money? It is right over on your side that you get the votes, and the people are going to have to pay.

Mr. HOOK. Yes; and we have to have a defense program, and we must have the money to save this country from the onslaught of Hitlerism, and I shall carry on and help vote the money; but I say it is about time that we get rid of the Republicans who are squandering the money that we appropriate. It is this abuse of squandering the defense money we provide to save our Nation from destruction that is the cause of the breaking down of national defense, and not the laboring man, as the propagandists would lead the unsuspecting public to believe.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, there was a sound of revelry by night. I notice in the United Press item that the Soviet Embassy had a reception. Incidentally, I was not invited. There was champagne and Scotch and caviar dished out very freely for the benefit of some 3,000 guests, and it was estimated by the United Press correspondent that it cost about \$10,000 to hold

this celebration, but he noted that one \$10,000 bill will not be missed out of the 100,000 \$10,000 bills that we gave them without any hope of return.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Does not the gentleman believe that perhaps the Soviet Embassy put on that party in the spirit of casting bread upon the waters?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Undoubtedly, and it came back a hundredfold. Seriously, Mr. Chairman, let me call attention, as a contrast, to what is taking place right here among our own people.

Small business men are greatly disturbed and are becoming increasingly alarmed over their precarious future. Many of them are being forced to quit business; many more will follow. It is estimated that by the end of 1942 anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 small businessmen will have been forced to quit.

This will mean that many more thousands will be thrown out of employment, and will be looking for jobs. Where can they find them? Only in defense industries. But that will not absorb the many thousands who are too old. No one will want them. Their only chance for a job will be W. P. A.

Let us examine the chances on W. P. A. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, was \$1,350,000,000. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$875,000,000, or a decrease of \$500,000,000. However, during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, about 39 percent of all W. P. A. expenditures went into national-defense projects. The passing of many small business men and the unemployment of those now working for these small business men will mean a marked increase of demands on W. P. A. The average age of workers in industry is 37 years according to the last census, while the average age in W. P. A. is 43 years. Where can the man of 60 years, or even 50 years go, unless the Government gives him a chance. If W. P. A. takes care of those under 60, then old-age pensions can take care of those 60 and over.

How about old-age pensions? We passed the Federal Old-Age Pension Act in 1935. Its provisions are utterly inadequate. Some States are paying the old folks as low as \$7 per month on which to live. How is that possible? All of us know that seven times seven would be needed to supply the minimum of decency. Yet in spite of bills, petitions, meetings, conferences, and caucuses, our prayers are disregarded and our entreaties go unheard. We are told that there is no money.

No money? As already stated, only recently we gave Russia \$1,000,000,000, and of the party at the Soviet Embassy, referred to, Sam Love, United Press correspondent, wrote:

The Russians, who found a billion-dollar baby in a local lend-lease store, responded handsomely tonight by throwing the gosh-darndest party Washington has seen since the historic "recognition" blow-out of 1934.

It set the Soviet Embassy back about \$10,000. But, between friends, what is one

out of one hundred thousand \$10,000 bills? The modest setting up of a beer and a pretzel.

At least 3,000 guests, from admirals and generals to Office of Production Management clerks from the grass roots, dipped into the caviar, sampled Scotch and champagne, and admired a super-sturgeon baked and literally bedecked with red flags.

In addition, we have given Britain \$23,000,000,000 to date in one way and another, and we are assured that more is to follow. Besides the foregoing, we have given other nations many millions. No money? Oh, yes; millions for foreigners, but not a dime for our old folks. Champagne and caviar to celebrate a billion-dollar gift, while, cold and hungry, our own people must suffer in silence. Ten thousand dollars for a blow-out by the Communists, while our old people in some States are told to feed and clothe themselves on 23 cents a day. If someone will give them their clothes, then they can eat 7-cent meals. And even these tragic pittances would not furnish a roof over their heads or fuel to warm their half-starved bodies.

Let us have less champagne and caviar for foreigners and more ham and eggs for Americans.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] have rendered a great service in furnishing revealing figures in connection with the many abuses of the penalty mail privileges now being enjoyed by the many bureaus and departments of the administration. While these abuses continue to increase, the Government, at the same time, is calling for conservation of paper and ink supplies. The hundreds of mimeographs of the various bureaus grind night and day flooding the newspapers of the country with propaganda which one Washington newspaper recently characterized as "highly uninformative information."

This Washington newspaper, the Daily News, recently showed the utter disregard of the bureaucrats for the pleas for economy in nondefense spending and for conservation of paper. This newspaper conducted a survey of the situation in its own office with the result that it printed an article to the effect that each day's mail brings more than 3 pounds of propaganda hand-outs across the editor's desk. What little news these hand-outs contain usually has been covered by the newspaper's own reporters or press associations, with the result that most of the propaganda finds its way into the wastebasket.

It was pointed out that a typical day's mail of Government propaganda contained 77 releases, ranging from a single Marine Corps flimsy to a 24-page magazine published by the Office of Production Management. At first-class rates the cost of mailing would be 86 cents. Actually, since the pieces arrived in 50 different envelopes, the loss in postal revenue represents nearly three times the bulk 86-cent rate. Each of the Washington newspapers receives an equal volume of this publicity and varying amounts of the same material are mailed to 3,500 daily newspapers throughout the country and to the larger number of weekly newspapers and magazines. I have had many

complaints from editors as to the amount of propaganda they are receiving. One letter, which is typical, demanded legislation to abolish every last publicity bureau. Let me read what this editor wrote:

There is one law that I wish you would get enacted. It would be one to abolish every last Government publicity bureau. All they do is to make us poor editors work an extra hour or two each day throwing away their tripe. We are now threatened with a paper shortage. If Government publicity bureaus would quit sending out their blurbs, at least a quarter of the pulp shortage would be taken care of right there.

This editor is right, but instead of a decrease in the amount of Government propaganda I fear he will see an increasing amount during the weeks and months to come.

The United States Government, according to estimates, will spend at least \$10,000,000 in the fiscal year 1942 for publicity activities merely for national defense and to popularize the war. This will provide employment for no less than 1,436 newspaper representatives, clerks, stenographers, psychologists, cartoonists, song writers, and such who will spread the good word in one form or another. Those workers are spread through at least eight different departments: The War Department, Navy Department, Treasury, State Department, Office of Emergency Management, Selective Service System, Office of the Coordinator of Information, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Relations, and Office of Facts and Figures.

The Navy Department alone has a staff of more than 211 persons engaged in publicity work. Thirty-nine of these are officers, 14 are enlisted men, and 54 are civilians, all located in Washington. In the field it has a staff of 104 officers, together with the necessary clerical assistants. There is no budget for this organization but it is estimated that it must cost not less than \$1,000,000 a year. Likewise the War Department has a publicity staff of no less than 259 persons. Many of those are Regular Army officers detailed to this task; and here again there is no direct appropriation by Congress for such a function.

The State Department, in the Division of Current Information, is carrying on a comparable type of work, but the Budget for this item is only \$110,113 a year. This organization in the State Department has for one of its principal tasks the determination of the general plan and tone of American foreign broadcasts.

The Treasury Department is spending about \$3,300,000 a year on publicity, primarily for national-defense purposes. Its regular propaganda organization employs from 10 to 59 persons and it has a temporary staff of 43 persons in Washington dealing with the problem. Throughout the country it has a field staff of probably 130 persons. This organization is engaged in building up general public morale for the war and devising various appeals for patriotism.

In the Office for Emergency Management there is a publicity organization of close to 240 on a budget of approximately \$885,000 a year. This organization is engaged in doing nothing but publicizing

national defense and the war and justifying appropriations.

The Office of the Coordinator of Information, which is headed by Col. William J. Donovan, has a staff of at least 175 persons in Washington and 40 in New York. This is supposedly for the purpose of coordinating all defense information that comes to Washington and the preparation of a basic background for American foreign news broadcasts. It is doubtful whether this organization can function on a budget of much under a million dollars a year.

In the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Relations there is another very large propaganda division for the dissemination of the good word about defense. This organization has a publicity staff of no less than 75 persons and a budget for their salaries of at least \$250,000. In addition it has \$3,000,000 for special project work in propaganda; \$600,000 will be used for production of motion pictures to be displayed in Latin America; at least a million will be used to supply Latin American newspapers with American news services; and \$700,000 will be used to subsidize American broadcasts to Latin America. A subsidy of at least \$200,000 has already been given to the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston to subsidize broadcasts over station WRUL. Slightly larger subsidies are to be given to the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co.

Mr. MOSER. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, listening to the discussion this afternoon, I am prompted to seek this time to rise and speak in the light of the voice of experience, and tell my colleagues in the House of Representatives a personal experience that I had while in the capacity of a post-office inspector. A man appeared at the post office in Chicago, Ill., and pretended to have influence whereby he could place people on the pay roll to do work at Christmas time. He met these men and encouraged them, telling them that they could not expect to go to work unless they bought a uniform. They paid him in money a part of the sum to get the uniform, and he took the money from these prospective applicants, as much as he could collect, and then disappeared. I went before United States Commissioner, Judge Beiter, in Chicago and swore out a warrant for his arrest for violation of section 32 of the United States Criminal Code, which very clearly provides that any person pretending to have such influence or be in a position to wield such influence shall be subject to the penalty of that Criminal Code. He was bound over and indicted by the grand jury and sentenced by the court to serve a term in a county jail in northern Illinois.

Knowing that statute to be applicable to the ramifications that have been resorted to by the people we have heard discussed this afternoon I consulted with the Speaker several days ago and introduced a bill, H. R. 6151. It is very brief. It only extends and delineates a little further on the subject, outlining some of the titles and terms that these people use. Also it increases the penalties.

I feel that I should take occasion, in the light of this discussion, to bring that matter to the attention of the House.

In my official capacity I went through the World War period. Much that has been discussed this afternoon was in line with the investigations with which I was charged in the matter of investigating cases of disloyalty, sedition, espionage, and anything else that any of the coordinate branches of the Government might be called upon to investigate with a view to effecting prosecutions.

The machinery of law is available, and if evidence is being disclosed before a subcommittee of our Committee on Military Affairs, to which the newspapers have given publicity, I sincerely trust that the chairman of that committee or someone sufficiently interested in getting possession of that evidence will place it before the Department of Justice and urge thereupon the prosecution of these malefactors.

When the first teller bell rang this afternoon, I was in conversation with the Attorney General's office on that very subject. I do not feel that I violate any trust or confidence, but I do feel that we can have the cooperation of the Department of Justice in the criminal prosecution of these malefactors whom we have heard discussed here, if the evidence we have heard is available is presented in proper form.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure most of you were here when the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] said that these gentlemen who are wrecking the defense program, profiteering and finagling here in Washington are all Republicans.

I recall that we had a college professor from Ohio who became a Member of Congress and later was drafted by the administration to run for the United States Senate from my own State. He was not a Republican. He was drafted to run against Vic Donahey, a substantial citizen of Ohio, former Democratic Governor. He ran as the administration's candidate for Senator. You know him—Charley West. Was he a Republican?

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Has the gentleman overlooked the fact the President thought so highly of the capabilities of this gentleman that for a long time he was the contact man between the White House and this House of Representatives?

Mr. BENDER. I thank the gentleman. He was contact man for the White House. Certainly the President did not select a Republican. He selected a Democrat for that purpose.

Mr. TABER. That is the polite word for "lobbyist," is it not?

Mr. BENDER. That is right.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Who is responsible for placing this man that the gentleman spoke about in the Cabinet?

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield just there?

Mr. RICH. I would like to have an answer to that. Who is responsible for placing him in the Cabinet?

Mr. BENDER. It was not one of the Republican Roosevelts.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Who is responsible for keeping them there?

Mr. BENDER. That answers itself. He is a Democrat.

Then we have this man they call Chip Robert and "Little Evy" Robert. Not Republicans. I recall in connection with the Dupont Circle Apartment affair no Republicans were involved there. And "Tommy the Cork," who does not occupy an office here, was one of the President's right-hand men. Is he a Republican? My friends, I knew that at some time or other they would get around to charging the Republicans with all the shortcomings of the present administration. Pretty soon we will be charged with the New Deal.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Who is responsible for voting all this money for the various non-defense departments of Government? Are they members of the Republican Party?

Mr. BENDER. You know who runs this House. In fact, you know who runs Washington. They even referred to the majority as "rubber stamps." Certainly those of us who are here understand that it is not the Republican Party. For some time when I first came here I heard them talk about Teapot Dome. Those fellows, reprehensible as they were, were mere pikers compared with the boys who are now operating on the defense program. As a matter of fact, I wish the gentleman from Michigan would study his politics a little more.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I will yield.

Mr. HOOK. I notice the gentleman said that Charles West was liaison officer between the White House and the Congress. He probably now is liaison officer between that Republican bunch I spoke of and the contractors who are getting the gravy.

Mr. BENDER. Well, he certainly knows on which side of his bread the gravy is.

Then, as I recall, the members of the firm of Roosevelt & Sargent were not the Republican Roosevelts.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CREAL rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kentucky rise?

Mr. CREAL. I only want the RECORD to show that on the teller vote on the amendment to give the boys transportation on their Christmas furloughs I voted "aye."

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, for just a few minutes I want to get back to this bill and to matters that are germane to it, and I am going to anticipate the Clerk somewhat in the reading of the bill. On page 24 of the bill appears an item of \$30,000,000 for the Bonneville Administration for transmission lines. The Committee on

Appropriations and the subcommittee that handled this, headed by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], assisted by the chief clerk of the committee, Narcellus Shield, have made a report on Bonneville and Grand Coulee, which appears on pages 28 and 29 of the committee report. There was accord not alone among the entire membership of the subcommittee but in the whole committee when they reported the bill on this \$30,000,000 item, and I do not anticipate any difficulty here in the Committee of the Whole House.

This report, however, is so exceptional and so completely clarifies what has heretofore been misunderstood in this House during the 5 years these mighty projects have been moving forward that I want to take the time now to read it into the RECORD and give the membership and the public at large a full understanding, in language clear-cut and concise, just what these projects are, what progress they have made to date, and what needs to be done in the immediate future, and the great part they play in national defense. After a reading of this report, I know that no person need ever say they do not understand these great projects.

I read from the report:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The amount recommended for the Bonneville Power Administration is \$30,000,000. The Administration is the marketing agency for the salable power from the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and is charged with the responsibility of the construction and operation of the necessary transmission facilities for that purpose. The funds provided in the bill are for materials and equipment necessary in the construction of additional transmission lines and substations.

The expedition of furnishing the facilities for generation and transmission of power from these two dams arises from the necessities of the national-defense program. The estimates of power needs of the United States within the next few years for national-defense purposes indicate a requirement of 20,000,000 additional kilowatts of which 3,000,000 kilowatts are expected to be provided in the Pacific Northwest and the Bonneville-Grand Coulee area.

Funds have been provided for the procurement of the full complement of 10 generators at Bonneville Dam and the last of these is expected to be installed by December 1943. Funds likewise have been provided for nine generators at Grand Coulee which will complete installations in the west powerhouse and the last of these is expected to be installed by May 1944. Further installations at Grand Coulee must await completion of additional powerhouse accommodations. On the basis of the present schedules for the installation of these generators the present generating capacity of 356,400 kilowatts will rise to 1,166,400 by December 1943 and to 1,490,400 kilowatts by May 1944.

The natural deposits of defense raw materials in this area and the accessibility to them of the power facilities of these two large dams make the area ideal for the development of national-defense industries and advantage is being taken of these circumstances to a very extensive degree. Power demands for defense industries are now in excess of the supply. The defense load commitment has risen from 65,000 kilowatts in July 1940, to 525,000 kilowatts at present and the prospective needs are rapidly accumulating. All power now being generated 24 hours a day is being used and contracts in effect or substantially agreed upon are in excess of the supply.

In order to get the power from the dams to the industries to be served in the area an extensive transmission system is necessary. This consists primarily of a 230,000 volt double-circuit steel transmission grid encircling the entire territory from Grand Coulee Dam to the Puget Sound area, from the Puget Sound area to the Portland, Oreg., area, and then back to Grand Coulee, with the necessary substations, feeder lines, and interconnections.

The provision of the transmission lines is geared in point of time to the installation of the generators and the readiness of those lines to carry the power when it is ready for delivery. The entire cost of the transmission system and substations is \$156,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 has heretofore been appropriated, \$30,000,000 is included in this bill, and leaving \$66,000,000 for future appropriation. The amount included in the accompanying bill is expected to be devoted to the procurement of necessary materials for extension of these lines. The construction of lines requires from 18 to 24 months from the time the money is made available. The \$30,000,000 for materials at this time will enable the administration to take advantage of purchases and priorities in a market which is rising and which will cost more if purchased later and will enable the administration to have the lines ready when the power is available at the dams.

Revenues from power from the two dams were \$1,874,444 in the fiscal year 1941. They are estimated at \$6,500,000 for the fiscal year 1942 and at \$10,500,000 for the fiscal year 1943 and are expected to rise to \$22,500,000 in the fiscal year 1947 on the basis of the utilization of the full generating capacity of 1,490,400 kilowatts.

The power investment is estimated at \$322,000,000, consisting of \$156,000,000 for transmission lines, \$51,000,000 power allocation of the cost of Bonneville, and \$115,000,000 power allocation of the cost of Grand Coulee. The Administration estimates that the rate structure is sufficient to provide expenses of operation and amortize this cost over a period of 40 years.

Provision for these transmission lines is recommended by the Office of Production Management to enable the Administration to meet the defense demands at the earliest possible date.

The Government has made provision for a tremendous production program, and plants are projected and being projected to manufacture the defense articles needed. Power is the key to production. All of the power-generating facilities have been provided for 1,490,400 kilowatts. Failure to make provision for the necessary transmission lines will hinder the defense effort and deprive the Government of the revenue which will start as soon as the power is ready to be taken away from the dams.

Mr. Chairman, let me say that no finer, more thorough, more complete, unbiased, and impartial statement of these two mighty projects could have been made, than can be found right here in the report of the committee, and I commend the chairman of the committee the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], his clerks, and the whole committee. I also desire to compliment Dr. Paul Raver and his assistants for the excellent presentation made in justification of this appropriation, when they appeared before the committee.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I wonder if the gentleman will inform the House whether or not, of this full \$30,000,000, the cost of expanding these facil-

ities including the transmission lines, only 32 percent will be charged off to the power users as related to the original construction cost, or whether or not the power user is going to pay the cost of the installation?

Mr. LEAVY. If I understand the gentleman's question correctly, I will say every dollar of this money will be repaid with interest at 3 or 4 percent.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Is 100 percent of that cost charged to the users?

Mr. LEAVY. Of this cost; yes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be given an additional minute so that I may propound a question of him.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BEITER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEITER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BEITER. The gentleman has referred to a public-owned transmission line. In the State of New York there is a proposal now to construct a \$25,000,000 public-owned transmission line from New York City to transmit surplus power from New York City to Messina. That line would have been built by private interests. I wonder if there is anything in this bill or any appropriation in this bill which would appropriate \$25,000,000 for this proposal.

Mr. LEAVY. I do not think there is.

Mr. BEITER. None of the funds in this bill could be used for the construction of that proposed line?

Mr. LEAVY. I do not think so.

Mr. ANGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEAVY. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I compliment the gentleman for calling attention to the facts in this regard, and also wish to call attention to the fact that on yesterday, at page 9446 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I commented on the report and also gave some additional facts.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I shall vote to recommit this bill, H. R. 6159, and strike out the so-called lend-lease appropriation. I shall then vote for the bill with the understanding I am sanctioning only the appropriation for our own Army and Navy.

I continue to feel I cannot vote to give away billions of dollars of our taxpayers' money so long as foreign nations have between fifteen and twenty billion dollars in this country they could pledge as security for loans to them.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY], who just spoke regarding certain power developments that are contained in this bill. I wish to draw his attention to page 25, where there appear two properties, one the Fontana

and the other the Douglas. I understand the Douglas operation is not to be appropriated for. It is stated on page 25 that the Fontana Dam is a new project and the schedule contemplates it will be ready for impounding water in the spring of 1944 and that the first generating unit will be installed in the fall of 1944.

Referring to the top of page 25, item No. 3 shows \$7,000,000 for hydroelectric units in 1942. For what purpose is that expenditure if there are no dams ready to take hydroelectric units until 1944?

Mr. LEAVY. May I state to the gentleman that while I am a member of the whole Appropriations Committee, I was not a member of the subcommittee that wrote this bill. This refers to a project down in the T. V. A., thousands of miles away from the ones in the Pacific Northwest that I am particularly interested in, and I am not sufficiently familiar with the break-down here to intelligently answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. DEWEY. Can the gentleman refer me to someone on the committee who can answer the question?

Mr. LEAVY. I am sure members of the committee can answer it. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] might answer it, or the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] might answer the question.

Mr. DEWEY. I thank the gentleman. May I interrogate the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] regarding this item of \$7,000,000—item No. 3 on page 25 of the report? I cannot find where they are going to need any hydroelectric units because there are no dams ready.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. At existing dams, I may say to the gentleman. It is additional hydroelectric installation at existing dams.

Mr. DEWEY. It is tied up with items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, which presumably refer to Fontana and Douglas.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is a separate item. The Douglas Dam is not in here. Those are additional installations at dams that have heretofore been constructed. At nearly all of these places the installed capacity is greater than the present machinery that was put in there. Looking to the future, there might be occasion to add additional installations.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, he is referring to that steam-plant item?

Mr. DEWEY. No. This is hydroelectric.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

For all expenses necessary for the mobilization, operation, and maintenance of the Army of the Philippines, including expenses connected with calling into the service of the armed forces of the United States the organized military forces of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and expenditures incident to pay, allowances, operation, maintenance, and other activities of units and personnel of said organized military forces, and for the emergent mobilization and training of such forces, may be made without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of or accounting for funds of the United States, but shall be expended and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the President of the United States,

\$269,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, which shall be available for payment to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines upon its written request, either in advance of or in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual cost, as authorized by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of said organized military forces of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by Philippine law and regulations, and of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be restored to the emergency fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced therefrom: *Provided*, That any expenditures heretofore or hereafter made from said appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" for the purposes and in the manner authorized under this heading in this act are hereby authorized and validated: *Provided further*, That any appropriation for the Military Establishment may be applied to the purposes aforesaid subject to reimbursement by transfer from this appropriation of the value of such property or service as may have been or may thereafter be applied to such purposes, and any amount so transferred shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of the appropriation so reimbursed during the fiscal year in which such amount was received and the ensuing fiscal year.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last seven words.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to compliment the committee for including the Philippine item of \$269,000,000 in the bill. Some weeks ago General Gerow and two of his assistant officers appeared before the Insular Affairs Committee in support of House bill 5825, which is referred to on page 47 of the committee hearings by General Marshall in his testimony.

At that time General Gerow was asking that Congress provide some \$55,000,000, this sum to come from the so-called gold-profit fund to the extent of about \$23,000,000 and about \$32,000,000 out of the sugar excise-tax funds which have been accumulating in favor of the Philippine Islands Commonwealth, all to be used partly for the purposes for which this \$269,000,000 is now provided. I suggested to the general and his staff that they go before the Appropriations Committee and seek these funds.

May I ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or someone who can speak for him whether or not this \$269,000,000 makes unnecessary the passage of House bill 5825, which General Marshall has referred to, and which is now on the Consent Calendar for consideration?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wanted that confirmed, because when H. R. 5825 was called up here last Monday I objected to its passage, and I believe the gentleman from Montana also objected to the passage of the bill. I think we have here the proper way to handle it. I was certainly opposed to using any of the gold profit for this purpose, and I was opposed to using the sugar excise-tax funds, which should be used for the purpose of

rehabilitating the economic status of the Philippines in the event they acquire their independence.

As I understand the situation in the Philippines at the present time, their economy, generally speaking, is being badly interfered with, if not almost completely wrecked, by reason of the war activities in the Far East and the participation the United States is taking in the general war approach. I see no way at all how those people over there can go ahead with any kind of a military program without principal assistance from the Treasury of the United States.

Again I wish to compliment the committee on handling this matter in this way, and under permit to include in my remarks certain editorials from the Manila Bulletin, I first wish to submit one which deals with this very problem we are dealing with here today:

[From the Manila (P. I.) Bulletin]

CONGRESS IS CONFUSED

The United States Congress shows itself in a confused state of mind as regards Philippine finances. This is an outstanding revelation in connection with congressional approach to pending legislation pertaining to the financing of Philippine defenses.

A clear message is found in the records of the debates and votes in committees of the two Houses of Congress on pending legislation providing for diversion of special funds for defense purposes. It is perfectly clear that the overwhelming sentiment in Congress favors doing what is necessary for Philippine defense, but complications arise in committee hearings through proposals to utilize special funds, such as the gold-devaluation fund and sugar-excise-tax funds. It must be said in defense of the American lawmakers that their confusion grows out of a state of affairs and a policy for which Congress is only partially responsible.

The pending legislation relating to the financing of the defense program carries implications which Congressmen can fully understand only when they have a clear understanding of the future of Philippine-American economic relations. Congress is partially to blame for the fact of a great deal of misunderstanding and lack of understanding on this point, but the whole responsibility does not rest with Congress—far from it. It does not all lie in Washington. Manila also is largely responsible.

One cannot read the news reports on the House and Senate committee hearing on the pending legislation dealing with Philippine defenses without being impressed with the ever-evident willingness and clear decision to support the Philippine defense program, to make available the necessary funds. The picture as it is revealed in this connection is encouraging on the score of an appreciation in Congress of the need for strong defense, on the score of a readiness to accept responsibility for the needed defenses and on the score of determination to carry through, at whatever cost, the enormous defense program already undertaken. However, there are undisputable evidences of a hesitation in Congress to handle the finances in such manner as to confuse the future financial set-up. In other words, Congress hesitates to vote legislation without knowing the implications as to existing and prospective funds and the relation of these funds to the whole problem of Philippine-American relations.

Favorable is the fact that Congress is averse to backing into lasting commitments through emergency legislation. It is lamentable that this attitude of Congress should delay action on urgent legislation in an emergency period,

but the background of this whole case is so confusingly complicated that blind haste becomes distinctly dangerous.

Mr. Chairman, although the Filipinos cannot provide for these vast military and naval expenditures, there are certain performances they can carry out. I now refer to a very practical operation in which I believe the Filipinos are greatly deficient and, I may say, negligent. It is the matter of tilling their own soil and producing tons and tons of food for the population. The Filipinos are too greatly inclined to be lawyers, politicians, theorists. They are too much inclined to wait for the other nationals to till the soil, operate the merchandising establishments, and perform those other activities so necessary to make a strong, reliant, dependable nation. After all, Mr. Chairman, every group must have its numbers who will perform the practical and what we might term "menial tasks" so necessary in times of trouble. I am convinced that the Filipino in general operates on the basis that he can get some other person to do that for him. In times of adversity that general approach may prove to be fatal. I now submit for the Record another editorial from the Manila Bulletin:

[From the Manila (P. I.) Bulletin of October 17, 1941]

ON THE FOOD FRONT

Numerous reports indicate substantial progress on the food front in the Philippine emergency campaign. Increased interest and increased planting of vegetables are reported. Progress is encouraging.

However, it must be admitted that only a small start has been made if we reckon progress on the basis of the extreme backwardness before the start of the emergency campaign to awaken the country to a realization of vulnerability to the blockading of the channels of food imports. All the vegetable plantings so far effected would hardly do more than provide a temporary relief in event of a real emergency. Much more is needed to assure the people of the islands that they may not have to go hungry and suffer the weakness that results from dietary unbalance.

One of the most important points about the food campaign is the fact that if it is successful the benefits will be lasting, whether or not an emergency comes in acute form.

A recent arrival in the Philippines expressed great surprise over failure to find extensive vegetable gardens such as are to be found surrounding most cities the size of Manila. This visitor inquired about the source of supply for the tables and the reserve stocks of foodstuffs and commented on the dangers of further curtailment of shipping. When some of the newly planted emergency gardens were pointed out the visitor made the candid comment that if the showing is so small under emergency pressure the supplies must be next to nothing in normal times.

And that comment is far too close to the actual fact.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time to secure some information. On page 5, under "Ordnance Department," the bill calls for the sum of \$2,464,984,000 for ordnance service and supplies. In the hearings testimony was given which would indicate that the War Department plans to contract for 400,000 Springfield rifles at \$60 per rifle from the Remington Arms Co. It is not possible to tell from

the hearings whether or not such a contract has been entered into. I should like to have the chairman of the committee enlighten us on whether or not it has been entered into.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is a supplementary order providing for rifles, all of which are to be sent to England. None of them is for our own troops. It is all lease-lend material.

Mr. CLASON. Do I correctly understand from the gentleman's statement that already the Remington Arms Co. has a contract to supply Springfield rifles through either the lease-lend program or any other program of the Government?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This is merely supplementary.

Mr. CLASON. But the Remington Arms Co. at the present time has a contract with the Government for Springfield rifles? If so, how many?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The operation is already under way, and this merely supplements contract already in force.

Mr. CLASON. What number of rifles does the contract call for?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are paying contract price of \$60 per unit for these rifles.

Mr. CLASON. I only wish to know the number of rifles.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The number to be provided by the manufacturers is 400,000.

Mr. CLASON. That is on this supplementary order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is right.

Mr. CLASON. What is the original which that supplements?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have no information on that.

Mr. CLASON. Can the gentleman tell us whether or not the Remington Arms Co. is making these rifles, or is it securing parts by subcontracts?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Such details are not brought to the attention of the committee, but the information could be readily secured from the Department. That is minutiae into which the committee does not go.

Mr. CLASON. It seems to me it is very important at this time in connection with this item involving such a large sum of money, because the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FADDIS] has already brought out information to indicate that the Remington Arms Co. is not contracting directly with subcontractors, but is buying through brokers, who are making as high as 22 to 30 percent commissions on these contracts. If these rifles are going to England under the lend-lease program and there is any intention, provided the rifles are not returned, to charge England for them, it does not seem to me the Government is looking out properly for the interests either of its own citizens or of the British subjects.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The policy of the Department has been, wherever possible, to assist the small manufacturer through subcontracting. If for any reason this particular item does not comply with that policy we would not be apprised of the fact. We have no information on that phase of it.

Mr. CLASON. Somebody should get some information as to that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The general policy of the Government is to favor the utilization of subcontractors in order to help small business. Presumably all contracts and contractors follow that policy unless some special circumstance interferes. If the gentleman will ask of the War Department about this particular case they can give him the information he asks.

Mr. CLASON. Has the Government at the present time entered into any agreement with the British Government whereby any repayment for or any plan for disposing of articles furnished under the lend-lease program after the war has been determined upon?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Negotiations are now in progress with Great Britain and with all other nations we are supplying with lend-lease material. Negotiations have been concluded with three or four countries whom we are supplying with a smaller volume of material.

Mr. CLASON. Have they been concluded with England?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have not yet concluded negotiations with Great Britain, but when we do, ample provision will be made for reimbursement and compensation in accordance with the provisions of the lend-lease law.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLASON. That was the same answer that was given with regard to the agreement with Great Britain on lend-lease materials when the last bill was up for consideration. When do you expect this agreement to be reached with Great Britain?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, it is impossible to adjudicate such complicated questions overnight. As the situation develops, provision has to be made for contingencies which cannot be foreseen and which require intricate consideration and adjustment. It will necessarily be some time yet before negotiations can be concluded, but we may be certain that nations to which supplies are delivered will be required to account for and to make provision in payment for benefits received.

Mr. CLASON. Does the chairman expect that the United States Government will be paid in full for these items costing billions of dollars that are loaned or leased to foreign countries?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We expect ample recompense, either tangible or intangible, for all we are supplying.

Mr. CLASON. Would the gentleman think it is fair to charge England \$60 for a rifle if Colonel FADDIS brings out that the United States permitted a broker to step in and make 20 percent profit which had nothing to do with the matter of supply?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Our committee does not deal with that phase of

operations, we know nothing about such details. That is for the committee investigating expenditures, and I am certain all such questions will have their careful attention.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. Yes.

Mr. FADDIS. The gentleman has raised a legitimate and pertinent question in connection with this item. I am glad to assure the gentleman and to assure the Committee that the special subcommittee No. 3 of the House Committee on Military Affairs will go into this matter very thoroughly and I am sure I am safe in my statement that if it is found that the Remington Arms Co. or any other company is jacking up prices unnecessarily in connection with Government contracts, the proper steps will be taken to recover this money. The items we have already discovered have been rather inconsequential items in a way connected with parts for the making of cartridges, but I again assure the gentleman and the members of the Committee that this matter will receive very thorough and searching investigation in all of its aspects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for an additional 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts has had several extensions of time, and we would be glad to give him more but we are behind schedule on this bill. I shall not object, but I trust we can close debate on the item and move along, as we are anxious to pass the bill this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts put a very direct and searching question to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in charge of this bill. He inquired whether or not any of these billions would be repaid. He does not seem to be as well informed upon the subject as Mr. Anthony Eden of the British Government. When that question was put to him the other day about piling up debts in favor of the United States, he said that nothing had been said about any accounting, and no accounting had been made or report made.

Mr. CLASON. I want to answer the gentleman from Kentucky. It seems to me that after all these months, and in view of the tremendous sums of money

involved, that it is not a very satisfactory answer to the Members of the House to say every time such a bill comes up, that negotiations are under way, but nothing specific can be said, not even that progress is being made in connection with the matter. Undoubtedly, it is most difficult to draft such an agreement, but let us enter into a fair proposition amicably now and not leave loose ends to create hard feelings after the war is over.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Anthony Eden seemed to indicate clearly that there were no negotiations, and that no accounting has been called for.

Mr. CLASON. I am in favor of the expenditure of the money contained in this bill under the Lend-Lease Act for war materials for Britain, Russia, Turkey and China. I have voted for each appropriation bill for this purpose.

I am in favor of giving them all the aid we can possibly give them. I believe it is a good investment for our own national defense and may save the lives of countless American boys.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLASON. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Can you conceive of any reason why a commission should be paid by this Government or by manufacturers in order to get a Government contract at this time?

Mr. CLASON. No. That is what I was asking about.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the newspaper statement to which the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBINSON] refers was called to my attention and I directed an inquiry on the matter to the Secretary of State. The Secretary in a letter which I ask to include in the RECORD, supplies the information which the gentleman requests. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 3, 1941

MY DEAR MR. CANNON: In your letter of November 28, 1941, you call my attention to a statement made by Mr. Eden in the House of Commons to the effect that under the lend-lease arrangement there is no accounting and no debt is piling up and suggest that the exact tenor and purport of Mr. Eden's remarks be examined by the State Department in order that the Congress may not misunderstand the situation.

An examination of Mr. Eden's statement in its context shows that he was replying to a misinformed and unjust criticism of the purpose and effect of the Lend-Lease Act in which the accusation was made that the recipients of lend-lease aid were being placed in bondage to repay debts which were accumulating. Mr. Eden's remarks were made in the course of repudiating any such intention or effect in the operation of the Lend-Lease Act.

The procedures under the act and its purpose are clear. An exact record is kept—as is shown from the quarterly reports made by the President to the Congress—of all aspects of the transactions and transfers occurring under the act. The act provides in section 3 (b) that the terms and conditions upon which any foreign government receives any aid shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory. The very name of the act and the

explanations of its underlying purposes made before the committees of Congress and upon the floor of both Houses during its discussion make abundantly clear that its purpose was in the true sense to lend our aid to the nations resisting aggression and upon terms of benefit and value to the United States to be determined in accordance with the varying circumstances and possibilities of each situation.

As has been stated to your committee by an officer of this Department, negotiations are now under way with the British Government concerning the terms of the transactions and the nature of the benefits to the United States. I can state both that there is no purpose in these negotiations to propose terms such as were intemperately charged in the statement to which Mr. Eden was replying, and also that the discussions are concerned with considerations of value to the United States, tangible and intangible.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wonder if the chairman can make any statement in regard to the announcement in the paper the other day in connection with the extension of the one billion dollar lease-lend loan to Turkey, that the extension was to be made to Great Britain who would in turn be able to take care of her commitments to provide military aid to Turkey, by passing it along to Turkey?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That matter has not come before the committee, because the question had not developed at the time the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wonder if the chairman would care to state whether in his opinion it would be better business for us to make these extensions directly to the several countries rather than to make them to Great Britain and let her get the credit with these individual nations, and have just one creditor, or would it be better for us to spread our creditors?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is purely an executive matter under the authorization of the Lease-Lend Act.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. RICH. With reference to the question asked by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] it certainly would be to the advantage of the United States to have many creditors, because we know that in the last World War the only creditor that has seen fit to pay us was little Finland, and England repudiated her debt. So that if you except all the debts of all of the other countries and take only Great Britain, you know you are not going to get anything.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to refer to the language at the top of page 7 of the bill, which reads:

When serving in the Philippine Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by Philippine law and regulations.

In connection with this \$269,000,000 can the gentleman say whether or not it is the intent of the military authorities in charge of the Philippine Constabulary and the Philippine forces to increase

the pay of those men so that it will conform to the same rate of pay which is paid to men in the United States Army? I am informed that there is a very strong movement in Manila at the present time to have the Commonwealth Legislature raise the pay of the Philippine officers and men so that that pay under their law will conform to the same rate of pay which is drawn by our men in our service, and thereby meet the requirements of this bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is specifically provided for in the bill itself. The gentleman will note on pages 6 and 7 it is provided that "no such moneys shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of said organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by Philippine law and regulations."

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I may say to the chairman, the question I raise is this: Is there a movement on, in the military policy of the Philippine Commonwealth, to make the rate of pay which these men draw by legislative act over there conform to the pay which our men draw in the service of the United States?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As the gentleman has noted, there has been some mention in the newspapers of the possibility that the Philippine Legislature may take some such action. Of course, any action by the insular legislature is entirely out of our province. That is a matter of their exclusive jurisdiction. But I will say, however, that the rate of pay and allowances, as provided here, amounts to about one-half the pay of our own forces.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is what I understood.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I have not spoken in the House since I went on a tour of duty as a Reserve colonel in the Army maneuvers, and since I have returned I have been somewhat busy with grand jury proceedings. In view of the fact, however, that we are now considering a national-defense measure, I wanted to take this occasion to report very briefly on what I saw at the Army maneuvers. In the first place, I want to go on record as saying that the morale of our soldiers is exceedingly high, that their spirit and their cheerfulness is excellent, and that they have been undergoing in those maneuvers a very rigid and constructive

training under fine Army officers from top to bottom. It was one of the biggest Army maneuvers—the biggest, probably—ever held in the United States, if not in the world, and, as far as I could see and learn, I believe it was conducted from beginning to end in a very fine military manner. I have come home with the absolute conviction that the American soldier is the equal of any soldier in the world; and there is every reason for that when you analyze it, because the American boy physically, mentally, and morally is not only the equal but, I believe, the superior of any boy in the world, and given the training they have had in these maneuvers they become trained soldiers, and with about 6 months' further training, and particularly with supplies and equipment which are lacking in some cases, our Army by the 1st of July, at least for defensive purposes, will equal any army in the world. If any army in the world—Nazis included—ever comes over here looking for trouble, we will give them all the trouble they are looking for and give them a first-class licking as well. I could go on at some length on this subject. I also want to say I was assigned while there by General Drum to the new tank attacker unit. I consider General Drum to be one of the best commanding officers we have had in our Army.

I believe General Griswold, his opponent, is also a fine officer; and General Devers, head of the tank force, is one of the very best officers in our Army. General Marshall, our Chief of Staff, is likewise an able, efficient, and outstanding officer. I think we ought to be proud of the leadership of the Army of the United States.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. I may say to the gentleman that it was my privilege also to be in the maneuver area several times. I think one of the outstanding things, in addition to what the gentleman has commented on, is the fine way in which the people of the South received the boys who participated in these maneuvers.

Mr. FISH. Yes. We got wonderful co-operation and welcome from all the people of the South.

I was assigned by General Drum to the 'antitank unit, or what we call the tank-attacker group, a new kind or almost a secret weapon at that time, although now, of course, it is well known as an important combat unit which General Drum devised. The tank-attacker groups are composed of mechanized and motorized troops with 75's, 3-inch guns, 37-millimeter guns, machine guns, tanks, engineers, signal corps, and so forth. The units of that group are supposed to find enemy tanks, follow them, and fight them. It was a great experience, and perhaps as great as I wanted for the time being, because I averaged about 4 hours' sleep a night during the time I was attached to tank-attacker unit No. 1 under Col. John T. Kennedy. But the scheme worked; they found the tanks; they attacked them and stopped them.

General Drum has discovered a definite way, I believe, of stopping tanks.

I want to take the few moments remaining to me this afternoon, if I may, to make some comments not only as an individual Member of this House, but as the ranking minority member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on the statement that appeared in the public press yesterday that someone in the Army or the Navy, and possibly the President was preparing for an American expeditionary force of 5,000,000 and an army of 10,000,000 men. I am unwilling to believe that the President has given his support to any such program providing for an expeditionary force of 5,000,000 men. In fairness to himself he should deny it immediately. I want to go on record as saying that I believe there would be few, if any, Members of Congress who would get up on the floor of the House or go back to their districts and say they were in favor of an expeditionary force of 5,000,000 Americans. That proposal of a new A. E. F. has been disavowed by every party platform, it has been repeatedly disavowed by the President himself and by almost every Member of Congress. I am not accusing the President of anything, but I want the people back home to know that there are few, if any, Members of Congress who are in favor or who would dare to say they are in favor of an American expeditionary force of 5,000,000 soldiers fighting all over the world.

We are now confronted with a crystal-clear issue. All other issues are minor, such as the repeal of the Neutrality Act, lend-lease bill, and all the rest; they are water over the mill dam. Now we have reached the main issue and that is, Shall we go into this war or shall we stay out? Shall we have an expeditionary force or shall we not? And, furthermore, Shall Congress decide the war issue in the American and constitutional way, or shall it be decided by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or someone else for us? These three issues are one and identical. They constitute but the single greatest issue before the American people, and I am only asking the Members of the House to decide this issue by one yardstick and one yardstick alone: What is best for America? Not what is best for the British Empire, the Communists, or the Chinese.

It is not asking too much of you Members of Congress to think this issue through upon that one basis, what is best for America. I do not care which side you are on or what your decision is as long as you think it through. We must bring the war issue up on the floor of the House, discuss it, argue it, and debate it, because it involves the safety, the security, and the destiny of America, the greatest nation in the world.

I want to say one thing further, and I want you to believe what I am saying to you comes from my heart, and from the mind; it comes from every fiber in my body. I have believed it for 20 years. War is the greatest criminal folly and the height of all futility, and I believe the day we go into war we will have lost, although we may be victorious in 5, 10, or 20 years, as Senator PEPPER said, and

at a cost of \$100,000,000,000 a year. One or two years of war would bankrupt America. We would have an impoverished nation.

I am not talking about lives. Today's paper refers to an army of 10,000,000. There would probably be 3,000,000 killed and 3,000,000 more maimed and disabled, to come back to a living death. Not a single family in America could escape death, blood, and tears, even if we won, even if we crushed Hitler. I am for crushing Hitler by aiding the democracies. I have no use for the Nazis, and I have voted for the appropriations for lend-lease supplies for Great Britain. I repeat, if we enter the war and finally destroy the German Army, we can only do one thing and that is to revive communism, and help establish communism in Germany, Italy, Poland, France—all of Europe—with American lives and treasure. We are now asked to go out and spread the four freedoms even in Soviet Russia. It seems obvious to me that if we crush Germany, Germany will go communistic. The Russian Army will then overrun Europe and Europe will be communistic. We in America will be impoverished and bankrupt. We will have revolution, chaos, destruction of our liberties, we may even lose our form of government and have a dictator such as has never been known. That is the alternative, communism abroad, and the loss of our free institutions, bankruptcy, impoverishment, and ruin and disaster at home.

All I ask is that we think this thing through on that one yardstick, what is best for America.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. CANNON?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In connection with the very interesting statement which the gentleman has made, and the confidence which he has expressed in the President's opposition to any such mythical expeditionary force as has been mentioned, has the gentleman found any substantiation of the report pertaining to an expeditionary force of 5 or 10 million men, or any other number, or any plan for raising such a force, beyond a statement by one newspaper agency and that without factual proof or corroboration?

Mr. FISH. I hope the gentleman is correct, but if the gentleman is not correct I trust this issue will be taken to the public and to the American people in the next campaign.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman concedes that such an expedition could not be made without legislation by Congress, and that the inference drawn by the commentator in the one newspaper article which is the sole basis for all of this discussion, is wholly unwar-

ranted by the documents it purports to quote?

Mr. FISH. Does not the gentleman think then the President ought to disavow it himself?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the President of the United States, or the Chief Executive of any other nation attempted to disavow every misrepresentation made by the columnists of the daily newspapers, he would have no time to devote to any other interest, either foreign or domestic.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 11, 1941 (Public, No. 11). The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph shall not exceed \$500,000,000.

Mr. CREAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened most interestingly to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH]. I am at quite a loss. Perhaps it is due to my dullness of comprehension, and, if so, he is in no way responsible for my bluntness. But did I hear him say, or did you hear him say, that he took no stock in this report of an expeditionary force and that he could not believe the President had sanctioned such a thing? Moreover, that he did not know of any Member of Congress who favored such a thing? In the very next sentence did you hear him say, or am I mistaken, "Now I come to the main issue; that is, whether or not we shall have war and an expeditionary force"?

What is there about an issue if there is nobody on the other side? Did he not say that? Read the RECORD, unless he changes it. He said he did not believe the President said that and he did not believe any Member of this body favored it. "Now we come to the main issue," he stated; and what is the issue? There is nobody on the other side. Instead of a flat repudiation of the papers that published it, in answering the question of the gentleman from Missouri, he said he wanted to go to the country with it. He wanted to go to the country with what? I thought when you went to the country with something it was on a controversy that at least the Congress was divided about. I never heard before of anybody wanting to go to the country with an issue, having the people vote on something, when there was nobody on the other side. If he did not say that I will eat the page of the RECORD on which his statement appears. When asked a pointed question, whether or not he believed that the report was false, he crawled a little bit after he got back to his seat, but he wanted to go to the country with it. He said here he did not believe it, yet he wants to go to the country with

it to have a referendum, I guess, to find out whether or not the people believe it. That would be an issue, perhaps, a referendum.

I want to apologize if I have misunderstood his language. If I am correct, he should make some clarification, either when he corrects his remarks or later. [Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNS: On page 7, line 22, strike out lines 22 to 25, inclusive, and on page 8 strike out lines 1 to 7, inclusive.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether or not you have given very much thought to the matter of appropriating here for lend-lease purposes, but if you will figure it up you will find that with the \$7,000,000,000 we have already appropriated and the \$5,985,000,000 later appropriated, plus the \$1,556,496,264 and the \$500,000,000 I am just now asking to strike out, there is a grand total of \$15,043,496,264.

I was thinking this morning as I passed down the aisle here voting on an amendment to increase an appropriation from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in order that the boys might come home in order to see their fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters and sweethearts just what these fathers and mothers are going to think and what these sweethearts and brothers and sisters are going to think back home when they find out that we voted that down and are now going to give some foreign countries \$500,000,000 of the money of these fathers and mothers. That is something for us to think about here. Just exactly how long can you maintain the morale of the boys who are now in the service if you continue a process of this kind?

A few days ago we paid out in 1 day over \$5,000,000 for interest on the obligations of this country, and we were asked this morning to increase the appropriation to \$15,000,000. Nobody around here thought that these boys would come back if they got the \$15,000,000, because there is no bill here that provides for them to come back at all. There would be an appropriation to increase the amount to \$15,000,000, with no authority to bring the men back. The bill is still in committee, and everybody knows that the bill will not come out of the committee.

I am interested in the question I asked the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations yesterday. It was a direct question, and I could have had a direct answer if the chairman had seen fit to answer it, if he knew. It may be that he does not know. This is the question I asked him, and here is his answer:

Mr. JOHNS. Just one more question, if the gentleman will permit. This appropriation contains an additional amount for lease-lend. Can the gentleman inform the House just how much money of the original \$13,000,000,000 has already been spent? I do not mean how much has been allocated under contract, but what has been actually spent? The Treasury reports show something over \$600,000,000.

On December 2 the report of the Treasury of the United States showed that we

had actually paid out of the \$13,985,000, 000 exactly \$654,923,462.97.

What is the reply of the chairman to that question? Did he answer it? He said:

We are expanding as we go ahead. It is proceeding at an accelerated tempo. Expenditure is now at the rate of \$200,000,000 a month. It takes some time to get underway. In many cases we have to build facilities in order to get production started. As of the 13th day of November we had allocated the entire \$7,000,000,000. As of December 1 about 40 percent of the \$5,985,000,000 which was made available on October 28 had been allocated.

I want to know just exactly how much of this money has been paid out. I am not interested in any promises of contracts to somebody; neither am I interested in how much has been allocated to anybody. No one around here will say anything about to whom this is allocated. I do not know whether it is allocated to somebody to build some nice little fence or whether it is allocated to England or Turkey or Russia or whom. I think the people of this country ought to know where this money is going and how much of it is going to certain places.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNS. I was very much interested, of course, in the letter the chairman had here this morning which he said denies the statement the gentleman from Kentucky made here about the statement made by Anthony Eden in the House of Commons. I am not like what my good friend and colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] says about the President. I think that Anthony Eden actually said in the House of Commons just exactly what is reported. I do not know anything about this letter. If it is here, I hope the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will put it in the RECORD today, so that the American people can make up their own minds as to what was said over in the House of Commons.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, published at Milwaukee, Wis., on December 3, 1941, said this:

The most illuminating, and certainly the most honest, acknowledgment of American prodigality in the present war was made in a recent Commons debate by Britain's foreign secretary, Anthony Eden.

Mr. Eden spoke in answer to a critic of the British Government, who said:

"When this is all over the United States will hold us in financial bondage."

To which Mr. Eden replied:

"That is not true.

"Under the lease-lend arrangement there is no accounting and no debt piling up."

Immediately conscious of probable American reaction to this frank declaration, other British sources hastened to explain.

But the explanation merely confirmed the Eden declaration.

It said Britain "is, of course, committed to return or replace everything she receives, and everyone knows this is an obligation which must and will be met. Mr. Eden sought to assure the British people that there

would not be another gigantic war debt to be paid off with money they don't have and won't have, and thus there won't be the re-creations that followed the last war."

If there is no accounting of what Britain receives, how can there ever be return and replacement?

If there is to be no debt for which Britain is accountable to America after the war, what constitutes the obligation "which must and will be met"?

Surely it must be enormously reassuring to the British people that the lease-lend arrangement is not another "hiring" of money and materials, as Calvin Coolidge described the previous arrangement.

Mr. Eden probably spoke "out of turn," but he spoke honestly and in strict accordance with the facts.

It might be wished an equally representative and authoritative American statesman would speak as honestly to the American people and at least give them an accurate understanding of the lease-lend arrangement on a level with Mr. Eden's assurance to the British people.

I am not going to follow this any further, but I said on this floor when this first started, that it is just as well that the American people know that they are not going to get this money back as it is to fool them, as they were fooled in the last war, when we loaned them millions of dollars, and they never paid it back, and the people of the United States still feel they ought to have it, and up until this war started, they expected that they would get it back. That is the situation confronting us. Billions of dollars have been appropriated, but nobody knows where it is going, or how much of it has already been spent, except the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, or how it is being allocated. I think that we are getting ready for this expeditionary force that was reported in the newspapers yesterday, and that we are getting these appropriations ready, so that when the time comes the money may be used when the people will not be in such good mood to appropriate it as they are now.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a point of order against the section.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield for that purpose?

Mr. JOHNS. I do.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I refer to section 102. I make the point of order that it is not in order because it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule on that point of order. The point of order comes too late, debate having been had on the proposition. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, 10 minutes to be allotted to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in response to the gentleman's suggestion that I put this information in the RECORD, if the gentleman had been giving any attention at all to the proceedings here on the floor this afternoon, he would have known that the information

has already been placed in the RECORD in the form of a letter from Secretary Hull, than whom no man in America more completely enjoys the confidence of the Congress. His letter is a complete answer to the gentleman's inquiry, and has already been inserted in the RECORD in full.

As to the second point raised by the gentleman, relative to lend-lease expenditures, when the gentleman asked his question yesterday, I took for granted that he was submitting a constructive question, and that he was really seeking information. So I gave him the information applicable to the question which he raised. As the House knows, the controlling factor is not the amount expended, but the amount allocated.

So far as expenditures are concerned, operations are proceeding as rapidly as facilities permit. There is nothing Congress—or anybody else—can do that is not being done. The real gage is in the allocations. There is the bottleneck, if any. In order to expedite; in order to carry out the program; in order to keep its production going and supplies moving, allocations must be kept current, and that means keeping appropriations current and funds available.

All funds have now been allocated and eventually production will stop unless further funds are provided. For this reason it is imperative that we make appropriations now; and for this reason I gave the gentleman what I thought he requested. However if he merely wanted to submit an oratorical question, I cite him to page 9430 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where, in the last half of the first column of my remarks, the figures to which he so emphatically refers are to be found. If he had glanced through the RECORD he would have noted that:

From March 27, 1941, to June 30, 1941, \$21,000,000 was actually paid out. From July 1 to November 29, a total of \$633,000,000 had been paid out, making a total since March 27 of \$654,000,000.

There is the information about which the gentleman is so deeply concerned.

As to the gentleman's argument in behalf of his amendment, it is difficult to answer specifically, because at no time did he give any reason for eliminating the appropriation, or any facts in support of his amendment. He simply wants to strike it out, because the House rejected some other amendment he thought ought to go in. That is the only reason he advances as warranting the mutilation of the bill.

Now, what would be the effect of the gentleman's amendment if the House in a moment of mental aberration should agree to it? Much has been said about avoiding the necessity of sending an expeditionary force abroad. And it is my understanding that the gentleman takes that view. The best way in the world to avoid the necessity of sending an expeditionary force abroad is to provide this money and send weapons over to arm foreign soldiers and enable them to keep the war over there. By that means we will keep the war out of America and America out of the war. But if the gentleman is opposed to sending arms and wishes to deny these men fighting to protect their

hearthstones from the invader, the arms with which to defend themselves and their homes, his amendment is the way to do it. Nothing will do more to crush the nonaggressor armies which stand between America and Hitler than the passage of the gentleman's amendment cutting off funds for arming our Allies abroad.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Missouri were asked to explain this \$654,000,000, as to where the merchandise which comprises that item went and to what countries it went, he could not tell you. He does not know. He cannot give you a definite statement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Well, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is entirely in error in that statement. If he will consult Senate Document 112, the report of the President, made at the last date provided by law, under the operation of the Lend-Lease Act, he will find a complete report of every expenditure in detail.

Mr. RICH. I will say we tried to get this information from the War Department and the War Department will not give it to us. They say they do not know. They will not give it to a Member of Congress. That was stated in the report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will merely refer to the document, he need not phone anybody. It is all here.

Mr. RICH. I do not yield any further, because the gentleman cannot answer the question.

Now, this section in controversy gives the President the power to grant to the Secretary the right to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease-lend, or otherwise dispose of. It gives the President an opportunity to do away with \$500,000,000 worth of merchandise and equipment that is now for our own national defense in any way and manner he sees fit. He now has too much power. I say to the House of Representatives that our house is not in order. We have not taken care of our national defense. Everything we are doing now is for foreign countries. We are shipping out of this country the things that were manufactured for our own defense, and we could not defend our own shores if we were attacked.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to offer an amendment to strike out title 3 of this bill, and I am going to ask unanimous consent that I may eliminate the whole title at one time, but if unanimous consent is not granted, then I am going to be compelled to offer 10 amendments in order that we might accomplish that.

I do not know how the House feels about taking care of our own national defense. I am for America 100 percent, and I want to build up our own national defense before we ship out everything that we have got in this country to defend our country with, and then permit some enemy to come and attack us.

Now, that is the situation in which we find ourselves today. It is a deplorable condition. Certainly we should not permit the President of the United States to

take all the things that are being manufactured and most of them now contracted for under the Lend-Lease Act and give it to other countries.

It was stated here we have contributed through lend-lease, which includes the \$1,556,000,000 in section 3, a total of \$14,541,000,000. If this resolution is passed today it will amount to \$15,041,000,000 for lend-lease. That is a terrible sum. That means \$112 for every man, woman, and child in America. The people have to go down in their own pockets at some time in the future to raise this money in order that the President of the United States may give it to countries which he may deem advisable.

Then I notice in the paper the British are to make war on Finland; the only country we have loved, up to 3 months ago, for taking care of their obligations. Now Great Britain is going to declare war on them. When they do that the United States, through Secretary Hull, has demanded them to stop their aggression on Russia. What did Russia do to Finland a year ago? It was a terrible situation. Every Member of Congress disapproved of the acts of Russia. Now you are going to turn a somersault and try to prohibit Finland from defending herself. Where are we going to? We certainly do crazy, funny, unethical things.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LAMBERTSON. What I want to say is, the biggest thing before the country today is not this seven- or eight-billion-dollar appropriation bill, but the biggest thing before the country this December day is whether this thing that came out yesterday is true or false. That is the biggest thing.

The gentleman from Missouri, the distinguished chairman of this committee, is the only man I can think of who spoke yesterday who declared there was nothing to it; that it was just a newspaper timing proposition, with no foundation at all. I think he is the only man who went that far. Following him was our distinguished leader, JOHN TABER, who agrees with him on the war policy, who said that all the quotes he thought were substantially true. Now, there is the difference. There was not anybody else who said it but the gentleman from Missouri.

We know from the news releases of last night that there were hurried conferences between the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President yesterday to find out who it was that leaked.

Now, who was it leaked? That was important. I think it is unfortunate that the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] referred to the campaign of next year. My goodness! This question of being in this war is going to be over before the November election of next year. It will be too late to make an issue out of this 10,000,000-man expeditionary force next November.

One of the reasons I am against this bill is because most of this money is intended to be used for the purpose of getting this Army of 10,000,000 men ready. I believe they are really counting on it. If this is not true why did not

the President deny this thing? Why does he not deny it?

There are just two reasons for this information getting out, in my opinion: Either somebody let this leak out in order to cower Japan, or they saw that it got out to sort of apprise the American people gradually and softly of what was coming, or just what is in their minds.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I think we have reason to believe that if this story of an A. E. F. were not true the President would deny it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Certainly.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Because when the same newspaper published a story about a women's defense organization the President within 24 hours called it a cockeyed lie, to use his expression, although some of us women Members had documentary evidence of the truth of the story in our desks.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. The other day the President took the time in his press conference to jump on one little magazine which said something unkind about a President in South America and called the story a lie. I think it is safe to assume that they did this to cower Japan, and it is the truth. We have been buying socks and shirts for 10,000,000 men. We know that we are equipping an army of 10,000,000 men, yet we go right ahead and do it. Now, if this was not let out to cower Japan, then it was done to let the people know kind of easy like—because the President is not denying it at all—that we are getting ready for an army of 10,000,000 men. I am against this bill, because this ordinance, the biggest item in this bill, is a getting-ready for this army of 10,000,000. They are fooling us. Let us wake up on this thing. Do not say the President would not consider any such thing, for the President is committed to crush Hitler, and the Army told him that to crush Hitler would take 10,000,000 men.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the remainder of the committee's time be allotted to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, in view of the discussions relative to a report indicating the possibility of an expeditionary force, and in view of the fact it is conceded the President knows nothing of the report, that the Secretary of War has no idea of authorizing such a force, that the Secretary of the Navy has no knowledge of it, the question arises as to whose idea it could be. Who is it that first suggested the possibility of an expeditionary force of 5,000,000 men?

I am wondering whether or not the emissaries of Hitler in this country could have been responsible for the suggestion in order to get the reaction of Congress and the people. It has been intimated that 2 years ago, before Hitler undertook to overrun Europe, the question was asked in this country whether there would be an expeditionary force. We knew that England and France had not paid us for

our aid in the World War. It was suggested we would be foolish to again be caught in the same trap. I do not know whether it was propaganda or not, but we subscribed to the suggestion and said, "No," all the way from the President of the United States down to the humblest citizen. We said "No," there would be no American expeditionary force in Europe. Of course, this was exactly what Hitler wanted to know before he arranged his campaign to overrun Europe. Now, since he has practically rearranged the map of Europe and before charting his plans to enlarge his operations for next year in his world-domination program, he would like to know whether the United States would be willing to send an expeditionary force of 5,000,000 men to foreign soil. Therefore, in view of Nazi propaganda in this country for the last 3 years, and in the absence of anyone who is willing to say that he or she is responsible for circulating that report, I can see that it may be the Nazi emissaries trying to find out whether we have changed our minds or not. Perhaps Hitler and his associates would like to know in advance just what the sentiment is in this country and just what we are planning to do so they will be able to chart their program for the next few years.

I think it is just as reasonable to make this assumption as it is, in the absence of any additional information, to say it comes from the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of the Navy, because we all know that this Congress has already gone on record by legislative edict as opposing an expeditionary force. We have said that it cannot be done under any circumstances without further action of the Congress. We said that last year when we passed the Selective Service Act. Then why, why should we be putting up a straw man now only to knock him down? Why should we be putting up this idea and call it an issue, in order to discuss it?

To my mind, the issue suggested comes from other sources. It does not come from the fertile brain of Members of Congress, because we know it is futile, we know it is absurd, we know it is absolutely uncalled for in view of the definite, positive action we have heretofore taken. Does it come from the emissaries of Hitler, and then leave to us to peddle it? [Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNS), there were—ayes 19, noes 59.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICH. I would like to know what the reading of section 103 means.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a citation, that is all. It is a citation for the purpose of identification. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Care of the dead, \$100,000, of which amount \$10,000 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1941.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this bill carries an appropriation of around \$8,000,000,000 making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943. This is a gigantic amount of money, and when it is passed and the money made available we will have made available for national defense around \$68,000,000,000 in the last 2 years. We of the Appropriations Committee are certain that next February or next March there will be additional appropriations for the same purpose. I know there is not now and there has not been objection toward making appropriations for actual national defense. I am pleased that our investigating committees are working and bringing to light the efforts to sabotage our defense by those who are trying to make big profits out of national-defense expenditures. The public demands that we get a full dollar's worth of defense for every dollar we are spending. Therefore I hope these committees be continued until all of these alleged "rackets" are eliminated.

It was my privilege to attend the recent Army maneuvers in North and South Carolina, and I wish to compliment the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAY] and his committee members for attending these maneuvers and for the fine reports they have made. Those of us attending those maneuvers had the opportunity of visiting with many of the officers and enlisted men and discussing with them their various problems. We visited with General Drum and General Griswold and their staffs. We attended the critiques following each day's activities in the field. We went with the men into the field, and we ate with them and visited their tents and places of abode. I wish to take this opportunity of telling you that I am proud of the men and officers whom I saw in action in those maneuvers. They displayed the best spirits possible. Their morale was excellent and their cooperation was ideal. I believe they represent the finest manhood in the world, and when eventually trained will be the best soldiers in the world.

It was a real pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to find our colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Colonel FADDIS, actively engaged in the field with his troops, and we were pleased to be given a fine report of the work done by our other colleague the gentleman from New York, Colonel FISH, who was also engaged with his troops in the same maneuvers.

One thing that impressed me was the close friendship between officers and men. To find that in critiques the noncommissioned officers were to be brought together with the commissioned officers in order to work out the various war problems indicated a great advance in our Army psychology. I believe that this co-

ordination between officers and men on the great problems confronting them from day to day will aid in bringing our Army up to the modern standard toward which it is working.

While we found the men and officers in the best of spirits, Mr. Chairman, we found a shortage of very important modern mechanized matériel. There is sufficiency of shoulder arms, but there seems to be a lack of small-arms ammunition, which the soldiers seemed to miss, because they appeared to want that part of the activity which makes war games more realistic.

Mr. Chairman, these maneuvers are over. It was a great war game, and I hope it has resulted in much good training for both men and officers. But I hope that this training is directed at actual national defense and the defense of the Western Hemisphere. In this debate there is so much talk about another American expeditionary force. I hope there is no truth in these reports. I pray that nothing like that is planned now. Our people do not want it. The cold fact is that our Army is not ready for it. We just do not have the trained men nor the necessary personnel for any such undertaking. The Army experts to whom we talked in these maneuvers told us that we are far behind in being ready for such a thing. Even some of the foreign military experts who were there indicated that fact to us. Our confidential meetings with the War Department experts also indicate that we are not ready. So let there be an end to the talk about another American expeditionary force. Let us here concentrate on building up our own defense and the defense of our own hemisphere and include something toward winning the economic war which is bound to come in the post-war period. That problem is not discussed here today, but it will be a serious problem.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Senator LONGE, who has been in training in the South, stated in Worcester on Tuesday last, "There is a shortage of ammunition." Does not the gentleman deplore the fact that we are so far behind in our small arms and ammunition? I mean cartridges from .30s to .50s?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There are many plants that could be used. There are many plants in my district that could be used, but those plants have not been used. Lowell produced more cartridges during the World War than any other community. Those buildings are ready for use today with highly trained labor available, power, railroads, and sidings, heat, and light.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentlewoman is correct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is a tragic thing.

Mr. STEFAN. The Army, in my opinion, is cognizant of that fact and is trying to bring up the necessary supplies.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They are not acting very quickly on it.

In fact, there has been an incredible delay. If available facilities had been used, the shortage of cartridges would not exist today.

Mr. STEFAN. Perhaps that is true.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to something that came to our desk in the last day or two. I refer to the advance copy of *Fortune*. I recommend that all Members read it. That article on How Good Is Our Army? should be the handbook of the Army and Navy and the people of America who are interested in really developing an army for real national defense or any other emergency. [Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—DEFENSE AID

SEC. 301. To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, the following sums for the following respective purposes, namely:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information, and services for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$830,507,243.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$583,139,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$17,850,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$125,000,000.

(b) In all, \$1,556,496,246, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

(c) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriations for the same purposes contained in section 1 (a) of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and section 101 (a) of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942, and the proviso in section 101 (f) of such latter act shall be applicable to such consolidated appropriations.

SEC. 302. Any defense article procured pursuant to this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use of such department or agency of the United States as the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the President the defense of the United States will be best served thereby.

SEC. 303. This title may be cited as the Second Deficiency Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, in order to expedite the consideration of the bill, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of title III be considered as read, and that amendments be in order to any paragraph of the title.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against title III that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman point out for the benefit of the Chair what there is in the title that is legislation?

Mr. RICH. It reads as follows:

To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States.

It gives the President of the United States power here.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Missouri on the point of order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, that is merely a repetition of what is in the act of March 11, 1941, which fully authorizes every item in the title with the exception of section 302, and that paragraph is no longer subject to a point of order because consent has been given to consider it and allow amendments to be offered to it. Section 3 of Public Law No. 11 of the Seventy-seventh Congress provides in full for the authorizations necessary to the consideration of this title.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has examined the act of March 11, 1941, which authorizes the appropriations contained in this title, and the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RICH moves to strike out all of title III, beginning in line 6, page 11, and ending on line 25, page 12.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this title and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman—and I shall not object—I call attention to the fact that if we intend to get through with this bill today we must expedite action. If we do not complete the consideration of the bill today, it will only delay the hope of the leaders that we shall be able to get away substantially prior to Christmas. If the consideration of this bill goes over until Monday, it will only hold back on the other end. I make this observation in the hope that the consideration of the bill will be completed today.

Mr. MOTT. How far this side of Christmas does "substantially" mean?

Mr. McCORMACK. I should like to make it next Friday or Saturday; a week from today.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation and the authorizations for 1941 and 1942 for national defense and lease-lend amount to over \$69,000,000,000. Think of that, over \$69,000,000,000 you have appropriated and authorized at this session of the Congress, the greatest sum of money ever appropriated by any body in the world in the same time. For lease-lend under the act of March 27, 1941, you appropriated \$7,000,000,000;

under the act of October 28, 1941, you appropriated \$5,985,000,000; and the amount in this bill is \$1,556,000,000 for lease-lend, a total of \$14,541,000,000. Adding in the \$500,000,000 you appropriated in section 102 a few minutes ago makes the total \$15,041,000,000, or \$112 for every man, woman, and child in America. The President can and will give it away. It is other people's money, and he is used to it. Do not forget that.

We are giving the President of the United States power to make a distribution to the various countries as he sees fit, and you call it national defense. Again I say, I am for the national defense of America 100 percent, but I do not believe that this is for our national defense.

It is only for the aid and assistance of foreign countries, to the detriment of the American citizen, the American taxpayers. I am against this bill and I am against this section because I have no idea that this administration is now going to cut it out. When the administration wants a thing you vote it through. Remember, this will rise up to plague you.

The gentleman from Michigan a while ago tried to accuse the Republicans of making these huge appropriations. What bunk. You will find when the roll is called on this bill, as you have on all other bills, that this administration is responsible. You New Dealers furnish the majority vote.

The death knell of American liberty, American independence, and American freedom is being sounded. You are going to wreck America on the rocks of financial distress. No truer words were ever spoken than those uttered by the President of the United States, and I quote:

The credit of the family depends chiefly upon whether that family is living within its income. And that is equally true of the Nation. If the Nation is living within its income, its credit is good.

If Government lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily at reasonable rates. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds and is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending, if it extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, then it is on the road to bankruptcy.

No truer words were ever said, but no one is doing more to put this country into bankruptcy than the President of the United States and this Congress. What are you going to do about it? Where are you going to get the money? You will find out when you go back to your taxpayers that they are going to raise hulla-balloo with you because you are putting them in this position. You are nation wreckers, not builders. I do not see how your constituents and mine are ever going to stand the burden you are placing on them. I am sure the majority of the Members of Congress think the same as I do and realize that they are going deeper and deeper into the slough of despond and into bankruptcy; yet you are willing to take the recommendation of the President without due consideration, giving him billions and billions and piling them up on our national debt without any recourse. It certainly will be a sorrowful time for America.

Let me quote this little piece of poetry:

BUILDERS OR WRECKERS

I watched them tearing a building down,
A gang of men in a busy town.
With a ho-heave-ho and a lusty yell,
They swung a beam and the side wall fell.
I asked the foreman: "Are these men skilled,
And the men you'd hire if you had to build?"
He gave a laugh and said: "No, indeed,
Just common labor is all I need.
I can easily wreck in a day or two
What builders have taken a year to do."
I thought to myself as I went my way,
Which of these roles have I tried to play?
Am I a builder who marks with care,
Measuring life by the rule and square?
Am I shaping my deeds to a well-made plan?
Patiently doing the best I can?
Or am I a wrecker who walks the town,
Content with the labor of tearing down?

Your forefathers built up a great Nation in 154 years, and the New Deal will tear it down in 12 to 15 years so that your liberty will be gone, your freedom lost; your wealth dissipated and a dictator will rule, in place of the people under the Constitution. I say it will be too bad for our people and our country. I am against the bill, for it is another step of eight billions nearer bankruptcy and a dictator.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that there is much use of saying anything more to the House about my opposition to this appropriation. I am still of the opinion that all we have spent of the \$13,000,000,000 or \$12,985,000,000, is \$654,523,462.97. That is all that has been shown we have spent of the original appropriations, although we are asking here now to appropriate over \$2,000,000,000 more, to be given as a blank check to the President of the United States to give to anyone he desires. I know that the people of this country do not want anything of that kind, and I know that we are going to pay the penalty, and the time is not far away when we will hear in no unmistakable terms from the people of the United States. I have stood in the Well of the House and fought these large appropriations ever since I have been in Congress. I expect to continue to do so, and some of these days—and it is not very far away—you will hear from the people back home, and you will hear from them in a way that some of you will not overlook or misunderstand what is being said. With this total appropriation here, if you pass it you will have \$15,043,432,264 that can be given away to any foreign country that the President wants to give it to. There is no doubt that it will be handed out to anybody that the President believes ought to have it. The taxpayers will have to pay for it. When March 15 comes next year, then for the first time the Members of Congress will hear from back home, and they will hear in understandable language.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, it is unfortunate that we do not have time today to discuss a bill such as this, involving the expenditure of the mere sum of eight and a quarter billion dollars for national defense. It may be of interest to the members of the Committee to learn at this time that in the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1941, the entire revenue collected by our Government amounted to \$7,370,108,377, or about one billion less than this single appropriation bill provides.

Yesterday in Colorado funeral services were held for one of the most distinguished Members of the United States Senate, who passed away last Monday. This man was a loyal, patriotic American, who had been privileged to serve as the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, which has considered these deficiency appropriations. Probably the last statement which Senator Adams made prior to his death was quoted in the New York Times on November 20, when he called attention to the fact that we were being asked to appropriate for war supplies "far in excess of the needs for American defense," and that the military production program was being conducted with "incalculable waste."

This newspaper article continues:

Senator Adams thought that Congress should scrutinize this bill with extreme care, voting only such funds as the Army and Navy were able to show were needed at this time. He cited testimony taken by his committee on previously approved money bills as showing that Army and Navy appropriations, taken together with \$13,000,000,000 provided for the lease-lend account, would keep all of the industries of the country presently manufacturing munitions busy until the end of 1943.

The addition of another \$7,000,000,000, he said, could only mean an even greater dislocation of private industrial activity, with consequently greater repercussions when the private firms were asked to pick up the manufacturing load after the war ended.

I say to you at this time that title III has no place in this bill. Heretofore Members of this House who have been in disagreement over whether the lease-lend aid is an essential part of our national defense, have had an opportunity to vote on all of the essential defense items dealing with our own defense program. Now such defense items are merged with lease-lend, for the first time.

In appropriating these billions, we should pause to consider the financial conditions which will obtain in the post-war period. Chaos and bankruptcy will confront the Nation, and we may discover that the four freedoms which we are seeking to preserve in foreign lands will have disappeared here. I favor all sound defense measures, but contend that we must not be unmindful of our responsibilities to develop an impregnable preparedness on this continent, and then to preserve the liberties and security of the American people. This should be our first concern.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be a tragedy if this amendment were to be adopted. I did not vote for the Lease-Lend Act, but I think that for us now, after having gone where we are, to say that we are not going to make this appropriation for the lease-lend policy would be folly as far as the Nation is concerned.

I have not been too happy about the way in which the discussion has gone

on here with respect to the article which appeared in the papers yesterday. I do not believe we are going to win this war by bluffing, but when we do say we are going to do something I cannot see that anything is to be gained by pulling our punches.

If, as has been stated so positively by leading spokesmen for the majority party that an expeditionary force is not contemplated and will not be sent, I have no objection to plain words on that point. I want them to be plain—to our own people and to the world. In fairness to England and Russia and China there should be plain speaking on that point.

On the matter of production and the supplying of arms, however, the country has spoken and our word has been given. And, indeed, when you start handing a man guns to shoot somebody else, you better hand him plenty and be sure he has plenty of ammunition, and be sure you are getting set to defend yourself if anything goes wrong with him. That is what this bill seeks to do.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. No; I am not going to yield in my limited time.

Mr. Chairman, I do not see why there should be any disguising the fact that this bill does carry some body blows for Mr. Hitler. The chairman of the committee during the hearings made this plain statement to the committee, that previous appropriations had provided production facilities for 4,000,000 men and some funds were asked in this bill to provide some additional production facilities.

We were told in plain language by representatives of the War Department that this bill would provide a reservoir of ammunition and critical supplies over and above that needed for an army of the size we now have. We were told that the aim was to produce or to put ourselves in position to produce whatever was needed to insure the safety of the United States. We were told that more estimates will be before us in January.

I hope that this bill is a body blow to Mr. Hitler and that it is only a part of what is to come. Why should we hesitate to face the fact that we are going to appropriate \$150,000,000,000 or \$200,000,000,000 if necessary before we get through with this?

Why not be frank with the people and let them know what this program will cost? Why try to soften the blow and cripple the program?

It should be remembered that these lend-lease goods are not transferred until they are completed and that even then, by the provisions of section 302 of this bill the President is directed to retain them for our own use when our defense will be best served thereby.

In the hearings on the Army appropriation bill for 1941 the question was asked by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] and myself, and we were told by representatives of the War Department that it would take \$100,000,000,000 for us to match the preparedness that Mr. Hitler already had. That was 2 years ago. Do you think we can catch up with him under high-cost conditions without spending more than that? Why should we worry about the figures in this bill or

what was published in the paper yesterday when every Member of the House has been circularized by a letter and when the papers last July carried a statement by the Federal Power Commission in which it was said that our defense expenditures would be \$3,000,000,000 a month by the middle of 1943?

The time to have worried about the cost of becoming policeman for the world was when we took on the job, and some of us did worry about it. I wish the entire cost of war, pensions and all, could be brought before us so that while we prosecute our part in it we would endeavor to end it, but I do not see why we should get excited and say we are going to pull our punches, or intimate that we are pulling our punches, when we are not.

Before me is a Member of the House who recently called my attention to a newspaper article in which the Governor of my State made a speech in Milwaukee. He was quoted as saying that the sentiment in my State was overwhelmingly isolationist, but intimated that the House and Senate delegation was divided and that I was on the fence. Let me assure him or anyone that when it comes to a question of the security and defense of the United States, I am neither on the fence nor on the wrong side of the fence. I support what I think is at that time the best way for the United States to maintain her independence and security.

I did not vote to get started down this road. I tried to suggest a different course for America. I would keep my eyes open for a road into the clearing today—and for the whole world. But by all that I have I am not going to try to cut off the supply of gasoline now that we are on this road. I do not want to see us stranded. I want the United States to get through.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HARE. Are we permitted to offer amendments?

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment pending to strike out the title, but the gentleman may offer an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. HARE. I offer an amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARE: On page 12 at the end of line 23, strike out the period, insert a semicolon, and add the following: "Provided, That any person acting for or in behalf of the United States Government found guilty of knowingly disbursing or expending any of the funds herein appropriated for an obviously inconsistent purpose other than that for which appropriated shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment for more than 3 years, or both within the discretion of the court."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I regret that I am compelled to make a point of order against the amendment. I will be glad to reserve the point of order and give the gentleman an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield for that purpose?

Mr. HARE. I do.

Mr. RICH. May an amendment be offered to a paragraph when there is an amendment pending, when it is not an amendment to the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is to strike out the title. The amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] is a perfecting amendment.

The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, in offering this amendment I am not unmindful that a point of order may properly be raised against it, but I want to say it is very discouraging and disheartening to Members of Congress, particularly to the members of the Appropriations Committee, who give days and weeks and sometimes months in an effort to analyze and properly interpret the justifications for appropriations, to find that frequently, according to testimony recently submitted to some of the committees of Congress, these appropriations are expended for purposes contrary to what they were intended.

My primary purpose in bringing this to the attention of the House is to emphasize to committees that have already been authorized to investigate the manner in which these defense appropriations have been expended, particularly the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Military Affairs, and the special committee provided for yesterday. Many reports are current to the effect that large sums of money have been spent contrary to the purposes and intention of the Congress and your Appropriations Committee. We would like to see these committees bring to Congress at the earliest possible date legislation that will not only take care of those who are violating the purpose and intention of the acts of Congress but give to them such punishment as their actions may warrant.

I understand, of course, that the amendment I have offered cannot be placed on this bill for the reason that it would be legislation on an appropriation bill, which is contrary to the rules of the House; but there is no reason why such legislation cannot be enacted at an early date if the investigations are made and facts are found to justify it. As stated at the outset, my purpose is to emphasize the necessity for immediate action.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri makes the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I do not like the size of these appropriation bills. On the other hand, we have taken part in the war. Shooting is going on. Unless we are going to be obliged to send

troops over into Europe and Africa and have troubles all over the world, we are going to be obliged to supply Great Britain with the things with which to fight.

I can see nothing in opposition to this title except a determination on the part of those who oppose it at this time that our own boys shall be actually involved in the shooting in actual military hostilities as quick as we can get there; and I cannot see any question but what it is an invitation to everybody else to pick on us. I do not want to see that situation. I want to see America go on and defend herself in the best way, and I think that that is the safe way.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Not at this time.

The things here in this bill are not on so large a scale as some have stated. If you wish to see what is intended turn to page 90 of the hearings where you will find a statement in the middle of the page by General Brown that tells you just what these estimates will do. The facilities, the essential items, are only for 1,725,000 men. They do include certain critical items of equipment for 3,000,000, and they include production facilities to take care of 4,000,000 men, but not the equipment, not the things to work with. The thing is not as unreasonable as it has been made to appear.

I hope the House will sustain the committee.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I feel that there is little use in detaining the Committee in speaking against this amendment to strike the title which further extends the lease-lend policy; but echoing somewhat the sentiment of the distinguished gentleman from New York, it is exceedingly hard for me to understand the reasoning of some of our colleagues and some of our other distinguished American citizens who hate war so much, who are so horrified at the thought of the bloodshed and devastation that follows war, but who yet are unwilling to make an economic contribution to the people who are giving their lives and giving their destiny to try to stop the thing we want to see stopped before it gets to our own shores. Certainly a man must be hard of comprehension if he does not understand by now that if we do not have to meet the forces of aggression now rampant in Europe and Asia there will only be one reason, and that is because they are stopped before they get here. Now, if that be true—

Mr. LAMBERTSON. It is not true.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is only the gentleman's opinion, and the gentleman, fortunately, is in a great big minority.

If that be true, then it is my opinion, and the opinion, apparently, of a great many other Americans, that this war is going to be settled in the industrial production of America and our ability to put those implements in the hands of the people who are fighting.

It has been slow, there have been disappointments, there have been things to criticize, strikes have delayed them. I could occupy hours talking about those things, but the other side of the picture is that in a period of less than 2 years we have accomplished miracles in America. The industrial establishments of this country are turning from their lines, tanks, planes, and ships. We are building a ship a day. Every time the sun sinks, a vessel slides into the water for the purpose of carrying our commerce and carrying defense materials; and we are just now on the point, as Mr. Knudsen tells us, where we are about to blossom out with all of this production for which we have been appropriating money, building factories, building tools, and training men.

Now, do we want to avoid war? Then sustain the hands of the men who have stopped Hitler; and they have stopped him, in my humble judgment. Adolf Hitler is on the downward path and we, largely because of the sustaining strength and the moral influence of this great country that stands for liberty and freedom, heartened the British people; we not only sent them tanks and planes, but we told them that this great Nation was standing behind them and willing to contribute to the defense of their country. We heartened the Russian people, we heartened the Chinese people. Contrary to the expectation and prediction of our military experts Adolf Hitler is bogged down in Russia tonight. If we can go forward with our industrial production Adolf Hitler will continue to go the downward path and we shall be spared the ravages of war.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield. Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. In the Rostov area where the Russians have driven the Germans back, as the gentleman says, it is impossible for troops to operate except when the ground is frozen or in the middle of the summer and early fall. The best military information is they cannot reorganize in that area this winter but will have to wait until after the spring thaw and the summer before they can make an attack upon the Russian oil fields. If we can get the materials to them before next summer it means everything.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title IV—General appropriations.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK: Page 13, after line 1, insert a new paragraph: "Legislative—House of Representatives: For a special employee for the majority at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, to be appointed by the Speaker. Fiscal year 1942, \$2,500. Such position is authorized to continue only during such period as it is occupied by the first incumbent thereof."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will accept this amendment. The minority has two similar positions, and the majority side is hopeful this position will be voted. I am sure if it is, the Members on all sides will be most pleased with the one who will be the beneficiary of this action.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we accept the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is the third deficiency appropriation bill for this year, so far as general appropriations are concerned. You have heard much said about cutting down the regular appropriations for the Government. The country wants it. The committee in charge of this bill has seen fit to add to the bill for various departments of Government millions and millions of dollars.

It seems to me if we are going to cut down the regular appropriations of Government this committee should have had the courtesy to call on the subcommittees for the various departments, asking the members of each subcommittee if they thought these appropriations were necessary, but they did not do that. They have just included them in this bill. No well-regulated or well-organized business in the country would do such a thing as has been done by this Appropriations Committee. These items are brought to you today for your support. Are you going to cut down departmental expenses? If so, here is your chance. A vote against the bill is a protest; a vote for the bill and you are not for economy.

Every one of you said to your constituents: "We will cut down the regular appropriations for Government." Why do you not do it? You let the department heads come in here and ask for various sums—ever-increasing sums. The subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee know nothing about it until the bill is brought before the full committee. This is unsound committee procedure and unbusinesslike. You have asked for additional money for the Supreme Court, you have asked additional money for the independent agencies, you have asked for additional money for the Federal loan agencies, Public Health, the Federal Works Administration, the Department of Commerce, Department of the Interior, the various Territories, the Department of Labor, the Department of Justice, Department of State, the Treasury Department, and then you have also increased salaries.

If we are not on the road to bankruptcy, I do not know anything about this Government operation. With all due respect to the members of the Appropriations Committee—and I do respect the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], as well as other members of the committee—why, in the name of heaven, do you not cut down the appropriations? Why do you let these bureaucrats come in here and add to the appropriations? I just cannot understand it. I just cannot see why you are losing all signs of trying to economize. We need men on the Appropriations Committee and in the House of

Representatives who can say "No," who will demand economy, who will cut out much of the work set up in the departments. Certainly it will mean a change, but it will be for the best interest of the Government.

Remember the President's promise to cut out unnecessary functions of government, to consolidate departments. Why is he not as good as his word? Why did he set up many, many more and add thousands and thousands of workers to the Federal pay roll, when he promised economy? Why? Why? Why? I cannot forgive him for promising economy, then becoming the greatest spender the world has ever known.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Access roads: For the construction and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in and in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (Public Law 295) and for reimbursement of and transfer to the appropriation for Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, not to exceed \$400,000, on account of expenditures from said appropriation for the purposes hereof, \$74,600,000, to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941; and in addition thereto authority is granted, during the continuance of such emergency, to enter into contracts for the above purposes in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate \$50,000,000.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am emphatically opposed to any effort to eliminate from this bill funds for starting the access-road program, or to any action that will further delay the starting of this work which is so important to our national-defense effort. I therefore urge that no objection be made to the road item that is now to be considered, and assure Members that every dollar in this bill is urgently needed.

The President has twice recommended that legislation be enacted providing funds for access roads to military and naval establishments, defense industries, and sources of needed raw materials. Testimony submitted to the Roads Committee during the consideration of the authorizing legislation explained in detail the very comprehensive studies that had been made throughout the country at the sites of these various defense establishments by representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the State highway departments, and the Public Roads Administration proves the acute need for this item.

Each proposed access-road project receives the most careful study and consideration before approval. No access-road project will be placed under construction until it has been certified as important to the national defense by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy.

Testimony of the Commissioner of Public Roads before the Appropriations Committee indicated that the total estimated cost of all access roads to certified Army and Navy and industrial establishments is \$300,000,000. The Army

now has 19 new posts that have not yet been certified as to access roads, and new industrial establishments for the production of defense materials are being created. The \$300,000,000 estimate of total cost of access roads has been divided into 3 groups. The first group includes those projects which are considered essential and are therefore of first priority, the estimated total cost of which exceeds \$122,000,000. The second group is listed as desirable projects, at a total cost of \$30,000,000. And the third group lists what are considered as useful projects, the estimated total cost of which exceeds \$147,000,000.

It is absurd for anyone to contend that our Army and Navy Establishments are now served with adequate highway facilities. Informed persons know that our defense effort is being impeded by the lack of such facilities. I quote the President relative to this matter:

The authorization for the construction of access roads to military and naval reservations and defense-industry sites upon certification of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as to their military or naval necessity is unquestionably an authorization for the construction of roads urgently needed for the national defense. The Secretaries of War and Navy regard this authorization of primary importance and urgency.

Testimony submitted to the Roads Committee completely and emphatically supports the statement just quoted.

The Public Roads Administration and the State highway departments are ready to proceed with this vital work as soon as the funds are made available. Through a wise provision carried in the Hayden-Cartwright Act of September 5, 1940, surveys and plans have already been made for upward of 1,500 miles of these needed access roads.

While the bill under consideration will appropriate an almost unprecedented amount, the item for access roads, although relatively small, is one of the more important going to make up the total. The appropriation of \$75,000,000 and the authorization to let contracts for an additional \$50,000,000 will permit the access-road program to get under way without further delay. It is urgently important that this start be made now, and I again express the hope that there will be no opposition to this item of so vital importance to the Nation's defense.

The Clerk read as follows:

Development of landing areas: For an additional amount for development of landing areas, \$50,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,375,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided*, That the limitation upon the total number of public airports and other public landing areas in the program is hereby increased from 399 to 503.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 23, line 2, strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$57,865,300."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to restore the Budget figure. I

think it is in harmony with the wishes of the committee as expressed in the report. The committee report states very specifically:

In making the reduction in the Budget estimate the committee does not indicate a desire to curtail the program or delay the prosecution of the necessary features of it.

This is the paragraph that provides the money for the airports that are to be developed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority on the selection of the Army and Navy. It contemplates the construction of 104 airports scattered through 32 States.

I have talked with the Civil Aeronautics people and they tell me that in view of their requirement that local communities must provide the land they would not feel free to operate unless the Budget figure is restored; that is, they cannot go to a community and say, "You vote bonds or take whatever steps are necessary to provide the land for these airports," until they are assured of having the money to carry out the improvements.

My amendment merely restores the Budget figure and is in harmony with the proviso in the paragraph increasing the number of airports to 503, which embraces these 104, an increase from the present 399. It is in harmony with the sentence in the committee report which states that it is not the intention of the committee to curtail the program. The adoption of the amendment is necessary if the airport program is to be carried out for the 104 airports.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. The Subcommittee on Appropriations will start its hearings on the regular appropriation bill for this Department in the next month. Why cannot this matter be considered at that time?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The reason it cannot go over until that time is that there would occur a delay in the acquisition of the land and the development of these airports. These airports are to be developed because of the military necessity.

I have in my hand a clipping bearing a London date line of November 16 which points out that the Royal Air Force is handicapped in its bombing efforts because it lacks sufficient air fields in the country that can handle the large planes. The difficulty comes in the return of ships. England's airports far outnumber ours. We are terribly deficient because fields have not kept pace with the increase of planes.

If the gentleman will examine the hearings on this question, he will find that these airports are wanted by the Army and the Navy for the purpose of developing airports that can accommodate the large ships that are moved across the country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the cut of \$7,000,000 in this item was made because the committee felt that too much money was being spent for what we got; that the Civil Aeronautics Authority, by exercising a little better business management, could save \$7,000,000, or 10 percent of the appropriation, without the least bit of trouble.

I have seen a lot of these operations. I have seen where they have paid enormous prices for land. I have seen where they have paid enormous prices for buildings and for the operations connected with them. If the Civil Aeronautics Authority want to install business management, they can save much more than the \$7,000,000 and do much more than they said they could when they came before the committee. This does not reduce the number of the fields at all.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The cost of the land is not included in this, because the Civil Aeronautics Authority requires the local communities to provide the land in these projects. The testimony indicates that, and that is what the Civil Aeronautics people told me. They require the local communities to provide the land. This money is for the improvements.

Mr. TABER. This is for the improvements.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am quite sure the gentleman will find that no part of this fund or any of their funds is available for the purchase of land.

Mr. TABER. None of the money provided on page 23 is available for the purchase of land.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They cannot buy the land with any of their funds.

Mr. TABER. Not unless we specifically say so in the bill.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I understand the gentleman, then, he is not seeking to cut down the number of civil airports which the Army and Navy people have said they wanted developed to be suitable for military planes, nor is he seeking to delay the starting of them. He believes, if I understand him correctly, that the Civil Aeronautics Board should go ahead and enter into commitments for the full number of airports indicated in the language which raises the present limitation from 399 to 503 but try to accomplish them within the funds carried in the bill?

Mr. TABER. Yes; and I believe they can do it if they will exercise a little better business judgment and a little more energy.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota), there were—ayes 4, noes 45.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Tennessee Valley Authority fund: For an additional amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, fiscal year 1942, for (1) beginning construction of an hydroelectric project on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, N. C., (2) installing additional electric generating units with a total rated capacity of approximately 324,000 kilowatts in existing hydroelectric projects owned by the Authority, (3) installing an additional steam electric generating unit with a rated capacity of approximately 60,000 kilowatts in the Watts Bar steam plant and for developing units of other steam plants to their complete capacity as provided in the original plans of installation, (4) purchase or building of transmission facilities needed to connect this project and these units to the existing transmission system of the Authority, to interconnect the Authority's system with neighboring systems, and to deliver the power produced by this project and these units to the market, and (5) the acquisition of land necessary for and the relocation of highways in connection with the accomplishment of the above project; \$25,000,000, to be available for the administrative objects of expenditure and subject to the conditions specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the unanimous verdict of the 12 members of our subcommittee will be allowed to stand as the judgment of the House in respect to the construction of the Douglas Dam of the Tennessee Valley development.

In the conduct of our legislative operations the House, I think, very properly, gives a great deal of faith and credence to the decisions of its subcommittees and when a subcommittee reaches a unanimous decision its finding is especially impressive.

This is easily understood, for the subcommittee goes into the subject with great thoroughness, investigating every phase and angle of the matter involved. Our subcommittee patiently listened to a large volume of testimony, interrogated many witnesses, including two delegations from Tennessee who represented the opposite viewpoints of the controversy, and evaluated many pages of well-documented evidence on the subject. When it came to a vote, after we had heard all of this evidence, not a single hand was raised in our subcommittee in favor of proceeding with the construction of the Douglas Dam. In a very real sense we sat as a jury in this case. It so happens that our subcommittee has 12 members, the same as a jury. When a jury spends days upon days hearing exhaustive evidence and in pondering over a case and then reaches a unanimous decision there is a fair presumption, at least, in favor of the justice of its conclusion. I believe there should be in this instance.

At the beginning I want, if I may, to dispel the myth that those who oppose the construction of the Douglas Dam and the resultant ruin of a fertile em-

pire are handicapping national defense. That is not true at all. There are plenty of alternate ways of securing the equivalent of the power which the Douglas Dam would produce, without depriving the State of Tennessee of one of its most productive domains and removing from the tax duplicate thousands upon thousands of rich acres whose tax revenues are now a tower of strength in supporting local county governments.

To say that the men who came up from Tennessee to oppose this proposition and their associates at home are lacking in patriotism and insensible to the needs of national defense would be a gross libel on as fine a body of citizens as can be found in the United States. As Judge J. T. Stokely, who headed their delegation, a splendid gentleman and a leader of the bar, said to our subcommittee, it is a matter of history that in the Civil War the first and second districts of Tennessee furnished more troops to the Federal armies than any other congressional district in the United States in proportion to population and the men who were not in the Federal armies were in the Confederate Army.

In 1898 and 1917 this record of patriotic response to the call of our country was repeated, and, bringing the record up to date, I am informed that Cocke County, Tenn., which would be ruined in considerable part by this dam, has not had to send a single man under the selective-service system, because the county quota has all been filled by volunteers. I am certain, as a matter of fact, that if this dam were really necessary for national defense the delegation from Tennessee would not have been here opposing it, and I am sure our subcommittee, which has gone to the very limit in co-operating with the Government for national defense, never hesitating and voting colossal sums for that purpose, would not have decided against it. We know from our intensive studies of the proposition that alternates can be provided that will do everything required.

There was nothing abstruse about the question that was presented to us. It was a plain, simple proposition as to whether we should approve a power project that would inundate a populous little empire as fertile as the valley of the Nile, or whether we should find a way to secure the equivalent or a greater number of kilowatts of electric power by some plan that would not bring about all of this ruin. Our subcommittee preferred the latter method, and it is my considered belief that our decision will stand up unchallenged in the court of public opinion when all of the facts are known and appreciated.

The picture we had before us was one of tragic ruin of an area affecting about 60,000 acres, including 31,800 acres which would be entirely flooded. This doomed area of 31,800 acres is a very valuable, thickly settled bottom land, mainly given over to trucking. One cannery is located in the area to be flooded and four other canneries derive their raw material mainly from that area. There are 4,000 people employed in connection with the production of crops on the lands which would be flooded, and

the processing of those crops in five canneries. Approximately 2,000,000 cases of vegetables are grown every year on the soil that will be covered with water if this dam is built. I think that what the construction of this dam would do to the immensely fertile and productive section that it would blot out is perhaps best told in a letter I have received from James A. T. Wood, a judge of the county court and an outstanding citizen of Dandridge, Tenn., and I ask you to listen to this graphic and realistic description:

NEWPORT, TENN., November 22, 1941.
Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As we said at the hearing which your committee gave us, we have no fight on the other items for which the appropriation is requested, our objection being confined solely to the proposed dam on the French Broad River near Dandridge. Our appeal, to which the Tennessee Valley Authority has turned a deaf ear, is against the needless and wanton destruction of a small agricultural empire, the deprivation of the means of livelihood of some 4,000 of our citizens, and the flooding of our homes, our schools, our churches, and our cemeteries. In short, our appeal is against the needless destruction of a splendid civilization, built up over a period of nearly 200 years, by the courage, the toil, and the hardships of our ancestors, merely for the purpose of adding less than one-fourth of 1 percent to the power facilities of the United States, when steam facilities, which are available to produce the same power, can be installed in less time and at a small fraction of the cost of the proposed dam.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. T. WOOD,
Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the area that will be doomed if the Douglas Reservoir is constructed is a very old settlement interwoven with many affectionate recollections of those who have lived there and whose rugged ancestors helped to create the State of Tennessee out of the wilderness. It is preeminently a community of homes. As one who attended all of the hearings when these good people appeared I could not fail to note, as they spoke to us, how the love of home was pressing and straining against their hearts. There are a number of very old cemeteries in the area and it was evident when witnesses were testifying that the golden strands of memory were leading them back to the silent cities of the dead, where their fathers and mothers sleep. In these very old cemeteries time has done its devastating work and it is doubtful whether the bodies could now be removed with any certainty of identity.

I will confess as one member of the subcommittee that there was something very sad and revolting to me in the thought of invading the sacred precincts of the dead. Then, too, there was the thought that the Creator made a world of incomparable beauty for us to live in and placed in it the means to sustain life, and it seemed to me little less than sacrilege that by any act of ours we should wipe out a very fair and extremely productive spot of God's creation. We must remember that this land when taken over for a reservoir is not put under water for 1942 and 1943 or any other limited time, but it is blotted out forever.

Surely a step as serious as that should not even be considered if it is possible to obtain the power needed for national defense in any other way, within a reasonable time limit. That this is possible I do not have a shadow of doubt. Surely, among all of the limitless power possibilities of this mighty country some place can be found, some method can be devised, to produce 100,000 kilowatts of additional power for national defense without dispossessing those good people in Tennessee, wiping out their schools and churches, lacerating their home ties, flooding their cities of the dead, and destroying their farming empire of matchless fertility.

I think I know right off-hand one combination by which this power could be produced without doing any such damage to property owners, and no doubt there are others. The plan I suggest is not a visionary one but is well buttressed by facts brought out at our hearings. It involves a combination of water and steam power, the construction of the so-called Holston Dam and the development of the Sheffield steam unit. The Holston Dam could be built without any appreciable damage to private property. It would furnish 90,000 kilowatts of continuous power as against 100,000 which they say the Douglas Dam would produce. The Holston Dam development would come into production in 24 months, which is some 6 or 8 months after the estimated time of completion of the Douglas Dam. But the Sheffield steam unit can be completed so that production there will begin in less than 12 months, or considerably earlier than at the proposed Douglas Dam. This combination of the Holston Dam and the Sheffield steam unit would produce 140,000 kilowatts of power, or 40,000 more than the Douglas Dam alone would be capable of producing.

Last summer two highly capable and efficient Indianapolis power engineers, Mr. Thomas N. Wynne and Mr. Thomas H. Hays, went to Tennessee and spent some time there making a thorough survey of the Tennessee Valley power development. These men are of eminent standing and well known in engineering circles throughout America. They came to the conclusion that steam was not being utilized nearly to the extent that economy and efficiency of operation would indicate to be advisable. At the Sheffield unit they found a large and well-engineered steam power plant built in 1918 during the previous World War emergency, with an ultimate capacity of about 125,000 kilowatts in which only 60,000 kilowatts had been installed. The plant building was provided, however, with the foundations, facilities, and space for an additional 50,000 to 75,000 kilowatts.

Through their knowledge of the power industry they located a turbine at the Detroit Edison plant and arranged with its owners to take it over and then they submitted a proposal to the Tennessee Valley Authority whereby they agreed to furnish this unit so that it would produce 50,000 kilowatts of continuous power, or one-half of the estimated production of the proposed Douglas Dam, and they offered to do this at the very low cost of

\$1,800,000 as against an estimated cost of \$37,700,000 for the Douglas Dam plant. In other words, they promised that if allowed to complete this steam unit they would furnish one-half of the amount of power that could be produced by the Douglas Dam at less than one-eighteenth of the cost. They found boilers already installed to connect up with the turbine. They found that the transmission lines for the Sheffield steam plant, as already constructed and in operation, were capable of carrying this additional load.

We were told in our hearings in October that the Detroit turbine had been assigned to magnesium production in Texas. Mr. Wynne went to Detroit to investigate and on November 25, 5 or 6 weeks after we were informed this assignment had been made he sent me the following telegram:

DETROIT, MICH., November 25, 1941.
HON. LOUIS LUDLOW,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:
Turbine still available on skids in Detroit Edison warehouse.

T. N. WYNNE.

A report is in circulation that this turbine is worn out and has no further possibilities of service, and on December 2 I wired to Mr. Hays asking him for a report on its condition. In reply I received the following telegram:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 3, 1941.
With reference to Detroit turbine, our proposition included complete overhauling and placing turbine in first-class operating condition. After proper repairs turbine good for 5 to 7 years' service. Owner contemplated installing turbine and using it if increased load warranted it. Electric Bond & Share offered to buy this turbine for their own use, but was withdrawn by present owner.

THOMAS H. HAYS.

Mr. Chairman, this would indicate that the Detroit turbine is still available under the contract of the Indianapolis engineers with the owner, but whether it is or not it would seem to be an inexcusable disregard of economy to fail or refuse to develop the Sheffield unit according to the original plans of installation. Even if this turbine is assigned, that would not affect the merits of finishing the steam plant at Sheffield in accordance with the proposal of my Indianapolis constituents.

The facts of the case are that the Office of Production Management has the entire authority to assign idle steam turbines to the various defense plants, and, of course, they could reassign this turbine to the T. V. A., or could obtain a new turbine that may be under production for some utility or power plant where the need for the same is not as urgent as it is for the T. V. A. property. It seemed to some of us that all of the Government authorities dealing directly with this problem of power are obsessed with the water-power idea and opposed to the steam-power plan of generating electricity for national defense, even when the cost differential in favor of steam is as startling as in the case of completing the Sheffield steam unit compared with the construction of the Douglas Dam. It seemed to some of us that the entire problem should be reexamined in the light of a greater utilization of steam. With that thought in mind our subcom-

mittee inserted in the language of the bill now before us the following provision:

And for developing units of other steam plants to their complete capacity as provided in the original plans of installation.

The question presently confronting us was whether we shall give the Office of Production Management an opportunity to think the matter over and present to us an alternate plan that will not devastate hundreds of homes, deprive thousands of employment, and wreck two or three counties in Tennessee. No great harm can come from this brief delay, as meanwhile we shall be proceeding with the construction of the Fontana Dam and the Watts Bar steam plant, which are authorized in this bill. In our zeal to make progress we should give some consideration, at least, to the humanities involved.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For an additional amount for expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000; and the limitation of \$6,480 on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$6,710.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLAND: Page 24, after line 2, insert the following:

"NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

"COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK,
YORKTOWN, VA.

"The limitation contained in title II of the act approved July 1, 1941 (Public Law No. 146, 77th Cong.), with regard to the cost of buildings erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps shall not apply in connection with the construction, with existing funds, of a courthouse at Yorktown, Va."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, except for the importance of this amendment, I would hesitate to take the time of the committee on an amendment which is subject to a point of order.

The purpose of the amendment is to permit execution of an agreement entered into between the county of York and the National Park Service on June 19, 1941. It was agreed by a perfectly valid agreement that the Secretary of the Interior might designate as an historic site the lot on which there stood the courthouse in York County, Va., which was burned in 1940.

Under the Historic Sites Act, approved August 21, 1935, title 16, section 462, clause (e), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to contract and make cooperative agreement with States, municipal subdivisions, corporations, associations, or individuals with proper bond where deemed advisable to protect preserve, maintain, or operate any historic or archaeological building, site, object, or property used in connection therewith for public use, regardless as to whether the title thereto is in the United States, provided, that no contract or cooperative agreement shall be made or entered into which will obligate the general fund of

the Treasury unless or until Congress has appropriated money for such purpose.

Under this act the agreement referred to above was entered into between the United States of America by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and York County, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, acting by and through its board of supervisors and duly authorized officials.

It was recited in the preambles to said agreement as follows:

First. That the Yorktown Courthouse and grounds located on lot 24 in Yorktown, Va., are recognized as possessing national significance as a portion of the Town of York, besieged and captured by the American and French troops during the Revolution, and part of the battlefield of Yorktown commemorated by Colonial National Historical Park.

Second. That the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its meeting in Washington, D. C., on October 28-29, 1937, approved additions to Colonial National Historical Park as necessary for the proper development and interpretation of this area for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States, and it is proposed to carry out that recommendation by designating the Yorktown battlefield area, together with the courthouse lot, a national historic site.

Third. That it is the purpose of the National Park Service to preserve its structures and grounds in and about Yorktown in a manner consistent with the eighteenth century aspect of the town, and to facilitate such purposes it is desirable that public and other properties in Yorktown should be preserved or developed in a similar manner.

Fourth. That the county was desirous of securing assistance from the Department of the Interior for the reconstruction of the courthouse and related buildings on lot 24 in Yorktown known as the courthouse lot, in harmony with the historical setting of Yorktown; and

Fifth. That the Secretary desires to cooperate with the county in constructing a courthouse in harmony with the historical setting of Yorktown and to insure a more adequate protection for the priceless county historical records which are essential to the development of the Colonial National Historical Park, and also wishes to make possible archaeological excavations at the historic site of the Yorktown Courthouse.

The agreement provides that in consideration of the recitals above set out and pursuant to the authority contained in the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), entitled "An act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes," the said parties—that is, the United States of America, acting through the Secretary of the Interior, and York County, acting through its supervisors—have covenanted and agreed to and with each other and in consideration of the mutual promises above expressed as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the United States:

(a) That he will designate lot 24 in Yorktown, known as the courthouse lot, as national historic site;

(b) To cooperate with the county in the erection of a county courthouse and related buildings in keeping with the historical setting of Yorktown, within the limits of available funds;

(c) In his discretion, to expend such funds as may be available by appropriation or donation for the purpose of assisting the county in the appropriate restoration of its historic structures and their surroundings within the national historic site.

By article II of the agreement, the county of York agreed for itself, its successors, and assigns as follows:

(a) That the county will retain and preserve in perpetuity, so far as it is reasonably able to do so, the grounds and restored ancient structures which it owns on lot 24, which lot fronts on Main Street in Yorktown, Va., 132 feet, and extends in a northerly direction along Ballard Street 165 feet.

(b) The county will not erect or permit to be erected any new building or buildings on any portion of the grounds designated by the Secretary as part of the national historic site, without prior consultation with the Secretary: *Provided*, That after the said courthouse shall be erected, then the county will not erect or allow to be erected any new building on said lot No. 24 that does not harmonize with the colonial architecture of said buildings and will submit plans of any building to be erected within this area for his approval, and if the county and the Secretary cannot agree as to the architecture of said building, then the question shall be submitted to arbitration. The arbitrators shall be appointed, one by the county and one by the Secretary, and if the two so selected do not agree, then they shall select another, and a decision of the arbitrators shall be final; and it is further agreed that the arbitrators shall be disinterested persons.

(c) The county will advise with the National Park Service before permitting the erection or placement of any monument, marker, tablet, or other memorial in or upon the area designated by the Secretary as part of the national historic site.

(d) No alterations or repairs calculated to change the exterior of the courthouse and related buildings shall be undertaken by the county without prior consultation with the Secretary: *Provided*, That if the county and the Secretary cannot agree as to whether the proposed alterations or repairs would be in harmony with the historical setting of Yorktown, then resort shall be had to arbitration as set forth in article II (b) of this agreement. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to repairs or additions to the present clerk's office or jail until after the proposed new buildings shall have been erected in their stead.

(e) To permit the National Park Service to carry on archeological investigations on lot 24 and to study and measure such structures and objects as may be uncovered by the archeological investigations.

(f) The county will grant to the National Park Service the first right to scientific publication of the results of such archeological investigations and studies.

(g) Artifacts discovered in the course of the above-mentioned excavations shall remain the property of the county but shall be placed on indefinite loan in the National Park Service museum at Yorktown, subject to temporary removal from time to time in the event of special exhibitions or exercises held at the courthouse.

By article III it was mutually understood and agreed:

(a) That lot 24, together with all structures thereon, shall remain the property of

the county, to be used by it for courthouse and other public purposes.

(b) Whenever in this contract the Secretary is referred to, the term shall include his duly authorized representative.

(c) No Member of, or Delegate to the Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this restriction shall not be construed to extend this contract if made with a corporation or company for its general benefit.

Pursuant to said agreement the Secretary of the Interior wrote the President of the United States under date of April 23, 1941, that one of the purposes of the National Park Service in developing and interpreting the Yorktown portion of the Colonial National Historical Park is to preserve its structures and grounds in and about Yorktown in a manner consistent with the eighteenth century aspect of the town; that to facilitate this purpose, it is desirable that public and other properties in Yorktown should also be preserved or developed in harmony with the historical setting of Yorktown; that the act of Congress approved March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1490), authorized \$2,000,000 to be appropriated for the purchase and development of lands and structures within the authorized limits of Colonial National Historical Park, which include the town of York and that of the \$2,000,000 authorized for land acquisition, only \$580,000 had been expended, leaving an authorization balance of \$1,420,000.

The letter further stated that although the authorization of \$1,420,000 appears to be liberal it would not go very far in purchasing city property within the limits of Yorktown; that it is, therefore, the opinion of our Secretary of the Interior that the National Park Service purpose at Yorktown can best be achieved by designating as a national historic site the Yorktown portion of Colonial National Historical Park and by adding thereto, as integral parts of the national historic site, such county-owned and privately owned areas and structures as may be covered by written cooperative agreements made with the owners under the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666); and that under this arrangement the buildings and structures would remain in county or private ownership, but their preservation or development in harmony with the historical setting at Yorktown would be guaranteed by the terms of the cooperative agreement covering them.

The letter further stated that owing to a fire which seriously damaged the county courthouse at Yorktown, Va., in December 1940, an opportunity has arisen to secure an agreement with the county commissioners—board of supervisors—under the terms of which the county will agree to the construction of a courthouse more in harmony with the historical setting of Yorktown and better equipped to protect the priceless county historical records which are essential to the accurate and authentic development of Colonial National Historical Park, and that moreover, at this time, the county commissioners would be willing to permit archaeological excavation of the county courthouse lot.

The letter further stated that through the medium of the C. C. C. camp now at Yorktown, the National Park Service is in a position to cooperate with the county in erecting on the county courthouse lot a county courthouse and related buildings of eighteenth century design. In return for this service, which will not obligate the general fund of the United States Treasury, the county is willing to donate to the National Park Service \$15,000, to be used by the Service for the purchase of Surrender Field and other key sites within the authorized limits of Colonial National Historical Park which must be purchased by the National Park Service before the land-acquisition program at the Yorktown battlefield can be considered complete.

In said letter addressed to the President of the United States authority is requested to negotiate with the county commissioners for the consummation of the attached cooperative agreement, which embodies the above plans and which had the approval of the said Secretary of the Interior as to form and substance.

On May 7, 1941, the President approved the recommendation evidenced by his signature to the letter.

Accordingly, the courthouse lot in Yorktown has been designated a national historic site and part of the work in consummation of this agreement has been done. The old courthouse has been torn down by the National Park Service. The salvaged brick is in the possession of the National Park Service and, in addition, the National Park Service has purchased about \$5,000 of material in order to carry out the agreement that has been entered into in good faith between the board of supervisors of York County (county commissioners) and the National Park Service.

Title II of the act approved July 1, 1941, Public Law No. 146, Seventy-seventh Congress, with regard to the cost of the buildings erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps, provides that the cost of any building erected under that act shall not exceed \$25,000. The act specifically provides for the use of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of buildings, but that the cost of any building erected thereunder shall not exceed \$25,000. When the cooperative agreement above referred to, executed between the Secretary of the Interior and the Board of Supervisors of York County, was executed—that is, on June 19, 1941—by the terms of which the Civilian Conservation Corps might be used in the work of reconstruction, the cost would not have exceeded \$25,000. Advancing prices since that time make it appear that the cost would aggregate around \$32,215.93, the items of which are: Skilled labor, \$9,395.63; material, \$14,820.30; with an evaluation of C. C. C. labor as \$8,000.

The amendment proposes to remove the limitation that prevents the execution of the agreement. If that limitation is removed, it is estimated that the cost would certainly not exceed \$35,000.

The plans for the building have been prepared. The C. C. C. labor is available

at Yorktown. The old building has been demolished. The salvaged brick from the old building is in the custody of the Park Service for use. The archaeological work provided for in the agreement has been performed. The money needed to perform the agreement is available. Material worth about \$5,000 has been purchased by the Park Service. No additional appropriation is needed.

York County is to pay to the National Park Service \$15,000 which will be used for the purchase of land within the authorized boundaries of the park. Congress has already authorized an appropriation for the purchase of additional land needed to round out the park, but there are no additional funds appropriated for that purpose. However, with the money paid by the county to the National Park Service amounting to \$15,000 there can be bought the surrender field, where the British laid down their arms, thus assuring American independence, and other land necessary for the purposes of the park.

The records of the county are priceless. They extend back to the year 1632.

I wish to emphasize again that no additional appropriation of money is needed. All that is necessary to carry out the definite and binding agreement which has been made between the National Park Service and the county of York is by the adoption of my amendment, which reads as follows:

The limitation contained in title II of the act approved July 1, 1941 (Public, No. 146, 77th Cong.), with regard to the cost of buildings erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps shall not apply in connection with the construction, with existing funds, of a courthouse at Yorktown, Va.

The county of York has now no courthouse and is using a temporary building. I hope that the amendment may be adopted.

The only thing that prevents the consummation of this agreement is this limitation of \$25,000 on buildings in the C. C. C. Act, and that only to the extent of about \$7,000. The county needs a courthouse.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. Are funds requested to be appropriated for this purpose?

Mr. BLAND. No appropriation is requested. The funds are available, and it is only the limitation on the cost of the building that is holding up the complete performance of the cooperative agreement executed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Board of Supervisors of York County and approved by the President.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I feel obliged to make the point of order.

Mr. BLAND. I am sorry the gentleman feels constrained to make the point of order.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, the amendment involves legislation and the point of order is sustained.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when final approval is given to the third supplemental national-defense appropriation bill now before us, and which totals over eight billions of dollars, we will have appropriated for national defense since July 1, 1940, in round figures sixty-eight billions of dollars. Included in this \$68,000,000,000 appropriation is fourteen and one-half billions of dollars in lend-lease funds.

Like many other Members of Congress, I have burned the midnight oil in reading the two volumes of hearings and analyzing this bill which, as you know, was not available in printed form until the past 24 hours.

It is my intention to support this latest appropriation of eight billions of dollars for national defense, despite the fact that the bill contains many items whose label as national defense is open to question. However, the real intent of this bill is to supplement our national-defense program by providing needed equipment and material for our armed forces, not alone in the United States and possessions, but likewise in Iceland, New Guiana, Bermuda, Greenland, Newfoundland, and on the high seas.

Whether or not we approve every item in this bill is beside the point when it is realized that, as a Nation, we owe a duty to the nearly 2,000,000 young men now in our armed forces to provide them with modern military equipment.

In supporting this appropriation, I am consistently carrying out my policy of approving and voting for every penny of the \$68,000,000,000, including all lend-lease appropriations, requested by President Roosevelt and his military advisers as necessary to the defense of this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said of the lack of unity in our Nation. There has been no desire on the part of any Member of Congress to think or act in a manner detrimental to the best interest of America.

It is true that there has been an honest difference in policy as to what constitutes a step in the direction of war, and this is best evidenced by the deep consideration given to the question of arming merchant vessels and permitting them to enter war zones.

There can be no doubt that the American people are overwhelmingly opposed to America's active participation in the present war. While our sympathies are with those nations resisting aggression, and our money and supplies through lend-lease appropriations have been made available in huge sums, the American people are definitely opposed to another American expeditionary force being sent to Europe.

It has been no easy task to differentiate between aid to war-torn countries and a definite step toward war. It is refreshing to note that partisan politics have played no part in opposing measures considered as leading America to the brink of war. For an illustration, when the House of Representatives on November 13, 1941, voted on arming merchant ships and eliminating war zones, party lines were ignored as 57 Democrats opposed the administration

while 22 Republicans supported the stand of the administration. The vote recorded 212 Members as favoring revision with 194 against. Among the 194 opponents to the measure are listed many staunch Democrats and followers of President Roosevelt, all of whom are chairmen of important committees. They are as follows:

Hon. GUY L. MOSER, Pennsylvania, Census.

Hon. DAN R. McGEHEE, Mississippi, Claims.

Hon. ANDREW L. SOMERS, New York, Coinage.

Hon. ALFRED J. ELLIOTT, California, Useless Papers.

Hon. HUGH PETERSON, Georgia, Elections No. 3.

Hon. JAMES A. O'LEARY, New York, Expenditures.

Hon. COMPTON I. WHITE, Idaho, Irrigation.

Hon. HATTON W. SUMNERS, Texas, Judiciary.

Hon. HARRY P. BEAM, Illinois, Memorials.

Hon. J. WILL ROBINSON, Utah, Public Lands.

Hon. EUGENE J. KEOGH, New York, Revision of Laws.

Hon. ROBERT L. DOUGHTON, North Carolina, Ways and Means.

Hon. JOHN W. RANKIN, Mississippi, World War Veterans.

Hon. JOHN H. TOLAN, California, Special Committee on National Defense Migration.

In addition to the above-named chairmen of important House committees, the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable JOSEPH MANSFIELD, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors and chief exponent in Congress of the St. Lawrence project as a national-defense measure, is listed as being absent when the vote was taken on sending armed merchant vessels into war zones but recorded as being opposed to the measure. In like manner, the gentleman from New York, Mrs. CAROLINE O'DAY, absent through illness, is also another staunch administration follower who is recorded as being opposed to sending armed merchant vessels into war zones.

Mr. Chairman, we have as Members of the House of Representatives 150 veterans of the Spanish-American and World Wars. Party lines mean nothing to these men who know and understand war from first-hand experience. It is interesting to note on the vote to send armed merchant vessels into war zones 82 voted against such action, 57 voted in favor of it, and 7 were recorded as not voting. Among the 82 voting against sending armed merchant vessels into war zones and their vote was the result of their honest conviction that such action was a definite step toward war.

As a further indication that party lines mean nothing when the question of keeping America out of war is being consid-

ered, an analysis of the vote on repealing the neutrality law discloses that while the measure carried by a margin of 10 votes those in favor of sending armed merchant vessels into war zones represented 45,000,000 American citizens, while those in opposition to the legislation represented 71,000,000. This analysis is further substantiated by the Gallup poll, which reveals the majority of the American people are opposed to America's entrance into the present war which in plain language means another American expeditionary force to Europe.

Returning to a discussion of the \$3,000,000,000 appropriation now before us, much has been said in debate of the cost of our national-defense program. However, it must be remembered that modern warfare is more costly and that with approval of the measure before us we will have an appropriation twice the cost of our participation in the first World War and yet no actual declaration of war has been made.

This time next year our national debt may be \$150,000,000,000 and taxation already becoming an increasing burden on the taxpayers of America is further pronounced by the constant increase in the cost of living.

Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that the American people will cheerfully make every possible contribution in time, effort, and money to the upbuilding of an adequate national defense, conscious of the fact that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness cannot be measured in mere dollars and cents.

In conclusion, I repeat my assertion that I intend to support this \$3,000,000,000 appropriation in the interest of national defense and, in so doing, maintain a perfect record of having voted for every dollar for national defense as requested by the President and the military leaders of our country.

As a representative of nearly 300,000 American citizens, the majority of whom oppose another American expeditionary force to Europe, I reserve the right to determine any policy as to whether it is actually aiding war-torn countries or designed to plunge this Nation into war. After all, the welfare of America should be our first consideration and when legislating let us pause and ask ourselves, Are we by our actions keeping faith with our fellow Americans?

The Clerk read as follows:

Flood control, general: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,600,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS: Page 28 line 15, after the figures "1942" strike out "\$17,600,000" and insert "\$17,800,000."

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will simply increase the appropriation by \$200,000 for the initiation of construction of flood-control works at Prattville, Ala., which we have been working on for 4 years, and which has

been fully considered by the committee but which, because the absence of a Budget estimate, was not approved.

These flood-control works are not only needed to save a lovely little city from destruction, but also to protect plants important to national defense. This fact is set forth in the report of the authorization bill and certified by the Navy's Chief of Ordnance.

The budget estimate has now been filed, and I understand that this amendment to provide \$200,000 to enable the Army engineers to begin immediate construction on this authorized half million dollar project will be accepted by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the Budget estimate was not received at the time the committee acted upon this, and has since been received, the committee accepts the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE V—CLASSIFICATION ACT, SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

For supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the act of August 1, 1941 (Public Law No. 200, 77th Cong.), amending the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and Executive Order No. 8882, issued September 3, 1941, under the authority of said act, and on account of Executive Order No. 8842 issued August 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropriation available during said fiscal year under the following appropriation titles, namely:

LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

For "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942," \$1,178.

For "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942," \$2,900.

For "Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1942," \$1,650.

For "Maintenance, Legislative Garage, 1942," \$150.

For "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942," \$2,625.

For "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942," \$3,200.

For "Capitol Power Plant, 1942," \$2,755.

For "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942," \$450.

For "Salaries, Library proper, Library of Congress, 1942," \$8,995.

For "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, 1942," \$1,140.

For "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, 1942," \$270.

For "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress, 1942," \$2,615.

For "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress, 1942," \$585.

For "Union catalogues, Library of Congress, 1942," \$465.

For "Salaries, library buildings, Library of Congress, 1942," \$3,240.

For "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents, 1942," \$6,050.

In all, legislative establishment, \$38,268.

THE JUDICIARY

For "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1942," \$1,760.

For "Care of Supreme Court Building and Grounds, 1942," \$390.

For "Salaries, United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 1942," \$875.

For "Salaries, Court of Claims, 1942," \$1,518.
 For "Probation system, United States courts, 1942," \$7,075.
 In all, the judiciary, \$11,618.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

For "Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, 1942," \$13,012.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals, 1942," \$4,400.
 For "Salaries and expenses, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, 1942," \$9,553.
 For "Federal Power Commission, 1942," \$20,000.
 For "Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1942," \$185,747.
 For "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1942," \$11,382.
 For "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1942," \$20,310.
 For "Salaries and expenses, National Media-tion Board, 1942," \$2,273.
 For "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942," \$3,090.
 For "General expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1942," \$4,144.
 For "Preservation of collections, Smithsonian Institution, 1942," \$9,398.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, 1942," \$642,125.
 For "Salaries, Office of Administrator, Federal Security Agency, 1942," \$1,737.
 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and Management, Federal Security Agency, 1942," \$2,343.
 For "Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security Agency, 1942," \$450.
 For "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, 1942," \$8,802.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, 1942," \$26,315.
 For "Salaries, Office of Education, 1942," \$4,848.
 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office of Education, 1942," \$3,188.
 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation, Office of Education, 1942," \$1,280.
 For "Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, residents of the District of Columbia, Office of Education, 1942," \$600.
 For "Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security Agency, 1942," \$8,105.
 For "Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health Service, 1942," \$1,605.
 For "Pay of other employees, Public Health Service, 1942," \$3,493.
 For "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, 1942," \$47,400.
 For "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, 1942," \$3,260.
 For "Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, 1942," \$12,605.
 For "Selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers, Social Security Board (national defense), 1942," \$12,445.
 In all, Executive Office and Independent Establishments, \$1,063,910.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1942," \$4,555.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, 1942," \$22,860.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, 1942," \$2,620.
 For "Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, 1942," \$215.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations, 1942," \$2,684.
 For "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture, 1942," \$6,300.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1942," \$7,925.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1942," \$29,610.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, 1942," \$2,125.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, 1942," \$117,935.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, 1942," \$7,172.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, 1942," \$35,426.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1942," \$161,221.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, 1942," \$9,533.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1942," \$49,667.
 For "White Pine blister-rust control, Department of Agriculture, 1942," \$7,560.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, 1942," \$47,388.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Economics, 1942," \$3,485.
 For "Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act, 1942," \$6,765.
 For "Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agriculture, 1942," \$1,245.
 In all, Department of Agriculture, \$526,291.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1942," \$905.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1942," \$3,230.
 For "Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1942," \$2,395.
 For "Customs statistics, Department of Commerce, 1942," \$635.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau of the Census, 1942," \$360.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, 1942," \$42,825.
 For "Operation and administration, National Bureau of Standards, 1942," \$2,225.
 For "Testing, Inspection, and Information Service, National Bureau of Standards, 1942," \$8,195.
 For "Research and development, National Bureau of Standards, 1942," \$8,945.
 For "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1942," \$1,166.
 For "Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942," \$295.
 For "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942," \$10,910.
 For "Salaries, Patent Office, 1942," \$30,565.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1942," \$45,280.
 For "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1942," \$3,645.
 In all, Department of Commerce, \$161,576.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of the Interior, 1942," \$5,000.
 For "Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the Interior, 1942," \$4,797.
 For "Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, 1942," \$1,325.
 For "Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1942," \$45.
 For "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1942," \$1,425.
 For "Salaries, General Land Office, 1942," \$14,000.
 For "Salaries and expenses of Land Offices, 1942," \$1,000.
 For "Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska, 1942," \$300.
 For "Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942," \$5,000.
 For "Expenses of organizing Indian corporations, etc., 1942," \$650.
 For "Administration of Indian forests, 1942," \$4,710.
 For "Expenses, Sale of timber (reimbursable), 1942," \$1,790.

For "Obtaining employment for Indians, 1942," \$500.
 For "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians, 1942," \$7,000.
 For "Indian school support, 1942," \$26,525.
 For "Indian boarding schools, 1942," \$15,355.
 For "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1942," \$1,335.
 For "Education of natives of Alaska, 1941-43," \$3,980.
 For "Conservation of health among Indians, 1942," \$23,705.
 For "Administration of Indian property, 1942," \$25,000.
 For "Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian Service," \$1,455.
 For "Geological Survey, 1942," \$23,980.
 For "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, 1942," \$3,000.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1942," \$9,915.
 For "Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska, 1942," \$165.
 For "Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt limitation)," \$1,000.
 For "Salaries and expenses, government of the Virgin Islands, 1942," \$1,000.
 In all, Department of the Interior, \$183,957.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For "Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice, 1942," \$7,000.
 For "Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice, 1942," \$6,000.
 For "Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice, 1942," \$3,500.
 For "Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1942," \$2,500.
 For "Protecting interests of the United States in customs matters, 1942," \$1,300.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bond and Spirits Division, Department of Justice, 1942," \$1,700.
 For "Examination of judicial offices, 1942," \$600.
 For "Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, 1942," \$5,000.
 For "Salaries and expenses of District Attorneys, etc., Department of Justice, 1942," \$24,000.
 For "Penitentiaries and Reformatories, Maintenance, 1942," \$26,800.
 For "Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, 1942," \$2,300.
 For "Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, 1942," \$13,900.
 For "Prison camps, maintenance, 1942," \$1,800.
 For "Medical and hospital service, penal institutions, 1942," \$4,200.
 In all, Department of Justice, \$100,600.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For "Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor, 1942," \$3,195.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1942," \$3,590.
 For "Occupational outlook survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), 1942," \$1,480.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, 1942," \$3,825.
 For "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1942," \$2,723.
 For "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1942," \$6,332.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1942," \$895.
 In all, Department of Labor, \$22,040.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

For "Salaries, Office of Postmaster General, 1942," \$1,585.
 For "Salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, 1942," \$6,565.

For "Salaries, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1942," \$6,100.

For "Salaries, Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1942," \$10,905.

For "Salaries, Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, 1942," \$3,730.

For "Salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, 1942," \$395.

For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1942," \$1,590.

For "Post office inspectors, salaries, 1942," \$20,050.

For "Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service, 1942," \$585.

For "Railway Mail Service, salaries, 1942," \$17,450.

For "Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, 1942," \$211,730.

In all, Post Office Department, \$280,685.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For "Salaries, Department of State, 1942," \$30,320.

For "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1942," \$1,245.

For "International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1942," \$577.

For "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, 1942," \$400.

In all, Department of State, \$32,542.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control, 1942," \$3,075.

For "Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, 1942," \$2,045.

For "Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Department, 1942," \$1,070.

For "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Department, 1942," \$2,600.

For "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department Buildings, 1942," \$6,600.

For "Salaries, Division of Printing, Treasury Department, 1942," \$1,755.

For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, 1942," \$4,850.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt, 1942," \$21,365.

For "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States, 1942," \$16,835.

For "Collecting the revenue from customs, 1942," \$250,855.

For "Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, 1942," \$2,220.

For "Collecting the internal revenue, 1942," \$377,975.

For "Salaries and expenses, Processing Tax Board of Review, 1942," \$840.

For "Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1942," \$405.

For "Salaries, Office of Director of the Mint, 1942," \$1,480.

For "Salaries and expenses, Mints and Assay Offices, 1942," \$4,855.

In all, Treasury Department, \$698,825.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For "Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$955.

For "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,140.

For "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$5,435.

For "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$225.

For "District Buildings, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$2,455.

For "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$5,595.

For "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$700.

For "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,930.

For "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of Columbia, 1942," \$40.

For "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$555.

For "Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$950.

For "Department of Insurance, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$520.

For "Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$375.

For "Commission on Mental Health, District of Columbia, 1942," \$188.

For "Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, District of Columbia, 1942," \$315.

For "Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees in the District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,005.

For "Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,513.

For "Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,466.

For "Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1942," \$95.

For "Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$6,560.

For "Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,315.

For "Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$23,760.

For "Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$2,995.

For "Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$45.

For "Health Department, general administration, District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,302.

For "Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1942," \$5,650.

For "Health Department, laboratories, District of Columbia, 1942," \$650.

For "Health Department, inspections, District of Columbia, 1942," \$2,465.

For "Tuberculosis, Sanatoria, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$10,163.

For "Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$3,105.

For "Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,390.

For "Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$1,005.

For "Division of Child Welfare, detention of children, District of Columbia, 1942," \$345.

For "Workhouse and reformatory, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$10,403.

For "District Training School, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$2,920.

For "Industrial Home School for Colored Children, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$810.

For "Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia, 1942," \$135.

For "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1942," \$135.

For "Transportation of indigent nonresident persons, District of Columbia, 1942," \$165.

For "Militia, District of Columbia, 1942," \$525.

For "Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942," \$7,355.

In all, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and water funds, \$108,755.

Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees: For "Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1942," \$2,535; and for "Trees and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1942," \$540; in all, \$3,075, to be paid wholly out of the special fund created by the act entitled "An act to provide a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved August 17, 1937.

Water service: For "Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1942," \$4,185, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

In all, District of Columbia, including highway and water funds, \$116,015.

In all, title V, \$3,236,327.

The restrictions contained in appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year 1942 limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation under said act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders No. 8842 and No. 8882: *Provided*, That all appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject to the provisions of said act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders No. 8842 and No. 8882, shall be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the payment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1, 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and employees became, or will become, eligible for such advancements in accordance with said act and Executive orders: *Provided further*, That the head of any department, establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation title administered by him to any subappropriation included under such title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to meet expenditures for within-grade salary advancements in accordance with the provisions of said act or Executive orders.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The first section of title VI carries a provision for restoring Mr. David Lasser, one-time president of the Workers Alliance, to the good grace of this great Government, so that he might come back on the pay roll. When I first read the provision I thought of that old song, Will You Love Me in December As You Did in May? Of course, that is a little short of the distance—by 1 month—but I am wondering whether or not this Congress, after it removed David Lasser from the pay roll in June, proposes to restore him in December. He appeared before the committee and made a case, after a fashion. Representative FLANNAGAN appeared in his behalf and Representative VOORHIS, of California, sent a memorandum to the committee in his behalf. Mr. Millard W. Rice, a representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, appeared in his behalf. It should be stated, however, that Mr. Rice appeared as an individual and not as a representative of the V. F. W. or the D. A. V. He frankly informed the committee that he did not recall the number of the chapter of the D. A. V. to which Mr. Lasser belonged; that he knew little about Mr. Lasser; that he had no regular contact with him; and that for the most part his information was obtained around a lunch table in the Senate restaurant.

Mr. Lasser in his statement to the committee indicated that he had spent several months contacting Members of Congress after his separation from the Federal service, in which he was holding a position in the W. P. A. at a salary of \$4,400 per year. It is, however, singular to me that, since I was an author of the amendment whereby Mr. Lasser was separated from the Federal roll, that he at no time contacted me or called my office.

Now, let us turn to the basic case against Mr. Lasser. I admitted in June that it was rare procedure to remove an

individual from the Federal rolls by an amendment to an appropriation bill. It is so obvious, however, that it becomes quite impossible to remove undesirable people from the Federal service by any other method.

It is here proposed to restore Mr. Lasser to the rolls by a legislative provision in an appropriation bill. It is clearly subject to a point of order. I, however, do not propose to make that point of order. I prefer to let this matter be disposed on its merits and I am only too glad to see it resubmitted to the Whole Committee with such action as the Committee cares to take.

Let me remind you that Mr. Lasser appeared before the W. P. A. investigating committee of the Appropriations Committee in April 1939. His testimony and that of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Herbert Benjamin, covers 150 pages of the hearings.

On page 42 Mr. Lasser freely admits that he attended the twentieth anniversary celebration of the Soviet revolution in Russia. Why was he there? On April 13, 1937, he issued a release as president of the Workers Alliance characterizing those Members of the Congress who brought about a \$50,000,000 cut in W. P. A. appropriations as resorting to "misrepresentation, outright lies, tricks, bluffs, and tricks."

He was associated with Mr. Benjamin, the secretary-treasurer, from 1936 to 1939, and this is the same Mr. Benjamin who, on page 135 of the hearings, testified:

I would say in connection with all this that my membership in the Communist Party is, of course, no state secret.

Is it not strange that while Mr. Lasser has disavowed any connection with the Communist Party, that in April 1937 he contributed a signed article to the Daily Worker over his own signature and begged for contributions to the cause of his alliance. I exhibit here to you copies of the Daily Worker of April 1937 which came from the files of the investigating committee. If Mr. Lasser was so intent on ridding the Workers Alliance of Communists, why was he using the official organ of the Communist Party in an appeal for funds?

Now consider Mr. Lasser's answer to the question from Mr. O'NEAL as recorded on page 178. Mr. O'NEAL asked, "Do you consider the Communist Party a subversive organization?" Mr. Lasser's answer was, "My impression from reading the material that Mr. Benjamin has furnished is that it is not."

If Mr. Lasser entertains this idea about the Communist philosophy, the Congress has, indeed, been wasting precious funds and much time to seek out the Communists in the country and separate them from the rolls of the Federal Government. If Mr. Lasser entertained such a view, then certainly there is double reason why he should be prevented from reentering the service of the Government.

On pages 65 and 66 of the hearings the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] made repeated efforts to se-

cure an answer to the question as to whether or not Mr. Lasser was a Communist. He objected to this question. He said, in fact:

I am here before this committee in a purely official capacity as president of the Workers Alliance of America. I would like to state that I believe the question is not a pertinent one. I have nothing to hide of my political beliefs, but I believe my personal political beliefs are not germane to the question here at issue any more than my religious beliefs.

In answer to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM], Mr. Lasser said:

I am not prepared, nor do I believe this is the time and the place nor the committee, to determine the relative merits of communism or say whether it is or is not pertinent to the administration of the Government.

After this sidestepping, Mr. Lasser finally stated that he was not a Communist. But how can one reconcile that denial with his refusal to return a forthright answer with his observation that from the material which he examined communism was not subversive, with his signed contribution to the official organ of the Communist Party, and with such other evidence as appears in the investigation hearings?

Are we now to go soft and restore Mr. Lasser in December after removing him in June? The time has arrived to become earnest and determined and to remain earnest and determined in dealing with communism if we are to do a job.

Finally, let me make this observation while it is fresh in my mind. Only yesterday and today a subcommittee of one of the committees of this House of which I am a member has been taking testimony from one of the large agencies of Government, and from the Administrator of that agency who has \$100,000,000 per year to spend. When the chairman of the subcommittee asked the Administrator point blank whether he would remove a Communist from the pay roll, his answer was, "I would have to take that under consideration. After all, Mr. Chairman, Russians are dying on the battlefields today." The chairman of that subcommittee expressed his amazement at the reply. I, too, was amazed, and I am frankly concerned when the administrator of a Government agency frankly states to five Members of Congress that he would have to take under consideration the removal of a Communist from the Federal pay roll. We have moved far on the pathway of self-destruction when the matter of separating Communists from the Federal rolls must be taken under advisement.

That same Administrator was not familiar with the prohibition on Communists and bundists in the appropriation under which he operates until he was refreshed when the chairman of the subcommittee read to him the pertinent provision in the Departmental Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942.

Is it not time that we become rather steadfast and deal earnestly with this moving problem before it engulfs the Government?

Let me repeat what I stated before, I shall make no point of order against the provision which would restore Mr. Lasser to the Federal rolls. I am willing to see

the merits of the matter tested in this body this afternoon.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. The second proviso of section 1 (a) of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, which reads: "Provided further, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of David Lasser," is hereby repealed.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that the paragraph is legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and have them appear at the point where we discussed the item relative to highway appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. RAMSPECK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Kansas.

The Clerk read as follows.

Mr. LAMBERTSON moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to strike out all of title III.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DWORSHAK) there were—ayes 31 and noes 97.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 56, nays 252, not voting 122, as follows:

[Roll No. 128]

YEAS—56

Andersen, H. Carl	Heidinger, Hill, Wash.	Reed, N. Y.
Andresen, August H.	Howell	Rich
Arends	Hull	Robertson.
Bradley, Mich.	Johns	N. Dak.
Burdick	Johnson, Ill.	Robison, Ky.
Butler	Jones	Shanley
Chapfield	Jonkman	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Knutson	Smith, Wis.
Coffee, Nebr.	Lambertson	Stratton
Crawford	Landis	Sumner, Ill.
Curtis	Mason	Tinkham
Day	Moser	Vorys, Ohio.
Dewey	Murray	Wheat
Dworshak	O'Connor	Wilson
Engel	O'Hara	Winter
Grant, Ind.	Oliver	Wolcott
Hall	Paddock	Woodruff, Mich.
Edwin Arthur	Ploeser	Youngdahl
	Rankin, Mont.	
	Reed, Ill.	

NAYS—252

Allen, La.	Crosser	Gilchrist
Anderson, Calif.	Culkin	Gillette
Angell	Cullen	Gillie
Arnold	Cunningham	Gossett
Barden	D'Alesandro	Graham
Barnes	Davis, Ohio	Granger
Barry	Davis, Tenn.	Grant, Ala.
Bates, Ky.	Deaney	Guyer
Bates, Mass.	Dickstein	Gwynne
Baumhart	Dingell	Hall
Beam	Dirken	Leonard W.
Beckworth	Disney	Hancock
Beiter	Ditter	Hare
Bender	Domengeaux	Harness
Blackney	Dondero	Harrington
Bland	Doughton	Harris, Ark.
Bloom	Downs	Harris, Va.
Boggs	Duncan	Hart
Bolton	Durham	Harter
Boykin	Eaton	Healey
Brooks	Eberharter	Hébert
Brown, Ga.	Edmiston	Hendricks
Brown, Ohio	Elliot, Calif.	Hess
Bryson	Ellis	Hobbs
Burgin	Elston	Hoffman
Camp	Englebright	Holmes
Canfield	Faddis	Hook
Cannon, Mo.	Fellows	Houston
Carlson	Fish	Hunter
Carter	Fitzgerald	Imhoff
Cartwright	Fitzpatrick	Izac
Case, S. Dak.	Flaherty	Jackson
Clason	Fogarty	Jacobsen
Claypool	Folger	Jarman
Cochran	Forand	Jarrett
Coffee, Wash.	Ford, Thomas F.	Jenkins, Ohio
Cole, Md.	Fulmer	Jenks, N. H.
Collins	Gamble	Jennings
Colmer	Gathings	Jensen
Cooley	Gavagan	Johnson,
Cooper	Gearhart	Luther A.
Copeland	Gehrman	Johnson,
Courtney	Gerlach	Lyndon B.
Cravens	Gibson	Johnson, Okla.
Creal	Gifford	Johnson, W. Va.

Kean	Myers, Pa.	Sheppard
Keefe	Nelson	Sheridan
Kelley, Pa.	Norrell	Sikes
Kelly, Ill.	O'Brien, Mich.	Simpson
Kennedy,	O'Brien, N. Y.	Smith, Pa.
Martin J.	O'Toole	Smith, Wash.
Kennedy,	Pace	South
Michael J.	Patman	Sparkman
Keogh	Patrick	Spence
Kerr	Peterson, Fla.	Springer
Kilday	Peterson, Ga.	Starnes, Ala.
Kinzer	Pheiffer,	Stearns, N. H.
Kirwan	William T.	Stefan
Kocialkowski	Pierce	Sullivan
Kramer	Pittenger	Taber
Lanham	Plauché	Talle
Larrabee	Poage	Tarver
Leavy	Powers	Tenerowicz
LeCompte	Priest	Terry
Lesinski	Rabaut	Thom
Lynch	Ramsay	Thomas, N. J.
McCormack	Ramspeck	Thomas, Tex.
McGehee	Randolph	Traynor
McGregor	Rankin, Miss.	Van Zandt
McKeough	Reece, Tenn.	Vinson, Ga.
McLaughlin	Rees, Kans.	Wadsworth
McLean	Rivers	Walter
McMillan	Robertson, Va.	Ward
Maciora	Rockefeller	Wasielewski
Mahon	Rodgers, Pa.	Weaver
Manasco	Rogers, Mass.	Weiss
Marcantonio	Russell	West
Martin, Iowa	Sabath	Whitten
May	Sanders	Whittington
Merritt	Sauthoff	Wickersham
Meyer, Md.	Scanlon	Wigglesworth
Michener	Schuetz	Wolfenden, Pa.
Mills, Ark.	Schulte	Wolverton, N. J.
Monroney	Scott	Worley
Mott	Secrest	Wright
Mundt	Shafer, Mich.	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—122

Allen, Ill.	Gregory	Richards
Anderson,	Haines	Rizley
N. Mex.	Halleck	Robinson, Utah
Andrews	Hartley	Rogers, Okla.
Baldwin	Heffernan	Rolph
Bell	Hill, Colo.	Romjue
Bennett	Hinshaw	Sacks
Bishop	Holbrook	Sasser
Boehne	Hope	Satterfield
Boland	Johnson, Calif.	Schaefer, Ill.
Bonner	Johnson, Ind.	Scrugham
Boren	Kee	Shannon
Bradley, Pa.	Kefauver	Short
Buck	Kilburn	Smith, Maine
Buckler, Minn.	Kleberg	Smith, Va.
Buckley, N. Y.	Klein	Smith, W. Va.
Bulwinkle	Kopplemann	Snyder
Burch	Kunkel	Somers, N. Y.
Byrne	Lea	Stegall
Byron	Lewis	Stevenson
Cannon, Fla.	Ludlow	Summers, Tex.
Capozzoli	McArdle	Sutphin
Casey, Mass.	McGranery	Sweeney
Celler	McIntyre	Thill
Chapman	Maas	Thomason
Chenoweth	Maciejewski	Tibbott
Clark	Magnuson	Tolan
Cluett	Mansfield	Treadway
Cole, N. Y.	Martin, Mass.	Vincent, Ky.
Costello	Mills, La.	Voorhis, Calif.
Cox	Mitchell	Vreeland
Dies	Murdoch	Welch
Douglas	Nichols	Wene
Drewry	Norton	Whichel
Elliott, Mass.	O'Day	White
Fenton	O'Leary	Williams
Flannagan	O'Neal	Woodrum, Va.
Flannery	Osmer	Young
Ford, Leland M.	Patton	
Ford, Miss.	Pearson	
Gale	Pfeifer,	
Gore	Joseph L.	
Green	Plumley	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Bennett for, with Mr. Woodrum of Virginia against.

Mr. Short for, with Mrs. Smith of Maine against.

General pairs:

Mr. Bonner with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Boland with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Gore with Mr. Fenton.
Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Cox with Mr. Leland M. Ford.
Mr. Burch with Mr. Thill.
Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Johnson of California.

Mr. Flannery with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Hope.
Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.
Mr. Gregory with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Maas.
Mr. Murdock with Mr. Chenoweth.
Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Kee with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Baldwin.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Pearson with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Tibbott.
Mr. Ludlow with Mr. Rolph.
Mr. Ford of Mississippi with Mr. Bishop.
Mr. Steagall with Mr. Cluett.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Hill of Colorado.
Mr. Lewis with Mr. Vreeland.
Mr. Summers of Texas with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Thomason with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Mills of Louisiana with Mr. Buckley of Minnesota.

Mr. Casey of Massachusetts with Mr. Costello.

Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Haines.
Mr. Boehne with Mr. O'Leary.
Mr. Romjue with Mr. Capozzoli.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Young.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Patton.

Mr. Klein with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Green with Mr. O'Day.
Mr. Vincent of Kentucky with Mr. Maciejewski.

Mr. Tolan with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Sasser with Mr. Anderson of New Mexico.

Mr. Williams with Mr. Nichols.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Scrugham.
Mr. Wene with Mr. Cannon of Florida.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Robinson of Utah.
Mr. Buck with Mr. Schaefer of Illinois.
Mr. Snyder with Mr. Lea.
Mr. Boren with Mr. Sutphin.
Mr. McArdle with Mr. Buckley of New York.

Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Kopplemann.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

By unanimous consent further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 310, nays 5, not voting 115, as follows:

[Roll No. 129]

YEAS—310

Allen, La.	Beiter	Camp
Andersen,	Bender	Canfield
H. Carl	Blackney	Cannon, Mo.
Anderson, Calif.	Bland	Carlson
Andresen,	Bloom	Carter
August H.	Boggs	Cartwright
Angell	Bolton	Case, S. Dak.
Arends	Boykin	Chapfield
Arnold	Bradley, Mich.	Clason
Barden	Brooks	Claypool
Barnes	Brown, Ga.	Clevenger
Barry	Brown, Ohio	Cochran
Bates, Ky.	Bryson	Coffee, Nebr.
Bates, Mass.	Bulwinkle	Coffee, Wash.
Baumhart	Burdick	Cole, Md.
Beam	Burgin	Collins
Beckworth	Butler	Colmer

Cooley	Hook	Pheiffer,
Cooper	Hope	William T.
Cope land	Houston	Pierce
Courtney	Howell	Pittenger
Cox	Hull	Plauche
Cravens	Hunter	Ploeser
Creal	Imhoff	Poage
Crosser	Izac	Powers
Crowther	Jackson	Priest
Culkin	Jacobsen	Rabaut
Cullen	Jenkins, Ohio	Ramsay
Cunningham	Jenks, N. H.	Ramspeck
Curtis	Jennings	Randolph
D'Alesandro	Jensen	Rankin, Miss.
Davis, Ohio	Johns	Rankin, Mont.
Davis, Tenn.	Johnson, Ill.	Reece, Tenn.
Day	Johnson,	Reed, Ill.
Delaney	Luther A.	Reed, N. Y.
Dewey	Johnson,	Rees, Kans.
Dickstein	Lyndon B.	Rivers
Dingell	Johnson, Okla.	Robertson,
Dirksen	Johnson, W. Va.	N. Dak.
Disney	Jones	Robertson, Va.
Ditter	Jonkman	Robison, Ky.
Domengeaux	Kean	Rockerfeller
Dondero	Keefe	Rodgers, Pa.
Doughton	Kefauver	Rogers, Mass.
Downs	Kelley, Pa.	Russell
Duncan	Kelly, Ill.	Sabath
Durham	Kennedy	Sanders
Dworshak	Martin J.	Sauthoff
Eaton	Kennedy,	Scanlon
Eberharter	Michael J.	Schaefer, Ill.
Edmiston	Keogh	Schuetz
Elliot, Calif.	Kerr	Schulte
Ellis	Kilday	Scott
Elston	Kinzer	Secrest
Engel	Kirwan	Shafer, Mich.
Englebright	Knutson	Sheppard
Faddis	Kociakowski	Sheridan
Fellows	Kramer	Sikes
Fish	Landis	Simpson
Fitzgerald	Lanham	Smith, Ohio
Fitzpatrick	Larrabee	Smith, Pa.
Flaherty	Leavy	Smith, Wash.
Flannagan	LeCompte	Smith, Wis.
Fogarty	Lesinski	South
Folger	Ludlow	Sparkman
Forand	Lynch	Spence
Ford, Miss.	McCormack	Springer
Ford, Thomas F.	McGehee	Starnes, Ala.
Fulmer	McGregor	Stearns, N. H.
Gamble	McKeough	Stefan
Gathings	McLaughlin	Stratton
Gavagan	McLean	Sullivan
Gearhart	McMillan	Taber
Gehrmann	Maciora	Talle
Gerlach	Mahon	Tarver
Gibson	Manasco	Tenerowicz
Gillette	Marcantonio	Terry
Gilchrist	Martin, Iowa	Thom
Gillie	Mason	Thomas, N. J.
Gossett	May	Thomas, Tex.
Graham	Merritt	Tinkham
Granger	Meyer, Md.	Traynor
Grant, Ala.	Michener	Van Zandt
Grant, Ind.	Mills, Ark.	Vinson, Ga.
Gregory	Monroney	Vorys, Ohio
Guyer	Moser	Wadsworth
Gwynne	Mott	Walter
Hall	Mundt	Ward
Edwin Arthur	Murray	Wasielewski
Hall	Myers, Pa.	Weaver
Leonard W.	Nelson	West
Hancock	Norrell	Wheat
Hare	O'Brien, Mich.	Whitten
Harness	O'Brien, N. Y.	Whittington
Harrington	O'Connor	Wickersham
Harris, Ark.	O'Hara	Wigglesworth
Harris, Va.	Oliver	Wilson
Hart	O'Neal	Winter
Harter	O'Toole	Wolcott
Hartley	Pace	Wolfenden, Pa.
Healey	Paddock	Wolverton, N. J.
Hébert	Patman	Woodrum, Va.
Heidinger	Patrick	Worley
Hendricks	Peterson, Fla.	Wright
Hess	Peterson, Ga.	Youngdahl
Hill, Wash.	Pfeiffer,	Zimmerman
Hobbs	Joseph L.	
Holmes		

NAYS—5

Crawford
Lambertson

NOT VOTING—115

Allen, Ill.	Boland	Byron
Anderson,	Bonner	Cannon, Fla.
N. Mex.	Boren	Capozzoli
Andrews	Bradley, Pa.	Casey, Mass.
Baldwin	Buck	Celler
Bell	Buckler, Minn.	Chapman
Bennett	Buckley, N. Y.	Chenoweth
Bishop	Burch	Clark
Boehne	Byrne	Cluett

Cole, N. Y.	Lea	Scrugham
Costello	Lewis	Shannon
Dies	McArdle	Short
Douglas	McGranery	Smith, Maine
Drewry	McIntyre	Smith, Va.
Eliot, Mass.	Maas	Smith, W. Va.
Fenton	Maciejewski	Snyder
Flannery	Magnuson	Somers, N. Y.
Ford, Leland M.	Mansfield	Steagall
Gale	Martin, Mass.	Stevenson
Gifford	Mills, La.	Summers, Tex.
Gore	Mitchell	Sutphin
Green	Murdock	Sweeney
Haines	Nichols	Thill
Halleck	Norton	Thomason
Heffernan	O'Day	Tibbott
Hill, Colo.	O'Leary	Tolan
Hinshaw	Osmer	Treadway
Hoffman	Patton	Vincent, Ky.
Holbrook	Pearson	Voorhis, Calif.
Jarman	Plumley	Vreeland
Jarrett	Richards	Weiss
Johnson, Calif.	Rizley	Welch
Johnson, Ind.	Robinson, Utah	Wene
Kee	Rogers, Okla.	Whelchel
Kilburn	Ro'ph	White
Kleberg	Romjue	Williams
Klein	Sacks	Woodruff, Mich.
Kopplemann	Sasscer	Young
Kunkel	Satterfield	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Jarman with Mr. Short.
Mr. Boehne with Mrs. Smith of Maine.
Mr. Costello with Mr. Bennett.
Mr. McArdle with Mr. Woodruff of Michigan.
Mr. Green with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Boland with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Gore with Mr. Fenton.
Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Kunkel.
Mr. Richards with Mr. Osmer.
Mr. Patton with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Romjue with Mr. Leland M. Ford.
Mr. Burch with Mr. Thill.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Johnson of California.
Mr. Flannery with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.
Mr. Nichols with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Whelchel with Mr. Maas.
Mr. Murdock with Mr. Chenoweth.
Mr. Casey of Massachusetts with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. Kee with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Baldwin.
Mr. Dies with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Pearson with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Tibbott.
Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Rolph.
Mr. Lea with Mr. Bishop.
Mr. Steagall with Mr. Cluett.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Hill of Colorado.
Mr. Lewis with Mr. Vreeland.
Mr. Summers of Texas with Mr. Hinshaw.
Mr. Thomason with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Mills of Louisiana with Mr. Buckler of Minnesota.
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Jarrett.
Mr. Vincent of Kentucky with Mrs. O'Day.
Mr. Williams with Mr. Capozzoli.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Young.
Mr. Wene with Mr. Haines.
Mr. Boren with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Anderson of New Mexico with Mr. Sasscer.
Mr. Snyder with Mr. Maciejewski.
Mr. Weiss with Mr. Buckley of New York.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Heffernan.
Mr. Kopplemann with Mr. Tolan.
Mr. Sutphin with Mr. O'Leary.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Sweeney.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE AUTHORIZED TO CORRECT SECTION NUMBERS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk of the House may be authorized to correct the section numbers in the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill just passed may be permitted to extend their remarks in 5 legislative days.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have been requested by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. KILBURN] to say that they are unavoidably absent from the House. If they had been present, they would have voted against the motion to recommit and in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I much regret that I have to make a point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I asked unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I must call the attention of my friend from New York to the rule that it is not in order to announce how absent Members would have voted if present.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I want to be heard on that. It is not in order under the rules excepting where a Member gets 1 minute to address the House. Under those conditions he may say anything he wants to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not even by that subterfuge. It has been held by Speakers of the House repeatedly that the procedure of the House does not permit it. It is a very bad practice, and we do not want it to get started. I much regret to have to raise the question of order.

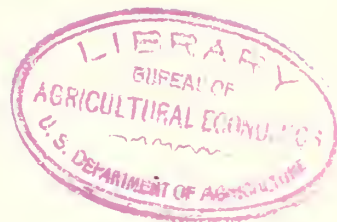
Mr. MICHENER. I agree with the gentleman as to the correctness of his theory; but, as I understand it, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] asked unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute. He was given the unanimous consent of the House to proceed for 1 minute; therefore he is permitted to say anything so long as he uses parliamentary language.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am in warmest sympathy with

12.2

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6159



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 8, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

9 SEC. 101. For additional amounts for appropriations for
10 the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supple-

1 mental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the
2 same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, includ-
3 ing the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions
4 specified under said heads respectively in that Act, except as
5 otherwise provided herein, as follows:

6 CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

7 For contingencies of the Army, \$24,800, which shall be
8 available for the actual and necessary expenses, as may be
9 determined and approved by the Secretary of War, of officers,
10 warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army on special
11 duty in foreign countries.

12 EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

13 For expediting production of equipment and supplies for
14 national defense, \$263,000,000.

15 GENERAL STAFF CORPS

16 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

17 For miscellaneous expenses requisite for and incident to
18 the military intelligence activities of the Army and mainte-
19 nance of the military attachés, including observers of the
20 Military Intelligence Division abroad, \$239,000: *Provided,*
21 That the limitation of \$5,000 upon the expenses of officers of
22 the Army on duty abroad under this head in the Military
23 Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed.

24 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

25 WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

26 For welfare of enlisted men, \$1,210,000.

1 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

2 PAY OF THE ARMY

3 For pay of the Army, \$314,000,000.

4 TRAVEL OF THE ARMY

5 For travel of the Army, \$10,000,000.

6 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

7 For claims for damages to or loss of private property,
8 \$12,000.

9 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

10 SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

11 For subsistence of the Army, \$104,300,000.

12 REGULAR SUPPLIES OF THE ARMY

13 For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,900,000.

14 CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

15 For clothing and equipage, \$13,540,000.

16 INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

17 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$8,645,000.

18 ARMY TRANSPORTATION

19 For Army transportation, \$148,285,000: *Provided*, That
20 the provisions of section 302 (c) of the Treasury and Post
21 Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, shall not apply
22 to vehicles under the jurisdiction of the War Department, used
23 for military activities.

24 MILITARY POSTS

25 For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances
26 at military posts, \$434,320,000.

1 BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND
2 UTILITIES

3 For barracks and quarters and other buildings and utili-
4 ties, \$8,740,000.

5 SIGNAL CORPS

6 SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

7 For Signal Service of the Army, \$239,074,852.

8 AIR CORPS

9 AIR CORPS, ARMY

10 For Air Corps, Army, \$779,000,000, of which not to
11 exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for the payment of obli-
12 gations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1,
13 1939.

14 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ARMY

15 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

16 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$25,-
17 168,000.

18 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

19 ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

20 For Engineer Service, Army, \$19,122,000.

21 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

22 For military construction, defense installations, \$1,305,-
23 000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

24 CHORRERA AND RIO HATO ROAD, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

25 To enable the United States to cooperate with the
26 Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of

1 a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic
2 of Panama, fiscal year 1942, \$873,000, to remain available
3 until expended and to be additional to the appropriation for
4 this purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
5 1939.

6 ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

7 ORDNANCE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, ARMY

8 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$2,464,-
9 984,000.

10 CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

11 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$6,272,000.

12 CHIEF OF INFANTRY

13 INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

14 For Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, \$69,000.

15 SEACOAST DEFENSES

16 For seacoast defenses, \$9,564,000, of which \$7,959,852
17 shall remain available until expended.

18 ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

19 For all expenses necessary for the mobilization, opera-
20 tion, and maintenance of the Army of the Philippines, in-
21 cluding expenses connected with calling into the service of
22 the armed forces of the United States the organized military
23 forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Phil-
24 ippines, and expenditures incident to pay, allowances, opera-
25 tion, maintenance, and other activities of units and personnel

1 of said organized military forces, and for the emergent mo-
2 bilization and training of such forces, may be made without
3 regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of
4 or accounting for funds of the United States but shall be
5 expended and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the
6 President of the United States, \$269,000,000, to remain
7 available until June 30, 1943, which shall be available for
8 payment to the Government of the Commonwealth of the
9 Philippines upon its written request, either in advance of or
10 in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual
11 cost, as authorized by the Commanding General, United
12 States Army Forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses
13 for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys
14 shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of
15 said organized military forces of the Government of the Com-
16 monwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine
17 Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by
18 Philippine law and regulations, and of which not to exceed
19 \$15,000,000 may be restored to the Emergency Fund for the
20 President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation
21 Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced
22 therefrom: *Provided*, That any expenditures heretofore or
23 hereafter made from said appropriation "Emergency Fund for
24 the President" for the purposes and in the manner authorized

1 under this heading in this Act, are hereby authorized and
2 validated: *Provided further*, That any appropriation for the
3 Military Establishment may be applied to the purposes afore-
4 said subject to reimbursement by transfer from this appro-
5 priation of the value of such property or service as may have
6 been or may thereafter be applied to such purposes and any
7 amount so transferred shall be available for expenditure for
8 the purposes of the appropriation so reimbursed during the
9 fiscal year in which such amount was received and the ensu-
10 ing fiscal year.

11

GENERAL PROVISION

12 SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the
13 interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of
14 War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or other-
15 wise dispose of, to the government of any country whose de-
16 fense the President deems vital to the defense of the United
17 States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated
18 for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, in
19 accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941
20 (Public, No. 11). The value of defense articles disposed of
21 in any way under authority of this paragraph shall not exceed
22 \$500,000,000.

23

24 SEC. 103. This title may be cited as "Title III, Mili-
tary Appropriation Act, 1942".

1 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

2 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
3 the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942,
4 to be supplemental, and, in addition, to the appropriations in
5 the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects
6 and subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein,
7 and except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

9 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy: For the temporary em-
10 ployment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
11 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
12 or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6,
13 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$50,000.

14 NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

15 Naval emergency fund, including local defense and fleet
16 training schools and equipment and services therefor, fleet
17 landings, and navigational aids, \$10,000,000, to remain avail-
18 able until expended.

19 BUREAU OF SHIPS

20 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$250,000,000.

21 Defense installations on merchant vessels: For the pro-
22 curement of the necessary materials and for the provision of
23 defense installations on Government-owned or privately
24 owned merchant vessels, \$120,000,000, to remain available
25 until expended: *Provided*, That the provision relating to
26 defense installations on Government or privately owned mer-

1 chant vessels contained in the Naval Appropriation Act,
2 1942, under the appropriation for Increase and Replacement
3 of Naval Vessels is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That
4 the appropriation "Increase and Replacement of Naval Ves-
5 sels" shall be credited and this appropriation charged for any
6 expenditures heretofore made on account of defense installa-
7 tions on Government or privately owned merchant vessels
8 under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942,
9 and under the appropriation "Alterations to naval vessels"
10 contained in Title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the
11 fiscal year 1941.

12 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

13 Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
14 nel: The restriction against the employment of enlisted men
15 in officers' quarters and messes under said heading is hereby
16 amended by excepting from said restriction officers' messes
17 at over-seas bases, including Alaska, and mobile hospitals.

18 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1942:
19 This appropriation shall be available for payments to the
20 Maritime Commission for charter and hire of cargo vessels
21 when manned by other than naval personnel.

22 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

23 Care of the dead, \$100,000, of which amount \$10,000
24 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
25 during the fiscal year 1941.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

Aviation, Navy: For new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment, spare parts and accessories, \$309,720,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may, prior to July 1, 1942, enter into contracts for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of \$140,000,000.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: In addition to the objects specified under this heading in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, this appropriation shall be available for the construction or acquisition and conversion of not to exceed four hundred small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as authorized in Public Law 323, Seventy-seventh Congress, at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000,000.

SEC. 202. This title may be cited as "Title V, Naval Appropriation Act, 1942".

TITLE III—DEFENSE AID

SEC. 301. To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor,

1 the following sums for the following respective purposes,
2 namely:

3 (a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise,
4 of defense articles, information, and services, for the govern-
5 ment of any country whose defense the President deems vital
6 to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof,
7 including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as
8 follows:

9 (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
10 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
11 ponents thereof, \$830,507,246.

12 (3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
13 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
14 \$583,139,000.

15 (5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
16 plies, and materials, \$17,850,000.

17 (6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-
18 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
19 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
20 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
21 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$125,000,000.

22 (b) In all, \$1,556,496,246, to remain available until
23 June 30, 1943.

24 (c) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be addi-

1 tional to, and consolidated with, the appropriations for the
2 same purposes contained in section 1 (a) of the Defense Aid
3 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and section 101 (a)
4 of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942,
5 and the proviso in section 101 (f) of such latter Act shall
6 be applicable to such consolidated appropriations.

7 SEC. 302. Any defense article procured pursuant to this
8 title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use
9 of such department or agency of the United States as the
10 President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a
11 foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the Presi-
12 dent the defense of the United States will be best served
13 thereby.

14 SEC. 303. This title may be cited as the "Second Defense
15 Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942".

16 TITLE IV—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

17 LEGISLATIVE

18 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

19 For a special employee for the majority at the rate of
20 \$5,000 per annum, to be appointed by the Speaker, fiscal
21 year 1942, \$2,500; such position is authorized to continue
22 only during such period as it is occupied by the first incum-
23 bent thereof.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT

Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings: For all expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States to provide for expenses of such advisory committee as may be appointed by the Court to assist it in the preparation of rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to criminal cases, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to prescribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to proceedings in criminal cases prior to and including verdict, or finding or plea of guilty", approved June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 688), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may direct, including such per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, \$25,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

To enable the President through such agency or agencies as he may designate to purchase exclusively in the United States and to transport, and to distribute as herein-

1 after provided, medical, agricultural, and other supplies for
2 the relief of men, women, and children, who have been
3 rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or invasion,
4 fiscal year 1942, \$35,000,000, including the cost of such
5 purchases, the transportation to point of distribution, and
6 distribution, administrative and other costs, but not including
7 any administrative expense incurred by any nongovern-
8 mental agency: *Provided*, That when so purchased, such
9 materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed
10 by the President through the American Red Cross or such
11 governmental or other agencies as he may designate: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That any governmental agency so designated
13 to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any
14 such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated
15 to it for such designated purposes without regard to the pro-
16 visions of any other Act: *And provided further*, That on or
17 before June 30, 1942, the President shall submit to the
18 Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures
19 and activities made and conducted under the authority con-
20 tained herein.

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

22 Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable
23 the President of the United States to provide temporary
24 shelter in localities where by reason of national-defense activi-
25 ties a shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including

1 the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this
 2 head in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,
 3 approved March 1, 1941, \$10,000,000, to remain available
 4 until June 30, 1943.

5 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

6 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

7 Extension of civil service: For all necessary expenses to
 8 enable the Civil Service Commission to carry out the pro-
 9 vision of title I of the Act of November 26, 1940, extending
 10 the classified civil service, fiscal year 1942, including the
 11 objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
 12 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, as supplemented
 13 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941", is avail-
 14 able, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for printing and
 15 binding, \$781,560, to be available until June 30, 1943.

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 17 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
 18 1942", including the objects specified in the appropriation
 19 for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 20 Act, 1942, \$250,000.

21 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for all
 22 printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, fiscal
 23 year 1942, except such printing and binding as is necessary
 24 under the headings "Prevention of pernicious political activi-

1 ties", "National defense activities", and "Extension of civil
2 service, fiscal year 1942", \$8,000.

3 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
4 national-defense activities for the fiscal year 1942, including
5 the objects for which the appropriation under this heading
6 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is avail-
7 able, \$1,392,000.

8

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

9

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

10 In addition to the funds made available to the Federal
11 Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the
12 fiscal year 1942 by the Independent Offices Appropriation
13 Act, 1942, \$1,882,353 of the Defense Housing Insurance
14 Fund, created by the act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law
15 24), is hereby made available for such expenses, including
16 the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions speci-
17 fied under this heading in said Independent Offices Appropria-
18 tion Act. The respective amounts of funds of the Federal
19 Housing Administration made available for administrative
20 expenses by said Independent Offices Appropriation Act are
21 hereby decreased and increased as follows: Mutual Mortgage
22 Insurance Fund decreased from \$11,283,000 to \$10,847,100;
23 Housing Insurance Fund decreased from \$1,065,000 to
24 \$750,000; and funds derived from premiums collected under
25 section 2 (f), title I, of the National Housing Act, as

1 amended, increased from \$1,040,000 to \$1,275,000: total
 2 increased from \$13,388,000 to \$14,754,453. The provisions
 3 appearing under this heading in the Additional Urgent De-
 4 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to nonadmin-
 5 istrative expenses and accountability of the respective funds.
 6 are hereby made applicable to all the funds made available
 7 to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative ex-
 8 penses for the fiscal year 1942.

9 In addition to the funds made available for the payment
 10 of losses under insurance granted under sections 2 and 6,
 11 title I, of the National Housing Act, not to exceed \$2,410,000
 12 of the funds in the account in the Treasury comprised of
 13 premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I,
 14 of said Act shall be available for the payment of such losses.

15 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
 18 additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of
 19 hospitals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and sub-
 20 ject to the limitations specified under this heading in the
 21 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942. \$75,000.

22 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

23 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Freed-
 24 men's Hospital, fiscal year 1942. \$8,900: *Provided, That*
 25 the foregoing appropriation shall be chargeable to the District

1 of Columbia as specified under this heading in the Labor-
2 Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942.

3 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the
5 purchase of one seven-hundred-and-fifty-horsepower boiler,
6 one one-thousand-five-hundred-kilowatt turbo-generator, one
7 fifty-ton ammonia compressor, all with accessories, and ex-
8 tension and remodeling the present ash system, including the
9 objects specified for this purpose under this heading in the
10 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$40,000,
11 to be derived from pension funds accrued, or which may
12 accrue, prior to November 1, 1941, as authorized by the Act
13 approved February 2, 1909 (24 U. S. C. 165).

14 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

15 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

16 Access roads: For the construction and improvement of
17 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
18 way connections as described in and in accordance with the
19 provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
20 (Public Law 295) and for reimbursement of and transfer
21 to the appropriation for Public Works, Bureau of Yards and
22 Docks, Navy Department, not to exceed \$400,000, on ac-
23 count of expenditures from said appropriation for the pur-
24 poses hereof, \$74,600,000, to remain available during the
25 continuance of the emergency declared by the President

1 on May 27, 1941; and in addition thereto authority is
2 granted, during the continuance of such emergency, to enter
3 into contracts for the above purposes in amounts not to exceed
4 in the aggregate \$50,000,000.

5 Flight strips: For studies in connection with and the
6 construction of flight strips as described in and in accordance
7 with the provisions of section 8 of the Defense Highway Act
8 of 1941 (Public Law 295), \$5,000,000, to remain available
9 during the continuance of the emergency declared by the
10 President on May 27, 1941.

11 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
13 salaries and expenses, The National Archives, fiscal year
14 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations
15 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices
16 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$73,500.

17 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

18 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, National
19 Labor Relations Board, fiscal year 1942, \$57,300.

20 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all ex-
21 penses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations
22 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in
23 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor
24 in industries under the national-defense program, including
25 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,

1 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-
2 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous
3 expenses and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942,
4 \$365,000.

5

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

6 Tennessee Valley Authority fund: For an additional
7 amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, fiscal year
8 1942, for (1) beginning construction of an hydroelectric
9 project on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, North
10 Carolina, (2) installing additional electric generating units
11 with a total rated capacity of approximately three hundred
12 and twenty-four thousand kilowatts in existing hydroelectric
13 projects owned by the Authority, (3) installing an additional
14 steam electric generating unit with a rated capacity of ap-
15 proximately sixty thousand kilowatts in the Watts Bar steam
16 plant and for developing units of other steam plants to their
17 complete capacity as provided in the original plans of installa-
18 tion, (4) purchase or building of transmission facilities needed
19 to connect this project and these units to the existing trans-
20 mission system of the Authority, to interconnect the Author-
21 ity's system with neighboring systems, and to deliver the
22 power produced by this project and these units to the market,
23 and (5) the acquisition of land necessary for and the reloca-
24 tion of highways in connection with the accomplishment of
25 the above project; \$25,000,000, to be available for the admin-

1 istrative objects of expenditure and subject to the conditions
2 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Ap-
3 propriation Act, 1942.

4 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

5 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

6 Magnetic and seismological work: For an additional
7 amount for continuing magnetic and seismological observa-
8 tions, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
9 this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation
10 Act, 1942, \$5,500.

11 Office force: For an additional amount for personal serv-
12 ices, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942, \$37,000.

13 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-
14 penses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942,
15 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
16 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,000.

17 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for com-
18 pilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1942,
19 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
20 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$52,000.

21 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

22 Salaries and general expenses: For an additional amount
23 for field salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Marine In-
24 spection and Navigation, fiscal year 1942, including the
25 objects specified under this head in the Department of Com-

1 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$125,000, and the limita-
2 tion prescribed under this head in the Department of Com-
3 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, for payment only of extra
4 compensation for overtime services for which the United
5 States receives reimbursement in accordance with the pro-
6 visions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 345) is hereby
7 increased to \$80,000.

8 The limitation prescribed in the Department of Com-
9 merce Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading "Bureau
10 of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Salaries and general
11 expenses", for payment only of extra compensation for over-
12 time services for which the United States receives reimburse-
13 ment in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11,
14 1938 (52 Stat. 345), as increased in the "Second Deficiency
15 Appropriation Act, 1941", approved July 3, 1941, is hereby
16 further increased to \$73,500.

17 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

18 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
19 port: For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-
20 tion, Washington National Airport, fiscal year 1942, includ-
21 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
22 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$84,000: *Provided,*
23 That the limitation of \$800 for the purchase, cleaning, and
24 repair of uniforms for the guards is hereby increased to
25 \$2,100.

1 Development of landing areas: For an additional amount
2 for development of landing areas, \$50,000,000, of which
3 not to exceed \$2,375,000 shall be available for administrative
4 expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
5 under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropria-
6 tion Act, 1942: *Provided*, That the limitation upon the total
7 number of public airports and other public landing areas in
8 the program is hereby increased from three hundred and
9 ninety-nine to five hundred and three.

10

WEATHER BUREAU

11 Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For
12 an additional amount for observations, warnings, and gen-
13 eral weather service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
14 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
15 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$190,000.

16

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
19 printing and binding for the Department of the Interior,
20 fiscal year 1942, \$10,000.

21

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

22 For an additional amount for expenses of the Commis-
23 sion of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropria-
25 tion Act, 1942, \$3,000; and the limitation of \$6,480 on

1 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
2 the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$6,710.

3 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
5 power transmission system: For an additional amount for
6 construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power
7 transmission system, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
8 specified under this head in the Interior Department Approp-
9 riation Act, 1942, \$30,000,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

12 Suppressing forest fires on Indian reservations: For an
13 additional amount for the suppression or emergency preven-
14 tion of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, fiscal
15 year 1942, \$80,000.

16 Construction and repair: For an additional amount for
17 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of school, agency,
18 hospital, or other buildings and utilities, including the pur-
19 chase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

20 Colville, Washington: Garage and shop building,
21 \$25,000, to remain available until completion of the project
22 when the unobligated balance shall revert to the general fund
23 of the Treasury.

24 Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives
25 in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified

1 under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation
2 Act, 1942, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

3 Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for
4 medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the
5 objects specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-
6 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000, to remain available
7 until June 30, 1943.

8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 General fund, construction: For continuation of construc-
10 tion of the Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000,
11 to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in
12 the same manner and for the same objects as specified for
13 projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
14 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal
15 year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be
16 reimbursable under the reclamation law.

17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

18 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

19 Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For
20 an additional amount for the construction of a road and nec-
21 essary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway,
22 Alaska, and all necessary expenses incident thereto,
23 \$500,000, to remain available until expended; and the limi-
24 tation of \$1,500,000 upon the total cost of such work is
25 hereby increased to \$1,800,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries
3 and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal
4 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
5 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
6 \$750,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Division of Public Contracts, salaries and expenses (na-
10 tional defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the
11 Secretary of Labor to perform the duties imposed by the Act
12 to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the
13 making of contracts by the United States, and for other pur-
14 poses, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), in connec-
15 tion with contracts involving production under the national-
16 defense program, including personal services in the District
17 of Columbia and elsewhere, and items otherwise properly
18 chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of
19 Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and print-
20 ing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.

21 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

22 (Out of the postal revenues)

23 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL

24 Domestic Air-Mail Service: For an additional amount
25 for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,

1 fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the
2 limitations specified under this head in the Post Office De-
3 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND
6 GREAT BRITAIN

7 Special and technical investigations: For an additional
8 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
9 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the
10 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
12 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,600.

13 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

14 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property control:
16 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, foreign-
17 owned property control, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
18 jects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000.

20 DIVISION OF PRINTING

21 Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional
22 amount for stationery, Treasury Department, fiscal year
23 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
24 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$100,000.

1 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
3 expenses of assessing and collecting the internal-revenue
4 taxes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
5 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
6 1942, \$4,335,446 of which \$290,000 shall be available for
7 printing and binding and \$325,100 for personal services in
8 the District of Columbia.

9 WAR DEPARTMENT

10 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

12 Flood control, general: For an additional amount for
13 flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
14 and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
15 War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$17,800,-
16 000, to remain available until expended.

17 RIVERS AND HARBORS

18 For the preservation and maintenance of existing river
19 and harbor works, and for the prosecution of projects hereto-
20 fore authorized, including the objects and purposes and sub-
21 ject to the conditions specified under this head in the War
22 Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,700,000.

23 THE PANAMA CANAL

24 Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: For
25 maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including

1 the objects and subject to conditions specified under this head
2 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942,
3 \$7,569,000 for continuing the construction of special protec-
4 tive works.

5 Construction, additional facilities, Panama Canal: In
6 addition to the contract authorization in the amount of
7 \$79,000,000 contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
8 propriation Act, 1942, the Governor of the Panama Canal
9 may, when authorized by the Secretary of War, make or
10 authorize the making of contracts prior to July 1, 1943, for
11 or on account of the construction of additional facilities for
12 the improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the
13 Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act approved August
14 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), in an amount not to exceed
15 \$104,000,000.

16 TITLE V—CLASSIFICATION ACT SALARY

17 ADVANCEMENTS

18 For supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
19 June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the Act of
20 August 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 200, Seventy-
21 seventh Congress), amending the Classification Act of 1923,
22 as amended, and Executive Order Numbered 8882, issued
23 September 3, 1941, under the authority of said Act, and on
24 account of Executive Order Numbered 8842, issued August
25 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropria-

tions available during said fiscal year under the following
appropriation titles, namely:

LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

For "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942",
\$1,178.

For "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942", \$2,900.

For "Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1942", \$1,650.

For "Maintenance, Legislative Garage, 1942", \$150.

For "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942",
\$2,625.

For "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942",
\$3,200.

For "Capitol Power Plant, 1942", \$2,755.

For "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942", \$450.

For "Salaries, Library Proper, Library of Congress,
1942", \$8,995.

For "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
1942", \$1,140.

For "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
1942", \$270.

For "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
1942", \$2,615.

For "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress,
1942", \$585.

1 For "Union catalogues, Library of Congress, 1942",
2 \$465.

3 For "Salaries, library buildings, Library of Congress,
4 1942", \$3,240.

5 For "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents,
6 1942", \$6,050.

7 In all, Legislative Establishment, \$38,268.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 For "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1942", \$1,760.

10 For "Care of Supreme Court Building and Grounds,
11 1942", \$390.

12 For "Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
13 Patent Appeals, 1942", \$875.

14 For "Salaries, Court of Claims, 1942", \$1,518.

15 For "Probation System, United States Courts, 1942",
16 \$7,075.

17 In all, The Judiciary, \$11,618.

18 EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

19 For "Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-
20 agement, 1942", \$13,012.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals,
22 1942", \$4,400.

23 For "Salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
24 Compensation Commission, 1942", \$9,553.

1 For "Federal Power Commission, 1942", \$20,000.

2 For "Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1942",
3 \$185,747.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1942",
5 \$11,382.

6 For "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1942",
7 \$20,310.

8 For "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
9 1942", \$2,273.

10 For "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
11 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942", \$3,090.

12 For "General expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1942",
13 \$4,144.

14 For "Preservation of collections, Smithsonian Institution,
15 1942", \$9,398.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
17 1942", \$642,125.

18 For "Salaries, Office of Administrator, Federal Security
19 Agency, 1942", \$1,737.

20 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and
21 Management, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$2,343.

22 For "Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security
23 Agency, 1942", \$450.

24 For "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Security
25 Agency, 1942", \$8,802.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
2 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$26,315.

3 For "Salaries, Office of Education, 1942", \$4,848.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
5 of Education, 1942", \$3,188.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation,
7 Office of Education, 1942", \$1,280.

8 For "Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, residents of
9 the District of Columbia, Office of Education, 1942", \$600.

10 For "Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security
11 Agency, 1942", \$8,105.

12 For "Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
13 Service, 1942", \$1,605.

14 For "Pay of other employees, Public Health Service,
15 1942", \$3,493.

16 For "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
17 Public Health Service, 1942", \$47,400.

18 For "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health
19 Service, 1942", \$3,260.

20 For "Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
21 Agency, 1942", \$12,605.

22 For "Selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,
23 Social Security Board (national defense), 1942", \$12,445.

24 In all, Executive Office and Independent Establishments,
25 \$1,063,910.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1942",
\$4,555.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$22,860.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$2,620.

For "Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$215.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations, 1942", \$2,684.

For "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$6,300.

For "Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1942",
\$7,925.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1942", \$29,610.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, 1942", \$2,125.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, 1942", \$117,935.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, 1942", \$7,172.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, 1942", \$35,426.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1942",
2 \$161,221.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
4 Chemistry and Engineering, 1942", \$9,533.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
6 Plant Quarantine, 1942", \$49,667.

7 For "White Pine blister rust control, Department of
8 Agriculture, 1942", \$7,560.

9 For "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
10 Service, 1942", \$47,388.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Eco-
12 nomics, 1942", \$3,485.

13 For "Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
14 1942", \$6,765.

15 For "Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
16 culture, 1942", \$1,245.

17 In all, Department of Agriculture, \$526,291.

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1942",
20 \$905.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
22 Domestic Commerce, 1942", \$3,230.

23 For "Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
24 mestic Commerce, 1942", \$2,395.

1 For "Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
2 1942", \$635.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau
4 of the Census, 1942", \$360.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
6 and Navigation, 1942", \$42,825.

7 For "Operation and administration, National Bureau of
8 Standards, 1942", \$2,225.

9 For "Testing, Inspection, and Information Service, Na-
10 tional Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$8,195.

11 For "Research and development, National Bureau of
12 Standards, 1942", \$8,945.

13 For "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Stand-
14 ards, 1942", \$1,166.

15 For "Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-
16 detic Survey, 1942", \$295.

17 For "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942",
18 \$10,910.

19 For "Salaries, Patent Office, 1942", \$30,565.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
21 ment of Commerce, 1942", \$45,280.

22 For "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
23 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1942",
24 \$3,645.

25 In all, Department of Commerce, \$161,576.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of the Interior, 1942,"
3 \$5,000.

4 For "Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
5 terior, 1942", \$4,797.

6 For "Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
7 sions, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,325.

8 For "Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1942", \$45.

9 For "United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
10 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,425.

11 For "Salaries, General Land Office, 1942", \$14,000.

12 For "Salaries and expenses of Land Offices, 1942",
13 \$1,000.

14 For "Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
15 1942", \$300.

16 For "Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942", \$5,000.

17 For "Expenses of organizing Indian corporations, etc.,
18 1942", \$650.

19 For "Administration of Indian forests, 1942", \$4,710.

20 For "Expenses, Sale of timber (reimbursable), 1942",
21 \$1,790.

22 For "Obtaining employment for Indians, 1942", \$500.

23 For "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
24 1942", \$7,000.

25 For "Indian school support, 1942", \$26,525.

1 For "Indian boarding schools, 1942", \$15,355.

2 For "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1942",
3 \$1,335.

4 For "Education of natives of Alaska, 1941-1943",
5 \$3,980.

6 For "Conservation of health among Indians, 1942",
7 \$23,705.

8 For "Administration of Indian property, 1942",
9 \$25,000.

10 For "Construction, etc.; buildings and utilities, Indian
11 Service", \$1,455.

12 For "Geological Survey, 1942", \$23,980.

13 For "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
14 1942", \$3,000.

15 For "Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
16 1942", \$9,915.

17 For "Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska, 1942",
18 \$165.

19 For "Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt
20 limitation)", \$1,000.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
22 Islands, 1942", \$1,000.

23 In all, Department of the Interior, \$183,957.

24 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

25 For "Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
26 Justice, 1942", \$7,000.

1 For "Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice,
2 1942", \$6,000.

3 For "Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice,
4 1942", \$3,500.

5 For "Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1942", \$2,500.

6 For "Protecting interests of the United States in customs
7 matters, 1942", \$1,300.

8 For "Salaries and expenses, Bond and Spirits Division,
9 Department of Justice, 1942", \$1,700.

10 For "Examination of judicial offices, 1942", \$600.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
12 Department of Justice, 1942", \$5,000.

13 For "Salaries and expenses of District Attorneys, etc.,
14 Department of Justice, 1942", \$24,000.

15 For "Penitentiaries and Reformatories, Maintenance,
16 1942", \$26,800.

17 For "Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance,
18 1942", \$2,300.

19 For "Federal jails and correctional institutions, main-
20 tenance, 1942", \$13,900.

21 For "Prison camps, maintenance, 1942", \$1,800.

22 For "Medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
23 1942", \$4,200.

24 In all, Department of Justice, \$100,600.

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 For "Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Con-
3 tracts, Department of Labor, 1942", \$3,195.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
5 1942", \$3,590.

6 For "Occupational outlook survey, Bureau of Labor Sta-
7 tistics (national defense) , 1942", \$1,480.

8 For "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau. 1942",
9 \$3,825.

10 For "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
11 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$2,723.

12 For "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
13 Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$6,332.

14 For "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1942",
15 \$895.

16 In all, Department of Labor, \$22,040.

17 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

18 (Out of the postal revenues)

19 For "Salaries, Office of Postmaster General, 1942",
20 \$1,585.

21 For "Salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
22 eral, 1942", \$6,565.

23 For "Salaries, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster
24 General, 1942", \$6,100.

1 For "Salaries, Office of Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
2 eral, 1942", \$10,905.

3 For "Salaries, Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster
4 General, 1942", \$3,730.

5 For "Salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, 1942", \$395.

6 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1942", \$1,590.

7 For "Post office inspectors, salaries, 1942", \$20,050.

8 For "Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger
9 Service, 1942", \$585.

10 For "Railway Mail Service, Salaries, 1942", \$17,450.

11 For "Operating force for public buildings, Post Office
12 Department, 1942", \$211,730.

13 In all, Post Office Department, \$280,685.

14 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

15 For "Salaries, Department of State, 1942", \$30,320.

16 For "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1942",
17 \$1,245.

18 For "International Boundary Commission, United States
19 and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1942", \$577.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Com-
21 mission, United States and Great Britain, 1942", \$400.

22 In all, Department of State, \$32,542.

23 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

24 For "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,
25 1942", \$3,075.

1 For "Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treas-
2 ury Department, 1942", \$2,045.

3 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Depart-
4 ment, 1942", \$1,070.

5 For "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Depart-
6 ment, 1942", \$2,600.

7 For "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department
8 Buildings, 1942", \$6,600.

9 For "Salaries, Division of Printing, Treasury Depart-
10 ment, 1942", \$1,755.

11 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Depart-
12 ment, 1942", \$4,850.

13 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt,
14 1942", \$21,365.

15 For "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,
16 1942", \$16,835.

17 For "Collecting the revenue from customs, 1942",
18 \$250,855.

19 For "Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
20 1942", \$2,220.

21 For "Collecting the internal revenue, 1942", \$377,975.

22 For "Salaries and expenses, Processing Tax Board of
23 Review, 1942", \$840.

24 For "Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1942", \$405.

1 For "Salaries, Office of Director of the Mint, 1942",
2 \$1,480.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Mints and Assay Offices,
4 1942", \$4,855.

5 In all, Treasury Department, \$698,825.

6 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

7 For "Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia,
8 1942", \$955.

9 For "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia,
10 1942", \$1,140.

11 For "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of
12 Columbia, 1942", \$5,435.

13 For "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
14 \$225.

15 For "District Buildings, salaries, District of Columbia,
16 1942", \$2,455.

17 For "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
18 \$5,595.

19 For "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
20 \$700.

21 For "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
22 \$1,930.

23 For "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
24 Columbia, 1942", \$40.

1 For "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
2 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$555.

3 For "Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
4 1942", \$950.

5 For "Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
6 Columbia, 1942", \$620.

7 For "Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
8 \$375.

9 For "Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
10 bia, 1942", \$188.

11 For "Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
12 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$315.

13 For "Administrative expenses, compensation to injured
14 employees in the District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,005.

15 For "Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
16 1942", \$1,513.

17 For "Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
18 1942", \$1,466.

19 For "Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1942", \$95.

20 For "Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
21 1942", \$6,560.

22 For "Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
23 of Columbia, 1942", \$1,315.

24 For "Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia,
25 1942", \$23,760.

1 For "Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1942", \$2,995.

3 For "Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
4 1942", \$45.

5 For "Health Department, general administration, Dis-
6 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$1,302.

7 For "Health Department, medical services, District of
8 Columbia, 1942", \$5,650.

9 For "Health Department, laboratories, District of Colum-
10 bia, 1942", \$650.

11 For "Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1942", \$2,465.

13 For "Tuberculosis, Sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
14 bia, 1942", \$10,163.

15 For "Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
16 Columbia, 1942", \$3,105.

17 For "Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia,
18 1942", \$1,390.

19 For "Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia,
20 1942", \$1,005.

21 For "Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
22 District of Columbia, 1942", \$345.

23 For "Workhouse and reformatory, salaries, District of
24 Columbia, 1942", \$10,403.

1 For "District Training School, salaries, District of Colum-
2 bia, 1942", \$2,920.

3 For "Industrial Home School for Colored Children,
4 salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$810.

5 For "Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
6 1942", \$135.

7 For "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
8 District of Columbia, 1942", \$135.

9 For "Transportation of indigent nonresident persons, Dis-
10 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$165.

11 For "Militia, District of Columbia, 1942", \$525.

12 For "Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
13 \$7,355.

14 In all, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
15 water funds, \$108,755.

16 Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees: For
17 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway
18 fund, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,535; and for "Trees
19 and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia,
20 1942", \$540; in all, \$3,075, to be paid wholly out of the
21 special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide
22 a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Colum-
23 bia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43
24 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide addi-

1 tional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other
2 purposes", approved August 17, 1937.

3 Water service: For "Washington Aqueduct, District of
4 Columbia, 1942", \$4,185, to be paid wholly out of the reve-
5 nues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

6 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
7 otherwise specifically provided, shall be paid out of the reve-
8 nues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the
9 United States in the manner prescribed by the District of
10 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

11 In all, District of Columbia, including highway and water
12 funds, \$116,015.

13 In all, title V, \$3,236,327.

14 The restrictions, contained in appropriations or affecting
15 appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year
16 1942, limiting the amounts which may be expended for
17 personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to
18 the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation
19 under said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders
20 Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882: *Provided*, That all
21 appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein
22 made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment
23 of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject
24 to the provisions of said Act of August 1, 1941, and said

1 Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882, shall
2 be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the pay-
3 ment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1,
4 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and em-
5 ployees became, or will become, eligible for such advance-
6 ments in accordance with said Act and Executive Orders:
7 *Provided further*, That the head of any department, establish-
8 ment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum
9 herein appropriated under any appropriation title adminis-
10 tered by him to any subappropriation included under such
11 title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to
12 meet expenditures for within-grade salary advancements in
13 accordance with the provisions of said Act or Executive
14 Orders.

15 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 601. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby
17 authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available in
18 subsection (b) of this section such claims as are certified to
19 him by the Comptroller General of the United States which
20 were otherwise properly payable under the provisions of the
21 following Acts: Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of
22 1935 (49 Stat. 115) ; the Emergency Relief Appropriation
23 Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1608), as amended by title I of the
24 First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50
25 Stat. 10) ; the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937

1 (50 Stat. 352), as amended by the Act of March 2, 1938
2 (52 Stat. 83) ; and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act
3 of 1938 (52 Stat. 809), as amended by the joint resolutions
4 of February 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 507), and April 13, 1939
5 (53 Stat. 578).

6 (b) The sum of \$1,500,000 of the unexpended balances
7 which have been carried to surplus fund under the provisions
8 of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (U. S. C., title 31,
9 sec. 713), together with obligated balances not yet carried
10 to surplus as of June 30, 1941, of the funds appropriated
11 under the provisions of the Acts cited in subsection (a),
12 which have lapsed and are no longer available for expendi-
13 ture is hereby reappropriated and shall be established under
14 an appropriation entitled "Emergency relief liquidation fund"
15 which shall constitute one fund and remain available until
16 expended only for the payment of the claims referred to in
17 subsection (a) : *Provided*, That any sums received subse-
18 quent to the effective date of this section by any agency of
19 the United States representing repayments or recoveries of
20 funds disbursed out of amounts allocated or made available
21 pursuant to any of the provisions of law referred to in sub-
22 section (a) and which have lapsed for expenditure purposes,
23 shall forthwith be covered into the general fund of the Treas-
24 ury under appropriate nonrevenue symbols and titles, except
25 those repayments and recoveries which the Congress has

1 specifically authorized to be deposited to trust funds and
2 revolving funds.

3 (c) This section shall become effective on the first day
4 of the month next following the date of the enactment of
5 this Act.

6 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
8 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
9 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
10 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
11 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
12 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
13 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
14 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
15 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
19 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
20 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
21 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
22 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
23 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
24 other provisions of existing law.

- 1 SEC. 603. This Act may be cited as the “Third Sup-
2 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942”.

Passed the House of Representatives December 5, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 8, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations



THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

DECEMBER 11, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6159]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	\$7, 650, 041, 531
Increase by Senate (net)	1, 367, 809, 174
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	9, 017, 850, 705

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

War Department, title I:

Expediting production \$125, 000, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:

Provided, That expenditures from appropriations under this heading may hereafter be made without securing the specific approval of the projects by the President.

(It is also proposed by the committee that the item for facilities carried in title III—Defense aid, amounting to \$125,000,000, be combined with this item. This is in line with the proposal of the committee to combine all appropriations contained in title III—Defense aid, with the appropriations for the War Department, in view of the impossibility of predetermining whether the materials and facilities to be produced will be utilized by our own Army, or be diverted to other nations.)

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

War Department, title I—Continued.

Contingent fund, Chief of Staff.....	\$125, 000, 000
Pay of the Army:	

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:

Provided, That this appropriation shall not be subject to any limitation as to the number of selective trainees who may be paid therefrom.

(This amendment contemplates the removal of the provision contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, which limits the number of selective trainees which can be paid from current appropriations to 900,000.)

Travel of the Army:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided, That funds appropriated under this title may be applied to the payment of money allowances in lieu of transportation, or transportation and subsistence, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men regardless of the mode of travel

Quartermaster Corps:

Army transportation.....	221, 794, 085
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This \$62,797,085 is for the procurement and operation of boats urgently needed to meet additional water transport and harbor problems resulting from augmentation of Pacific bases and the establishment of new bases in the Atlantic, and the remainder is a transfer from Defense aid.

Military posts:

Land at Ft. Knox, Ky.....	3, 500, 000
Additional construction for the Air Corps.....	390, 000, 000

Total, Quartermaster Corps.....	393, 500, 000
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Signal Corps.....	18, 085, 600
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Of this increase \$485,600 is for radio equipment for boats and \$17,600,000 represents a transfer from Title III—Defense aid.)

Corps of Engineers:

Engineer Service, Army.....	110, 100, 000
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(Of this amount \$5,000,000 is for a mapping project, and \$105,100,000 is for special equipment required in field operations.)

Ordnance Department:

Ordnance service and supplies.....	1, 254, 899, 246
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(This represents a transfer from Title III—Defense aid.)

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

War Department, title I—Continued.

General provisions:

Disposal of defense articles:

It is recommended by the committee that the limitation of \$500,000,000 on the value of defense articles procured with funds appropriated to the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, which may be transferred or otherwise disposed of to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the United States be eliminated. The committee has recommended that funds amounting to \$1,556,496,246 contained in title III, Defense aid, be combined with War Department appropriations, and the removal of the above limitation will permit the disposal of such defense articles in such amounts as may be found necessary and expedient.

Maintenance, pay, and allowances of prisoners of war:

It is recommended by the committee that the following new section be added to the bill:

SEC. 103. The Secretary of War is authorized to utilize any appropriation available for the Military Establishment, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, for all expenses incident to the maintenance, pay, and allowances of prisoners of war, other persons in Army custody whose status is determined by the Secretary of War to be similar to prisoners of war, and persons detained in Army custody pursuant to Presidential proclamation.

Total Title I—War Department-----	\$2, 248, 378, 931
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Navy Department—title II:

Naval Emergency Fund-----	40, 000, 000
Bureau of Yards and Docks:	

Public works:

Boston, Mass., Navy Yard, receiving ship facilities and housing for crews of ships-----	1, 665, 000
Naval Air Station, New York, acquisition of Floyd Bennett Field and development of aviation facilities-----	18, 750, 000
Naval Supply Depot, Mechanicsburg, Pa-----	15, 000, 000
Temporary and emergency construction-----	300, 000, 000

Total, public works-----	335, 415, 000
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Bureau of Aeronautics:

It is recommended that the contract authorization for the production and purchase of new airplanes be increased from \$140,000,000 as allowed by the House to \$640,000,000, and that authority be granted for the use of not to exceed \$50,000,000 of such contract authorization for additional plant facilities in public and private plants.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Navy Department—title II—Continued.

Coast Guard:

Office of Commandant.....	\$8, 755
Pay and allowances.....	4, 285, 537
General expenses.....	4, 785, 000
Construction of vessels and shore facilities.....	8, 717, 300
Establishing and improving aids to navigation.....	869, 135

Total, Coast Guard.....	18, 665, 727
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General provision:

It is recommended by the committee that the following new section be added to the bill:

"SEC. 202. The appropriations for the Navy Department and the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, shall be available for the pay and other expenses of not to exceed fifty thousand men inducted into the Naval Service and not to exceed ten thousand men inducted into the Marine Corps under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940."

Total, title II—Navy Department.....	394, 080, 727
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General Appropriations:

Legislative:

Senate:

Payment to the widow of Senator Adams.....	10, 000
Special executive assistants, one for each Senator at the rate of \$4,500 per annum, beginning Jan. 1, 1942.....	216, 000
Architect of the Capitol:	
Protection of valued documents of Congress....	25, 000

Total, legislative.....	251, 000
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Executive Office of the President:

Board of Investigation and Research, Transportation.....	246, 500
Emergency fund for the President.....	100, 000, 000
Office for Emergency Management.....	100, 000, 000

Total, Executive Office of the President....	200, 246, 500
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Continued.

Independent agencies:

Federal Power Commission (national-defense activities)-----	\$135, 000
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Federal Works Agency:

Sites for and construction of general office buildings, Washington, D. C.-----	25, 000, 000
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National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraphs be added to the bill:

"Airplane Engine Research Laboratory: The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is hereby authorized to enter into contracts in connection with the construction of the airplane engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis in accordance with Section 4 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), except that (1) the fixed fee to be paid hereunder shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of such contracts, exclusive of the fee, and (2) for the purposes hereof the functions vested in the Secretary of the Navy by said section are hereby vested in the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics."

(This provision is necessary because the engine research laboratory, including a refrigerated wind tunnel and other necessary buildings, cannot be provided under the usual methods of competitive bidding with sufficient dispatch to meet pressing needs for the testing of aircraft and engines under the national-defense program.)

Tennessee Valley Authority:

Holston River Dam-----	10, 000, 000
Watauga River Dam-----	10, 000, 000
Completion of steam plant at Sheffield, Ala.---	4, 000, 000

Total, Tennessee Valley Authority-----	24, 000, 000
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Total, Independent Agencies-----	49, 135, 000
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District of Columbia:

Administrator of Rent Control-----	22, 570
Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board-----	7, 700
Street improvements-----	1, 911, 000
Washington aqueduct:	
Additional amount for construction of a covered reservoir-----	130, 000

Total, District of Columbia-----	2, 071, 270
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Department of Commerce:

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

Technical development-----	223, 702
Establishment of air navigation facilities-----	7, 792, 290
Landing areas-----	9, 115, 300

Total, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics-----	17, 131, 292
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Weather Bureau:

Observations, warnings, and general weather service-----	325, 300
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Total, Department of Commerce---	17, 456, 592
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INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

General Appropriations—Continued

Interior Department:

Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian Reservations.....	\$150, 000
Bureau of Reclamation:	
Boulder Canyon Project.....	150, 000
(Under this proposed appropriation it is proposed to construct 15 semipermanent duplex cottages at a cost of \$95,000, and four- and five-room single-family dwellings at an estimated cost of \$55,000. The housing situation in this area has become most critical due to defense activities of Government agencies, as well as to the location of a large magnesium plant now being constructed in the vicinity of Las Vegas, Nev.)	
Boise project, Idaho (Anderson Ranch).....	2, 500, 000
Geological Survey:	
Gaging streams:	
(It is recommended by the committee that the limitation on the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from \$140,000 to \$160,000.)	
Bureau of Mines:	
Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research.....	578, 000
Investigation and research on processes for production of potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate from trona and wyomingite rock..	77, 400
Total, Department of the Interior.....	3, 455, 400

Department of Justice:

Special national defense unit, salaries and expenses.....	180, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service, salaries and expenses.....	1, 100, 000
Total, Department of Justice.....	1, 280, 000

War Department—civil functions:

Corps of Engineers:	
Flood control, general:	
Bluestone Reservoir.....	2, 150, 000
Center Hill and Dale Hollow Reservoirs, Cumberland River.....	4, 000, 000
Markham Ferry, Okla.....	1, 500, 000
Tulsa and West Tulsa, Okla.....	300, 000
Total, War Department—civil functions.....	7, 950, 000
Total, general appropriations....	281, 845, 762
Total increase.....	2, 924, 305, 420

DECREASES

Defense aid—title III:

Ordnance and ordnance stores-----	\$830, 507, 246
Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, etc-----	583, 139, 000
Miscellaneous military and naval equipment----	17, 850, 000
Facilities and equipment-----	125, 000, 000

Total, defense aid—title III----- 1, 556, 496, 246

(These items have been transferred to and combined with War Department appropriations in title I.)

Total decrease-----	1, 556, 496, 246
Net increase-----	1, 367, 809, 174
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	9, 017, 850, 705

Title I. War Department-----	7, 376, 026, 583
Title II. Navy Department-----	1, 083, 950, 727
Title III. General appropriations-----	554, 637, 068
Title IV. Within-grade promotions-----	3, 236, 327

Total----- 9, 017, 850, 705

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77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6159

[Report No. 894]

Calendar No. 930



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 8, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DECEMBER 11, 1941

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of December 11, 1941,
by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for
the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943,
and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

7 TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

8 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

9 SEC. 101. For additional amounts for appropriations for
10 the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supple-

1 mental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the
 2 same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, includ-
 3 ing the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions
 4 specified under said heads respectively in that Act, except as
 5 otherwise provided herein, as follows:

6 CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

7 For contingencies of the Army, \$24,800, which shall be
 8 available for the actual and necessary expenses, as may be
 9 determined and approved by the Secretary of War, of officers,
 10 warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army on special
 11 duty in foreign countries.

12 EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

13 For expediting production of equipment and supplies for
 14 national defense, ~~\$263,000,000~~ \$388,000,000: *Provided,*
 15 *That expenditures from appropriations under this heading*
 16 *may hereafter be made without securing the specific approval*
 17 *of the projects by the President.*

18 GENERAL STAFF CORPS

19 CONTINGENT FUND, CHIEF OF STAFF

20 *For contingent fund, Chief of Staff, \$125,000,000, to*
 21 *remain available until June 30, 1943: Provided, That the*
 22 *Secretary of War from time to time, but not less frequently*
 23 *than once every three months, shall make to Congress a de-*
 24 *tailed statement of expenditures made from this appropriation.*

1 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

2 For miscellaneous expenses requisite for and incident to
 3 the military intelligence activities of the Army and mainte-
 4 nance of the military attachés, including observers of the
 5 Military Intelligence Division abroad, \$239,000: *Provided,*
 6 That the limitation of \$5,000 upon the expenses of officers of
 7 the Army on duty abroad under this head in the Military
 8 Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed.

9 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

10 WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

11 For welfare of enlisted men, \$1,210,000.

12 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

13 PAY OF THE ARMY

14 For pay of the Army, \$314,000,000: *Provided, That*
 15 *this appropriation shall not be subject to any limitation as to*
 16 *the number of selective trainees who may be paid therefrom.*

17 TRAVEL OF THE ARMY

18 For travel of the Army, \$10,000,000: *Provided, That*
 19 *funds appropriated under this heading may be applied to*
 20 *the payment of money allowances in lieu of transportation, or*
 21 *transportation and subsistence, at the rate of 3 cents per mile*
 22 *to enlisted men regardless of the mode of travel.*

23 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

24 For claims for damages to or loss of private property,
 25 \$12,000.

1 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

2 SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

3 For subsistence of the Army, \$104,300,000.

4 REGULAR SUPPLIES OF THE ARMY

5 For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,900,000.

6 CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

7 For clothing and equipage, \$13,540,000.

8 INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

9 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$8,645,000.

10 ARMY TRANSPORTATION

11 For Army transportation, ~~\$148,285,000~~ \$370,079,085,
 12 *of which amount not to exceed \$30,000,000 shall be available*
 13 *for the procurement from the United States Maritime Com-*
 14 *mission of five Army transports: Provided, That the provi-*
 15 *sions of section 302 (c) of the Treasury and Post Office*
 16 *Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, shall not apply to*
 17 *vehicles under the jurisdiction of the War Department, used*
 18 *for military activities.*

19 MILITARY POSTS

20 For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances
 21 at military posts, ~~\$434,320,000~~ \$827,820,000.

22 BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND

23 UTILITIES

24 For barracks and quarters and other buildings and utili-
 25 ties, \$8,740,000.

SIGNAL CORPS

SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

For Signal Service of the Army, ~~\$239,074,852~~
\$257,160,452.

AIR CORPS

AIR CORPS, ARMY

For Air Corps, Army, \$779,000,000, of which not to
exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for the payment of obli-
gations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1,
1939.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ARMY

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$25,-
168,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

For Engineer Service, Army, ~~\$19,122,000~~ \$129,222,-
000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until June
30, 1943.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

For military construction, defense installations, \$1,305,-
000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

CHORRERA AND RIO HATO ROAD, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

To enable the United States to cooperate with the
Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of

1 a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic
 2 of Panama, fiscal year 1942, \$873,000, to remain available
 3 until expended and to be additional to the appropriation for
 4 this purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
 5 1939.

6 ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

7 ORDNANCE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, ARMY

8 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, ~~\$2,464,~~
 9 ~~984,000~~ \$3,719,883,246.

10 CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

11 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$6,272,000.

12 CHIEF OF INFANTRY

13 INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

14 For Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, \$69,000.

15 SEACOAST DEFENSES

16 For seacoast defenses, \$9,564,000, of which \$7,959,852
 17 shall remain available until expended.

18 ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

19 For all expenses necessary for the mobilization, opera-
 20 tion, and maintenance of the Army of the Philippines, in-
 21 cluding expenses connected with calling into the service of
 22 the armed forces of the United States the organized military
 23 forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Phil-
 24 ippines, and expenditures incident to pay, allowances, opera-
 25 tion, maintenance, and other activities of units and personnel

1 of said organized military forces, and for the emergent mo-
2 bilization and training of such forces, may be made without
3 regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of
4 or accounting for funds of the United States but shall be
5 expended and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the
6 President of the United States, \$269,000,000, to remain
7 available until June 30, 1943, which shall be available for
8 payment to the Government of the Commonwealth of the
9 Philippines upon its written request, either in advance of or
10 in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual
11 cost, as authorized by the Commanding General, United
12 States Army Forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses
13 for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys
14 shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of
15 said organized military forces of the Government of the Com-
16 monwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine
17 Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by
18 Philippine law ~~and regulations~~, *executive orders, and regula-*
19 *tions which were in effect November 1, 1941*, and of which not
20 to exceed \$15,000,000 may be restored to the Emergency
21 Fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices
22 Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount
23 advanced therefrom: *Provided*, That any expenditures here-
24 tofore or hereafter made from said appropriation "Emergency
25 Fund for the President" for the purposes and in the manner

1 authorized under this heading in this Act, are hereby author-
 2 ized and validated: *Provided further*, That any appropriation
 3 for the Military Establishment may be applied to the purposes
 4 aforesaid subject to reimbursement by transfer from this ap-
 5 propriation of the value of such property or service as may
 6 have been or may thereafter be applied to such purposes and
 7 any amount so transferred shall be available for expenditure
 8 for the purposes of the appropriation so reimbursed during the
 9 fiscal year in which such amount was received and the
 10 ensuing fiscal year.

11 GENERAL ~~PROVISION~~ PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the
 13 interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of
 14 War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or other-
 15 wise dispose of, to the government of any country whose de-
 16 fense the President deems vital to the defense of the United
 17 States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated
 18 for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, in
 19 accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941
 20 (Public, No. 11). ~~The value of defense articles disposed of~~
 21 ~~in any way under authority of this paragraph shall not exceed~~
 22 ~~\$500,000,000.~~

23 SEC. 103. *The Secretary of War is authorized to utilize*
 24 *any appropriation available for the Military Establishment,*
 25 *under such regulations as he may prescribe, for all expenses*

1 *incident to the maintenance, pay, and allowances of prisoners*
 2 *of war, other persons in Army custody whose status is deter-*
 3 *mined by the Secretary of War to be similar to prisoners of*
 4 *war, and persons detained in Army custody pursuant to*
 5 *Presidential proclamation.*

6 SEC. ~~103~~ 104. This title may be cited as "Title III,
 7 Military Appropriation Act, 1942".

8 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

9 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
 10 the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942,
 11 to be supplemental, and, in addition, to the appropriations in
 12 the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects
 13 and subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein,
 14 and except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

16 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy: For the temporary em-
 17 ployment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
 18 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
 19 or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6,
 20 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$50,000.

21 NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

22 Naval emergency fund, including local defense and fleet
 23 training schools and equipment and services therefor, fleet
 24 landings, ~~and~~ navigational aids, *and such other objects as the*
 25 *Secretary of the Navy may consider necessary to further the*

1 *preparedness of the United States Navy, \$10,000,000*
2 *\$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

3 BUREAU OF SHIPS

4 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$250,000,000.

5 Defense installations on merchant vessels: For the pro-
6 curement of the necessary materials and for the provision of
7 defense installations on Government-owned or privately
8 owned merchant vessels, \$120,000,000, to remain available
9 until expended: *Provided*, That the provision relating to
10 defense installations on Government or privately owned mer-
11 chant vessels contained in the Naval Appropriation Act,
12 1942, under the appropriation for Increase and Replacement
13 of Naval Vessels is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That
14 the appropriation "Increase and Replacement of Naval Ves-
15 sels" shall be credited and this appropriation charged for any
16 expenditures heretofore made on account of defense installa-
17 tions on Government or privately owned merchant vessels
18 under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942,
19 and under the appropriation "Alterations to naval vessels"
20 contained in Title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the
21 fiscal year 1941.

22 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

23 Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
24 nel: The restriction against the employment of enlisted men
25 in officers' quarters and messes under said heading is hereby

1 amended by excepting from said restriction officers' messes
2 at over-seas bases, including Alaska, and mobile hospitals.

3 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1942:

4 This appropriation shall be available for payments to the
5 Maritime Commission for charter and hire of cargo vessels
6 when manned by other than naval personnel.

7 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

8 Care of the dead, \$100,000, of which amount \$10,000
9 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
10 during the fiscal year 1941.

11 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

12 PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

13 *For the following public works and public utilities*
14 *projects, including the acquisition of necessary land, at a cost*
15 *not to exceed the amount stated, \$335,415,000, which amount,*
16 *together with unexpended balances of the appropriations here-*
17 *tofore made under this heading, shall be disbursed and*
18 *accounted for as one fund: Provided, That the provisions*
19 *of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat.*
20 *590), shall be applicable to the work under this appropriation:*

21 *Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts: Receiving ship*
22 *facilities and housing for crews of ships, \$1,665,000;*

23 *Naval air station, New York, New York: For the*
24 *development of aviation facilities including buildings and ac-*
25 *cessories, and the acquisition of Floyd Bennett Field, Kings*

1 *County, New York, and adjacent suitable areas, including*
 2 *buildings, improvements, and facilities, \$18,750,000;*

3 *Naval supply depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: For*
 4 *the development of storage facilities, including buildings and*
 5 *accessories and acquisition of land, \$15,000,000;*

6 *Temporary and emergency construction: For temporary*
 7 *and emergency construction or acquisition of buildings and*
 8 *facilities, including the acquisition of land, at localities inside*
 9 *and outside the United States, needed by the Navy, as may be*
 10 *specifically approved by the Secretary of the Navy, including*
 11 *collateral items, \$300,000,000.*

12 *The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April*
 13 *25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all*
 14 *public works and public utilities projects provided in this*
 15 *Act, regardless of location: Provided, That the fixed fee to be*
 16 *paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter en-*
 17 *tered into under the authority of this provision shall not*
 18 *exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract,*
 19 *exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the*
 20 *Navy.*

21

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

22 *Aviation, Navy: For new construction and procurement*
 23 *of aircraft and equipment, spare parts and accessories, \$309,-*
 24 *720,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may,*
 25 *prior to July 1, 1942, enter into contracts for the production*

1 and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare
 2 parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of
 3 ~~\$140,000,000~~ \$640,000,000, including not to exceed \$50,-
 4 000,000 for additional plant facilities in public and private
 5 plants.

6 COAST GUARD

7 Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for
 8 personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
 9 1942, subject to the conditions specified under this head in
 10 the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942,
 11 \$8,755.

12 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
 13 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the
 14 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
 15 Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, \$4,285,537, and the
 16 limitation of \$69,008, under this head in the Second Supple-
 17 mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, on the
 18 amount which may be expended for recreation, amusement,
 19 comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby
 20 increased to \$76,746.

21 General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional
 22 amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942,
 23 including the objects specified under this head in the
 24 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended,
 25 \$4,785,000, of which \$35,000, or as much thereof as may be

1 necessary, is hereby allocated for the breaking of ice on the
2 Illinois River.

3 *Construction of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard:*
4 *For an additional amount for additional and replacement*
5 *vessels and their equipment, and the construction, rebuilding,*
6 *or extension of shore facilities, including the objects specified*
7 *under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation*
8 *Act, 1942, as amended, \$8,717,300, to remain available until*
9 *expended, of which amount not to exceed four per centum shall*
10 *be available for administrative expense in connection there-*
11 *with, including personal services in the District of Columbia.*

12 *Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an*
13 *additional amount for establishing and improving aids to*
14 *navigation and other works, including the acquisition of sites*
15 *therefor, \$869,135, which sum shall be available for all*
16 *expenditures directly relating thereto.*

17 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

18 Construction and machinery: In addition to the objects
19 specified under this heading in the Naval Appropriation Act,
20 1942, this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
21 tion or acquisition and conversion of not to exceed four
22 hundred small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as
23 authorized in Public Law 323, Seventy-seventh Congress,
24 at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000,000.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 202. The appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, shall be available for the pay and other expenses of not to exceed fifty thousand men inducted into the naval service and not to exceed ten thousand men inducted into the Marine Corps under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

~~SEC. 202~~ 203. This title may be cited as "Title V, Naval Appropriation Act, 1942".

~~TITLE III—DEFENSE AID~~

~~SEC. 301.~~ To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, the following sums for the following respective purposes, namely:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information, and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

1 ~~(1)~~ Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
 2 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
 3 ponents thereof, \$830,507,246.

4 ~~(2)~~ Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
 5 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
 6 \$583,139,000.

7 ~~(5)~~ Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
 8 plies, and materials, \$17,850,000.

9 ~~(6)~~ Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-
 10 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
 11 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
 12 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
 13 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$125,000,000.

14 ~~(b)~~ In all, \$1,556,496,246, to remain available until
 15 June 30, 1943.

16 ~~(c)~~ Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be addi-
 17 tional to, and consolidated with, the appropriations for the
 18 same purposes contained in section 4 ~~(a)~~ of the Defense Aid
 19 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and section 101 ~~(a)~~
 20 of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942,
 21 and the proviso in section 101 ~~(f)~~ of such latter Act shall
 22 be applicable to such consolidated appropriations.

23 SEC. 302. Any defense article procured pursuant to this
 24 title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use
 25 of such department or agency of the United States as the

1 President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a
2 foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the Presi-
3 dent the defense of the United States will be best served
4 thereby.

SEC. 302. This title may be cited as the “Second Defense
Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942”.

7 TITLE IV *III*—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS
8 LEGISLATIVE

9 *SENATE*

10 *For payment to Elizabeth M. Adams, widow of Alva B.*
11 *Adams, late a Senator from the State of Colorado, \$10,000.*

12 *To enable the Secretary of the Senate to employ an as-*
13 *stant in the Senate Library from January 1, to June 30,*
14 *1942, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, to be paid from the*
15 *appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees of the*
16 *Senate for the fiscal year 1942.*

17 *For a special executive assistant for each Senator at*
18 *the rate of \$4,500 per annum, fiscal year 1942, \$216,000,*
19 *for the period starting January 1, 1942, and ending June 30,*
20 *1942, such positions are authorized for the period of the*
21 *emergency only.*

22 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For a special employee for the majority at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, to be appointed by the Speaker, fiscal year 1942, \$2,500; such position is authorized to continue

1 only during such period as it is occupied by the first incum-
 2 bent thereof.

3 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

4 *To enable the Architect of the Capitol to prepare a suit-*
 5 *able depository for the valued documents of the two Houses*
 6 *of Congress since the organization of the Government, fiscal*
 7 *year 1942, \$25,000, to remain available until expended.*
 8 *The Architect of the Capitol is directed to prepare suitable*
 9 *space directly beneath the crypt in the central portion of the*
 10 *Capitol Building for this purpose, and without reference to*
 11 *sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes of the*
 12 *United States to make necessary expenditures for labor,*
 13 *materials, equipment, and any other item necessary in con-*
 14 *nection therewith.*

15 THE JUDICIARY

16 SUPREME COURT

17 Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings: For all
 18 expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States to pro-
 19 vide for expenses of such advisory committee as may be
 20 appointed by the Court to assist it in the preparation of
 21 rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to
 22 criminal cases, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to give
 23 the Supreme Court of the United States authority to pre-
 24 scribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect
 25 to proceedings in criminal cases prior to and including ver-

dict, or finding or plea of guilty", approved June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 688), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may direct, including such per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, \$25,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION

Board of Investigation and Research: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until September 18, 1942, including in addition to the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, an investigation of and report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States, and including expenses incident to attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the problem of the Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers, rents in the District of Columbia; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; payment of actual transportation ex-

1 *penses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence*
2 *and other expenses of persons serving, while away from*
3 *their homes, without other compensation from the United*
4 *States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, \$246,500:*
5 *Provided, That said report on the interterritorial rate struc-*
6 *ture of the United States shall be submitted to Congress not*
7 *later than June 30, 1942.*

8 FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

9 To enable the President through such agency or agen-
10 cies as he may designate to purchase exclusively in the
11 United States and to transport, and to distribute as herein-
12 after provided, medical, agricultural, and other supplies for
13 the relief of men, women, and children, who have been
14 rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or invasion,
15 fiscal year 1942, \$35,000,000, including the cost of such
16 purchases, the transportation to point of distribution, and
17 distribution, administrative and other costs, but not including
18 any administrative expense incurred by any nongovern-
19 mental agency: *Provided, That when so purchased, such*
20 *materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed*
21 *by the President through the American Red Cross or such*
22 *governmental or other agencies as he may designate: Pro-*
23 *vided further, That any governmental agency so designated*
24 *to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any*
25 *such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated*

1 to it for such designated purposes without regard to the pro-
2 visions of any other Act: *And provided further*, That on or
3 before June 30, 1942, the President shall submit to the
4 Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures
5 and activities made and conducted under the authority con-
6 tained herein.

7 EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

8 *Emergency fund for the President: To enable the Presi-*
9 *dent, through appropriate agencies of the Government, to*
10 *provide for emergencies affecting the national security and*
11 *defense and for each and every purpose connected there-*
12 *with, and to make all necessary expenditures incident thereto*
13 *for any purpose for which the Congress has previously*
14 *made appropriation or authorization and without regard*
15 *to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Gov-*
16 *ernment funds or the employment of persons in the Gov-*
17 *ernment service, such as section 3709 of the Revised Statutes*
18 *and the civil service and classification laws; and any waiver*
19 *hereunder of the provisions of any law regulating such ex-*
20 *penditure or such employment shall not be exercised by any*
21 *agency unless the allocation to such agency or subsequent*
22 *action of the President in connection therewith permits any*
23 *such waiver to be availed of; \$100,000,000, fiscal year*
24 *1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943: Provided,*
25 *That, when deemed proper, the President may authorize,*

1 in amount stipulated by him, but not exceeding in the aggre-
 2 gate \$10,000,000, unvouchered expenditures, and report the
 3 gross sums so authorized not itemized: Provided further,
 4 That an account shall be kept of all expenditures made or
 5 authorized hereunder and a report thereon shall be sub-
 6 mitted to the Congress on June 30, 1943.

7 Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable
 8 the President of the United States to provide temporary
 9 shelter in localities where by reason of national-defense activi-
 10 ties a shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including
 11 the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this
 12 head in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,
 13 approved March 1, 1941, \$10,000,000, to remain available
 14 until June 30, 1943.

15 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

16 For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency
 17 Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which
 18 the appropriation under this heading in the Second Deficiency
 19 Appropriation Act, 1941, is available, and subject to the
 20 provisions and limitations thereof, except as hereinafter other-
 21 wise specified, and including 3 cents per mile for travel per-
 22 formed by employees on official business in privately owned
 23 automobiles within the limits of their official stations, but not
 24 within the District of Columbia, \$100,000,000: Provided,
 25 That moneys from this appropriation made available to the

1 *Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (successor to the*
2 *Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between*
3 *the American Republics), together with moneys previously*
4 *made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs,*
5 *shall, without regard to the limitation of \$1,600,000 specified*
6 *in the second proviso clause in the appropriation to the Office*
7 *for Emergency Management contained in the Second Defi-*
8 *ciency Appropriation Act, 1941 (which proviso is amended*
9 *in accordance herewith), be available to the Coordinator of*
10 *Inter-American Affairs, for the purpose of (a) furthering the*
11 *national defense, (b) taking such action as may be necessary*
12 *under the existing state of war, and (c) strengthening the*
13 *bonds between the United States and the other American*
14 *Republics by (1) grants to governmental and private non-*
15 *profit institutions and facilities in the United States and the*
16 *other American republics, (2) the free distribution of publi-*
17 *cations, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works,*
18 *motion-picture films, educational material, and such material*
19 *and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and*
20 *appropriate to carry out his program, (3) such other gratui-*
21 *tous assistance as he deems advisable in the fields of the arts*
22 *and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and*
23 *the cinema, (4) employing in the District of Columbia and*
24 *elsewhere in the United States and abroad, experts, special*
25 *advisers, and other persons, who are not citizens of the United*

1 States, and paying their salaries or other compensation and
2 expenses, including the expense of transporting them, their
3 dependents, and their effects from their homes to their place of
4 employment, and (5) causing corporations to be created under
5 the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United
6 States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in
7 carrying out the Coordinator's program, and capitalizing
8 such corporations: Provided further, That not to exceed
9 \$500,000 of the moneys made available to the Coordinator of
10 Inter-American Affairs from this appropriation shall be
11 available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be
12 expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall
13 make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which
14 he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certifi-
15 cate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount
16 therein certified: Provided further, That moneys from this
17 appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1943: Pro-
18 vided further, That of the sums allocated to the Office of
19 Scientific Research and Development from the appropriation
20 herein or heretofore made under this heading, there may be
21 paid to the National Academy of Science a sum not exceeding
22 \$81,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses in-
23 curred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1942 in
24 carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and said
25 sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise

1 provided for. Notwithstanding the provisions of section
 2 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), in the
 3 expenditure of any funds heretofore or hereafter allocated
 4 to it, contracts entered into by the Office of Scientific Research
 5 and Development may provide for payments in advance of
 6 the rendering of the service or the delivery of the article con-
 7 tracted for, subject to such limitations as the Director of the
 8 Office of Scientific Research and Development may prescribe.
 9 Where any Federal agency now or hereafter has funds avail-
 10 able for scientific or technical research, development, testing,
 11 construction of test models, experimental production, or the
 12 provision of facilities therefor, it may, in its discretion, make
 13 transfers of those funds, in whole or in part, to the Office for
 14 Emergency Management for allocation to the Office of Scien-
 15 tific Research and Development, and the funds so transferred
 16 may be expended for all the objects and by all the methods
 17 authorized under this heading.

18 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

19 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

20 Extension of civil service: For all necessary expenses to
 21 enable the Civil Service Commission to carry out the pro-
 22 vision of title I of the Act of November 26, 1940, extending
 23 the classified civil service, fiscal year 1942, including the
 24 objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
 25 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, as supplemented

1 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941", is avail-
 2 able, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for printing and
 3 binding, \$781,560, to be available until June 30, 1943.

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 5 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
 6 1942", including the objects specified in the appropriation
 7 for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation
 8 Act, 1942, \$250,000.

9 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for all
 10 printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, fiscal
 11 year 1942, except such printing and binding as is necessary
 12 under the headings "Prevention of pernicious political activi-
 13 ties", "National defense activities", and "Extension of civil
 14 service, fiscal year 1942", \$8,000.

15 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
 16 national-defense activities for the fiscal year 1942, including
 17 the objects for which the appropriation under this heading
 18 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is avail-
 19 able, \$1,392,000.

20

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

21

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

22 In addition to the funds made available to the Federal
 23 Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the
 24 fiscal year 1942 by the Independent Offices Appropriation
 25 Act, 1942, \$1,882,353 of the Defense Housing Insurance
 26 Fund, created by the act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law

1 24), is hereby made available for such expenses, including
2 the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions speci-
3 fied under this heading in said Independent Offices Appropria-
4 tion Act. The respective amounts of funds of the Federal
5 Housing Administration made available for administrative
6 expenses by said Independent Offices Appropriation Act are
7 hereby decreased and increased as follows: Mutual Mortgage
8 Insurance Fund decreased from \$11,283,000 to \$10,847,100;
9 Housing Insurance Fund decreased from \$1,065,000 to
10 \$750,000; and funds derived from premiums collected under
11 section 2 (f), title I, of the National Housing Act, as
12 amended, increased from \$1,040,000 to \$1,275,000; total
13 increased from \$13,388,000 to \$14,754,453. The provisions
14 appearing under this heading in the Additional Urgent De-
15 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to nonadmin-
16 istrative expenses and accountability of the respective funds,
17 are hereby made applicable to all the funds made available
18 to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative ex-
19 penses for the fiscal year 1942.

20 In addition to the funds made available for the payment
21 of losses under insurance granted under sections 2 and 6,
22 title I, of the National Housing Act, not to exceed \$2,410,000
23 of the funds in the account in the Treasury comprised of
24 premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I,
25 of said Act shall be available for the payment of such losses.

1

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

2

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities, Federal Power Commission, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available, \$135,000.

7

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

8

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

9

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

14

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

15

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, fiscal year 1942, \$8,900: *Provided, That* the foregoing appropriation shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia as specified under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942.

20

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

21

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the purchase of one seven-hundred-and-fifty-horsepower boiler, one one-thousand-five-hundred-kilowatt turbo-generator, one fifty-ton ammonia compressor, all with accessories, and extension and remodeling the present ash system, including the

1 objects specified for this purpose under this heading in the
 2 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$40,000,
 3 to be derived from pension funds accrued, or which may
 4 accrue, prior to November 1, 1941, as authorized by the Act
 5 approved February 2, 1909 (24 U. S. C. 165).

6 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

7 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

8 *Sites for and construction of general office buildings,*
 9 *Washington, District of Columbia: For the lease or purchase*
 10 *of sites and for the construction of general office buildings*
 11 *and other structures thereon, including heating plants, ap-*
 12 *proaches, the installation or extension of sewers, water mains,*
 13 *and other utilities as may be necessary, and for the con-*
 14 *struction of such facilities on Government-owned land in the*
 15 *District of Columbia, and for administrative expenses in*
 16 *connection therewith, \$25,000,000: Provided, That contracts*
 17 *for construction may be entered into without advertising:*
 18 *Provided further, That the Board of Commissioners of the*
 19 *United States Soldiers' Home is hereby authorized to lease*
 20 *to the United States, for a period of ten years and upon the*
 21 *payment of a rental to be fixed by the Secretary of War,*
 22 *a site or sites upon which may be erected some of the build-*
 23 *ings herein authorized: Provided further, That all funds*
 24 *received for rental or other use of United States Soldiers'*
 25 *Home property, facilities, or supplies shall be immediately*

1 *available, to the Board of Commissioners thereof for reex-*
2 *penditure without regard to fiscal year limitations.*

3 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

4 Access roads: For the construction and improvement of
5 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
6 way connections as described in and in accordance with the
7 provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
8 (Public Law 295) and for reimbursement of and transfer
9 to the appropriation for Public Works, Bureau of Yards and
10 Docks, Navy Department, not to exceed \$400,000, on ac-
11 count of expenditures from said appropriation for the pur-
12 poses hereof, \$74,600,000, to remain available during the
13 continuance of the emergency declared by the President
14 on May 27, 1941; and in addition thereto authority is
15 granted, during the continuance of such emergency, to enter
16 into contracts for the above purposes in amounts not to exceed
17 in the aggregate \$50,000,000.

18 Flight strips: For studies in connection with and the
19 construction of flight strips as described in and in accordance
20 with the provisions of section 8 of the Defense Highway Act
21 of 1941 (Public Law 295), \$5,000,000, to remain available
22 during the continuance of the emergency declared by the
23 President on May 27, 1941.

24 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

25 *Airplane Engine Research Laboratory: The National*
26 *Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is hereby authorized to*

1 *enter into contracts in connection with the construction of the*
 2 *airplane engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, upon*
 3 *a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis in accordance with section 4 of*
 4 *the Act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), except that (1)*
 5 *the fixed fee to be paid hereunder shall not exceed 6 per*
 6 *centum of the estimated cost of such contracts, exclusive of the*
 7 *fee, and (2) for the purposes hereof the functions vested in*
 8 *the Secretary of the Navy by said section are hereby vested*
 9 *in the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for*
 10 *Aeronautics.*

11 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 13 salaries and expenses, The National Archives, fiscal year
 14 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations
 15 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices
 16 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$73,500.

17 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

18 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, National
 19 Labor Relations Board, fiscal year 1942, \$57,300.

20 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all ex-
 21 penses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations
 22 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in
 23 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor
 24 in industries under the national-defense program, including
 25 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,

1 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-
2 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous
3 expenses and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942,
4 \$365,000.

5

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

6 Tennessee Valley Authority fund: For an additional
7 amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, fiscal year
8 1942, for (1) beginning construction of an hydroelectric
9 project on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, North
10 Carolina, (2) installing additional electric generating units
11 with a total rated capacity of approximately three hundred
12 and twenty-four thousand kilowatts in existing hydroelectric
13 projects owned by the Authority, (3) installing an additional
14 steam electric generating unit with a rated capacity of ap-
15 proximately sixty thousand kilowatts in the Watts Bar steam
16 plant and for developing units of other steam plants to their
17 complete capacity as provided in the original plans of installa-
18 tion, (4) purchase or building of transmission facilities needed
19 to connect this project and these units to the existing trans-
20 mission system of the Authority, to interconnect the Author-
21 ity's system with neighboring systems, and to deliver the
22 power produced by this project and these units to the market,
23 and (5) the acquisition of land necessary for and the reloca-
24 tion of highways in connection with the accomplishment of

1 the above project; \$25,000,000, to be available for the admin-
 2 istrative objects of expenditure and subject to the conditions
 3 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Ap-
 4 propriation Act, 1942.

5 *For an additional amount for the Tennessee Valley*
 6 *Authority, fiscal year 1942, (1) for a site on the south fork*
 7 *of the Holston River near Bristol, Tennessee, as recommended*
 8 *by the Tennessee Valley Authority July 7, 1941, with*
 9 *an installed capacity of seventy-five thousand kilowatts,*
 10 *\$10,000,000; (2) for building a dam on the Watauga River*
 11 *east of Elizabethton, Tennessee, as recommended by the Ten-*
 12 *nessee Valley Authority July 7, 1941, with an installed*
 13 *capacity of sixty thousand kilowatts, \$10,000,000; (3) for*
 14 *the completion of the uncompleted unit of the steam plant at or*
 15 *near Sheffield, Alabama, \$4,000,000; in all, \$24,000,000.*
 16 *The Tennessee Valley Authority is authorized and directed to*
 17 *begin and build these plants with all possible expedition.*

18 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

20 *Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary in*
 21 *carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia*
 22 *Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, includ-*
 23 *ing personal services and printing and binding, fiscal year*
 24 *1942, \$22,570.*

1 MINIMUM WAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SAFETY BOARD

2 *Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for*
 3 *the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, created*
 4 *by the Act of October 14, 1941 (Public, Numbered 271),*
 5 *amending the Act of September 19, 1918, including per-*
 6 *sonal services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942,*
 7 *\$7,700.*

8 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

9 *The following sums are appropriated wholly out of the*
 10 *special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide*
 11 *for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of*
 12 *Columbia, and for other purposes", approved April 23,*
 13 *1924, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional*
 14 *revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other pur-*
 15 *poses", approved August 17, 1937:*

16 STREET IMPROVEMENTS

17 *For grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise*
 18 *improving streets, avenues, and roads, including curbing and*
 19 *gutters, grade separation and other structures, drainage*
 20 *structures, retaining walls, the replacement and relocation of*
 21 *sewers, water mains, fire-alarm boxes and police-patrol boxes,*
 22 *traffic-control devices and replacement of trees, when neces-*
 23 *sary, as Federal-aid highway projects under section 1-b of*
 24 *the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 633), fiscal*

1 year 1942, \$487,000, to remain available until June 30,
2 1944.

3 For grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and other-
4 wise improving streets, avenues, and roads, including plans
5 and specifications, curbing and gutters, grade separation and
6 other structures, drainage structures, retaining walls, the
7 replacement and relocation of sewers, water mains, fire-alarm
8 boxes and police-patrol boxes, traffic-control devices, replace-
9 ment of trees, construction, reconstruction, and relocation of
10 parkway roads, walkways, and such other work as may be
11 necessary, in connection with the improvement of the ap-
12 proaches to the Potomac River bridges, in accordance with
13 plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District
14 of Columbia, the National Capital Park and Planning Com-
15 mission, and the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942,
16 \$1,424,000: Provided, That upon completion and approval
17 of such plans the Commissioners are authorized to submit
18 the projects as Federal-aid highway projects to the Public
19 Roads Administration under the provisions of the Federal-
20 aid Highway Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and the Defense
21 Highway Act of November 19, 1941 (Public, 295), and
22 upon approval of such projects by the Public Roads Admin-
23 istration the Commissioners are authorized to proceed with
24 the necessary construction and perform necessary incidental

1 *work thereto, and pay the cost thereof from the District of*
 2 *Columbia appropriations for Federal-aid and defense high-*
 3 *way projects and the allocation of funds to the District of*
 4 *Columbia by the Public Roads Administration authorized*
 5 *by the said Federal-aid and Defense Highway Acts: Pro-*
 6 *vided further, That the necessary transfers of jurisdiction*
 7 *of public land is authorized and directed under the provi-*
 8 *sions of the Land Transfer Act of May 20, 1932 (47 Stat.*
 9 *161): Provided farther, That the Commissioners are author-*
 10 *ized to employ necessary engineering and other professional*
 11 *services, by contract or otherwise, without reference to sec-*
 12 *tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the Classification Act of*
 13 *1923, as amended, or civil-service requirements.*

14 *WATER SERVICE*

15 *WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT*

16 *For an additional amount for the construction of a cov-*
 17 *ered reservoir of approximately 20,000,000-gallon capacity*
 18 *on United States Government-owned land adjacent to the*
 19 *present filtered-water reservoir of the McMillan Filter Plant,*
 20 *fiscal year 1942, including the objects and condition speci-*
 21 *fied in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of*
 22 *Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$130,000, payable*
 23 *wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, and the*
 24 *authorized limit of cost of said reservoir, appurtenances, and*
 25 *auxiliaries is hereby increased from \$490,000 to \$620,000.*

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Magnetic and seismological work: For an additional amount for continuing magnetic and seismological observations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,500.

Office force: For an additional amount for personal services, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942, \$37,000.

Office expenses: For an additional amount for office expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,000.

Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for compilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$52,000.

1 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

2 Salaries and general expenses: For an additional amount
 3 for field salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Marine In-
 4 spection and Navigation, fiscal year 1942, including the
 5 objects specified under this head in the Department of Com-
 6 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$125,000, and the limita-
 7 tion prescribed under this head in the Department of Com-
 8 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, for payment only of extra
 9 compensation for overtime services for which the United
 10 States receives reimbursement in accordance with the pro-
 11 visions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 345) is hereby
 12 increased to \$80,000.

13 The limitation prescribed in the Department of Com-
 14 merce Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading "Bureau
 15 of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Salaries and general
 16 expenses", for payment only of extra compensation for over-
 17 time services for which the United States receives reimburse-
 18 ment in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11,
 19 1938 (52 Stat. 345), as increased in the "Second Deficiency
 20 Appropriation Act, 1941", approved July 3, 1941, is hereby
 21 further increased to \$73,500.

22 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

23 *Technical development: For an additional amount for*
 24 *technical development, fiscal year 1942, including the objects*
 25 *specified under this head in the Department of Commerce*

1 *Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase and*
 2 *exchange (not to exceed \$22,000) of aircraft, \$223,702, to*
 3 *remain available until June 30, 1943.*

4 *Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-*
 5 *tional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities,*
 6 *fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this*
 7 *head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,*
 8 *1942, and including the purchase and exchange (not to ex-*
 9 *ceed \$240,000) of aircraft, \$7,792,290, to remain available*
 10 *until June 30, 1943.*

11 *Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-*
 12 *port: For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-*
 13 *tion, Washington National Airport, fiscal year 1942, includ-*
 14 *ing the objects specified under this head in the Department*
 15 *of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$84,000: Provided,*
 16 *That the limitation of \$800 for the purchase, cleaning, and*
 17 *repair of uniforms for the guards is hereby increased to*
 18 *\$2,100.*

19 *Development of landing areas: For an additional amount*
 20 *for development of landing areas, ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$59,115,300,*
 21 *of which not to exceed ~~\$2,375,000~~ \$2,815,450 shall be avail-*
 22 *able for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1942, including*
 23 *the objects specified under this head in the Department of*
 24 *Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942: Provided, That this*
 25 *appropriation and the unobligated balances of the appropria-*

1 *tions for this purpose contained in said appropriation Act*
 2 *and in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropria-*
 3 *tion Act, 1942, shall continue available until June 30, 1943:*
 4 *Provided further, That the limitation upon the total number*
 5 *of public airports and other public landing areas in the pro-*
 6 *gram is hereby increased from three hundred and ninety-nine*
 7 *to five hundred and ~~three~~ four.*

8 WEATHER BUREAU

9 Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For
 10 an additional amount for observations, warnings, and gen-
 11 eral weather service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 12 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 13 Appropriation Act, 1942, ~~\$190,000~~ \$515,300.

14 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 17 printing and binding for the Department of the Interior,
 18 fiscal year 1942, \$10,000.

19 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

20 For an additional amount for expenses of the Commis-
 21 sion of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 22 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-
 23 priation Act, 1942, \$3,000; and the limitation of \$6,480 on
 24 the amount which may be expended for personal services in
 25 the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$6,710.

1 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

2 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville
3 power transmission system: For an additional amount for
4 construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power
5 transmission system, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
6 specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-
7 priation Act, 1942, \$30,000,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

10 *Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian*
11 *reservations: For all necessary expenses incidental to the*
12 *suppression of contagious diseases among livestock of In-*
13 *dians under the jurisdiction of the Sells Agency, Arizona,*
14 *including payment of indemnities for stock destroyed, fiscal*
15 *year 1942, \$150,000, to remain available until June 30,*
16 *1943.*

17 Suppressing forest fires on Indian reservations: For an
18 additional amount for the suppression or emergency preven-
19 tion of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, fiscal
20 year 1942, \$80,000.

21 Construction and repair: For an additional amount for
22 the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of school, agency,
23 hospital, or other buildings and utilities, including the pur-
24 chase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

25 Colville, Washington: Garage and shop building,

1 \$25,000, to remain available until completion of the project
 2 when the unobligated balance shall revert to the general fund
 3 of the Treasury.

4 Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives
 5 in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
 6 under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation
 7 Act, 1942, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

8 Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for
 9 medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the
 10 objects specified under this heading in the Interior Depart-
 11 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000, to remain available
 12 until June 30, 1943.

13 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

14 *Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon*
 15 *project: For an additional amount for continuation of con-*
 16 *struction of the Boulder Canyon project, fiscal year 1942, to*
 17 *remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam*
 18 *fund, \$150,000.*

19 General fund, construction: For continuation of construc-
 20 tion of the General Valley project, California, \$3,000,000,
 21 to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in
 22 the same manner and for the same objects as specified for
 23 projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 24 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal

1 year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be
2 reimbursable under the reclamation law.

3 *General fund, construction: For continuation of con-*
4 *struction of the following projects in not to exceed the follow-*
5 *ing amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general*
6 *fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same*
7 *objects as specified for projects in the Interior Department*
8 *Appropriation Act, 1942, under the caption "Bureau of*
9 *Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to remain available until*
10 *expended, and to be reimbursable under reclamation law:*

11 *Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000;*

12 *Boise project, Idaho (Anderson Ranch), \$2,500,000.*

13 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

14 *Gaging streams: The limitation of \$140,000 on the*
15 *amount that may be expended for personal services in the*
16 *District of Columbia from the appropriation "Gaging streams"*
17 *contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for*
18 *the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased to \$160,000.*

19 BUREAU OF MINES

20 *Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research: For*
21 *an additional amount for manganese beneficiation pilot plants*
22 *and research, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified*
23 *under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation*
24 *Act, 1942, \$578,000.*

1 *Investigations and research on processes for production*
2 *of potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate from trona and*
3 *wyomingite rock: For all necessary expenses for investiga-*
4 *tions, including all necessary preliminary and supplemental*
5 *laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor,*
6 *including maintenance and operation of subcommercial*
7 *plants; construction and equipment of buildings to house test-*
8 *ing and subcommercial plant units, including engagement by*
9 *contract or otherwise, and at such rates of compensation as*
10 *the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of the services*
11 *of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, that*
12 *are necessary to design and construct the buildings and plant*
13 *units; purchase of supplies and equipment; expenses of travel*
14 *and subsistence; personal services in the District of Columbia*
15 *not to exceed \$3,100; purchase in the District of Columbia*
16 *and elsewhere of furniture and equipment; stationery and*
17 *supplies; typewriting, adding, and computing machines, pro-*
18 *fessional and scientific books and publications; purchase of*
19 *such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for*
20 *the protection of employees while engaged in their work; fiscal*
21 *year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$77,400:*
22 *Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through*
23 *the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to*
24 *accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from*
25 *public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out*

1 *the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That*
2 *section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall*
3 *not be construed to apply to this appropriation.*

4 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

5 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

6 Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For
7 an additional amount for the construction of a road and nec-
8 essary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway,
9 Alaska, and all necessary expenses incident thereto,
10 \$500,000, to remain available until expended; and the limi-
11 tation of \$1,500,000 upon the total cost of such work is
12 hereby increased to \$1,800,000.

13 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

15 *Special national-defense unit: For an additional amount*
16 *for salaries; special national-defense unit, Department of*
17 *Justice, fiscal year 1942, \$180,000.*

18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

19 *Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization*
20 *Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,*
21 *Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of*
22 *Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under*
23 *this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,*
24 *1942, \$1,100,000.*

1 MISCELLANEOUS

2 Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries
3 and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal
4 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
5 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
6 \$750,000.

7 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 Division of Public Contracts, salaries and expenses (na-
10 tional defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the
11 Secretary of Labor to perform the duties imposed by the Act
12 to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the
13 making of contracts by the United States, and for other pur-
14 poses, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), in connec-
15 tion with contracts involving production under the national-
16 defense program, including personal services in the District
17 of Columbia and elsewhere, and items otherwise properly
18 chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of
19 Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and print-
20 ing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.

21 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

22 (Out of the postal revenues)

23 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL

24 Domestic Air-Mail Service: For an additional amount
25 for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,

1 fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the
2 limitations specified under this head in the Post Office De-
3 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

4 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND
6 GREAT BRITAIN

7 Special and technical investigations: For an additional
8 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
9 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the
10 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, fiscal year
11 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in
12 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,600,
13 *to remain available until June 30, 1943.*

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property control:
17 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, foreign-
18 owned property control, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
19 jects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
20 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000.

21 DIVISION OF PRINTING

22 Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional
23 amount for stationery, Treasury Department, fiscal year
24 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
25 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$100,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for expenses of assessing and collecting the internal-revenue taxes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$4,335,446 of which \$290,000 shall be available for printing and binding and \$325,100 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Flood control, general: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, ~~\$17,800,-~~ ~~000~~ \$25,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That any appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for contracting in such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888.*

RIVERS AND HARBORS

For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of projects hereto-

1 fore authorized, including the objects and purposes and sub-
 2 ject to the conditions specified under this head in the War
 3 Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,700,000.

4 THE PANAMA CANAL

5 Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: For
 6 maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including
 7 the objects and subject to conditions specified under this head
 8 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942,
 9 \$7,569,000 for continuing the construction of special protec-
 10 tive works.

11 Construction, additional facilities, Panama Canal: In
 12 addition to the contract authorization in the amount of
 13 \$79,000,000 contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
 14 propriation Act, 1942, the Governor of the Panama Canal
 15 may, when authorized by the Secretary of War, make or
 16 authorize the making of contracts prior to July 1, 1943, for
 17 or on account of the construction of additional facilities for
 18 the improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the
 19 Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act approved August
 20 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), in an amount not to exceed
 21 \$104,000,000.

22 TITLE V—CLASSIFICATION ACT SALARY

23 ADVANCEMENTS

24 For supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
 25 June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the Act of

1 August 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 200, Seventy-
2 seventh Congress), amending the Classification Act of 1923,
3 as amended, and Executive Order Numbered 8882, issued
4 September 3, 1941, under the authority of said Act, and on
5 account of Executive Order Numbered 8842, issued August
6 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropria-
7 tions available during said fiscal year under the following
8 appropriation titles, namely:

9 LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

10 For "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942",
11 \$1,178.

12 For "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942", \$2,900.

13 For "Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1942", \$1,650.

14 For "Maintenance, Legislative Garage, 1942", \$150.

15 For "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942",
16 \$2,625.

17 For "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942",
18 \$3,200.

19 For "Capitol Power Plant, 1942", \$2,755.

20 For "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942", \$450.

21 For "Salaries, Library Proper, Library of Congress,
22 1942", \$8,995.

23 For "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
24 1942", \$1,140.

1 For "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
2 1942", \$270.

3 For "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
4 1942", \$2,615.

5 For "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress,
6 1942", \$585.

7 For "Union catalogues, Library of Congress, 1942",
8 \$465.

9 For "Salaries, library buildings, Library of Congress,
10 1942", \$3,240.

11 For "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents.
12 1942", \$6,050.

13 In all, Legislative Establishment, \$38,268.

14 THE JUDICIARY .

15 For "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1942", \$1,760.

16 For "Care of Supreme Court Building and Grounds,
17 1942", \$390.

18 For "Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
19 Patent Appeals, 1942", \$875.

20 For "Salaries, Court of Claims, 1942", \$1,518.

21 For "Probation System, United States Courts, 1942",
22 \$7,075.

23 In all, The Judiciary, \$11,618.

1 EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

2 For "Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-
3 agement, 1942", \$13,012.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals,
5 1942", \$4,400.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
7 Compensation Commission, 1942", \$9,553.

8 For "Federal Power Commission, 1942", \$20,000.

9 For "Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1942",
10 \$185,747.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1942",
12 \$11,382.

13 For "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1942",
14 \$20,310.

15 For "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
16 1942", \$2,273.

17 For "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
18 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942", \$3,090.

19 For "General expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1942",
20 \$4,144.

21 For "Preservation of collections, Smithsonian Institution,
22 1942", \$9,398.

23 For "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
24 1942", \$642,125.

1 For "Salaries, Office of Administrator, Federal Security
2 Agency, 1942", \$1,737.

3 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and
4 Management, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$2,343.

5 For "Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security
6 Agency, 1942", \$450.

7 For "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Security
8 Agency, 1942", \$8,802.

9 For "Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
10 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$26,315.

11 For "Salaries, Office of Education, 1942", \$4,848.

12 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
13 of Education, 1942", \$3,188.

14 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation,
15 Office of Education, 1942", \$1,280.

16 For "Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, residents of
17 the District of Columbia, Office of Education, 1942", \$600.

18 For "Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security
19 Agency, 1942", \$8,105.

20 For "Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
21 Service, 1942", \$1,605.

22 For "Pay of other employees, Public Health Service,
23 1942", \$3,493.

24 For "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
25 Public Health Service, 1942", \$47,400.

1 For "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health
2 Service, 1942", \$3,260.

3 For "Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
4 Agency, 1942", \$12,605.

5 For "Selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,
6 Social Security Board (national defense), 1942", \$12,445.

7 In all, Executive Office and Independent Establishments,
8 \$1,063,910.

9 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1942",
11 \$4,555.

12 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
13 ment of Agriculture, 1942", \$22,860.

14 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, De-
15 partment of Agriculture, 1942", \$2,620.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Ag-
17 riculture, 1942", \$215.

18 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Sta-
19 tions, 1942", \$2,684.

20 For "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
21 1942", \$6,300.

22 For "Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1942",
23 \$7,925.

24 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
25 nomics, 1942", \$29,610.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agri-
2 cultural Relations, 1942", \$2,125.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
4 1942", \$117,935.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
6 1942", \$7,172.

7 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
8 1942", \$35,426.

9 For "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1942",
10 \$161,221.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
12 Chemistry and Engineering, 1942", \$9,533.

13 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
14 Plant Quarantine, 1942", \$49,667.

15 For "White Pine blister rust control, Department of
16 Agriculture, 1942", \$7,560.

17 For "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
18 Service, 1942", \$47,388.

19 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Eco-
20 nomics, 1942", \$3,485.

21 For "Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
22 1942", \$6,765.

23 For "Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
24 culture, 1942", \$1,245.

25 In all, Department of Agriculture, \$526,291.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1942",
\$905.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
Domestic Commerce, 1942", \$3,230.

For "Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
mestic Commerce, 1942", \$2,395.

For "Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
1942", \$635.

For "Salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau
of the Census, 1942", \$360.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
and Navigation, 1942", \$42,825.

For "Operation and administration, National Bureau of
Standards, 1942", \$2,225.

For "Testing, Inspection, and Information Service, Na-
tional Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$8,195.

For "Research and development, National Bureau of
Standards, 1942", \$8,945.

For "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Stand-
ards, 1942", \$1,166.

For "Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-
detic Survey, 1942", \$295.

For "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942",
\$10,910.

1 For "Salaries, Patent Office, 1942", \$30,565.

2 For "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
3 ment of Commerce, 1942", \$45,280.

4 For "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
5 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1942",
6 \$3,645.

7 In all, Department of Commerce, \$161,576.

8 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of the Interior, 1942,"
10 \$5,000.

11 For "Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
12 terior, 1942", \$4,797.

13 For "Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
14 sions, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,325.

15 For "Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1942", \$45.

16 For "United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
17 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,425.

18 For "Salaries, General Land Office, 1942", \$14,000.

19 For "Salaries and expenses of Land Offices, 1942",
20 \$1,000.

21 For "Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
22 1942", \$300.

23 For "Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942", \$5,000.

24 For "Expenses of organizing Indian corporations, etc.,
25 1942", \$650.

- 1 For "Administration of Indian forests, 1942", \$4,710.
- 2 For "Expenses, Sale of timber (reimbursable), 1942",
3 \$1,790.
- 4 For "Obtaining employment for Indians, 1942", \$500.
- 5 For "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
6 1942", \$7,000.
- 7 For "Indian school support, 1942", \$26,525.
- 8 For "Indian boarding schools, 1942", \$15,355.
- 9 For "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1942",
10 \$1,335.
- 11 For "Education of natives of Alaska, 1941-1943",
12 \$3,980.
- 13 For "Conservation of health among Indians, 1942",
14 \$23,705.
- 15 For "Administration of Indian property, 1942",
16 \$25,000.
- 17 For "Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian
18 Service", \$1,455.
- 19 For "Geological Survey, 1942", \$23,980.
- 20 For "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
21 1942", \$3,000.
- 22 For "Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
23 1942", \$9,915.
- 24 For "Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska, 1942",
25 \$165.

1 For "Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt
2 limitation) ", \$1,000.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
4 Islands, 1942", \$1,000.

5 In all, Department of the Interior, \$183,957.

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 For "Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
8 Justice, 1942", \$7,000.

9 For "Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice,
10 1942", \$6,000.

11 For "Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice,
12 1942", \$3,500.

13 For "Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1942", \$2,500.

14 For "Protecting interests of the United States in customs
15 matters, 1942", \$1,300.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Bond and Spirits Division,
17 Department of Justice, 1942", \$1,700.

18 For "Examination of judicial offices, 1942", \$600.

19 For "Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,
20 Department of Justice, 1942", \$5,000.

21 For "Salaries and expenses of District Attorneys, etc.,
22 Department of Justice, 1942", \$24,000.

23 For "Penitentiaries and Reformatories, Maintenance,
24 1942", \$26,800.

1 For "Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance,
2 1942", \$2,300.

3 For "Federal jails and correctional institutions, main-
4 tenance, 1942", \$13,900.

5 For "Prison camps, maintenance, 1942", \$1,800.

6 For "Medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
7 1942", \$4,200.

8 In all, Department of Justice, \$100,600.

9 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

10 For "Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Con-
11 tracts, Department of Labor, 1942", \$3,195.

12 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
13 1942", \$3,590.

14 For "Occupational outlook survey, Bureau of Labor Sta-
15 tistics (national defense), 1942", \$1,480.

16 For "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, 1942",
17 \$3,825.

18 For "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
19 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$2,723.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
21 Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$6,332.

22 For "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1942",
23 \$895.

24 In all, Department of Labor, \$22,040.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

For "Salaries, Office of Postmaster General, 1942",
\$1,585.

For "Salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral, 1942", \$6,565.

For "Salaries, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster
General, 1942", \$6,100.

For "Salaries, Office of Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
eral, 1942", \$10,905.

For "Salaries, Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster
General, 1942", \$3,730.

For "Salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, 1942", \$395.

For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1942", \$1,590.

For "Post office inspectors, salaries, 1942", \$20,050.

For "Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger
Service, 1942", \$585.

For "Railway Mail Service, Salaries, 1942", \$17,450.

For "Operating force for public buildings, Post Office
Department, 1942", \$211,730.

In all, Post Office Department, \$280,685.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For "Salaries, Department of State, 1942", \$30,320.

For "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1942",
\$1,245.

1 For "International Boundary Commission, United States
2 and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1942", \$577.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Com-
4 mission, United States and Great Britain, 1942", \$400.

5 In all, Department of State, \$32,542.

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 For "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,
8 1942", \$3,075.

9 For "Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treas-
10 ury Department, 1942", \$2,045.

11 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Depart-
12 ment, 1942", \$1,070.

13 For "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Depart-
14 ment, 1942", \$2,600.

15 For "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department
16 Buildings, 1942", \$6,600.

17 For "Salaries, Division of Printing, Treasury Depart-
18 ment, 1942", \$1,755.

19 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Depart-
20 ment, 1942", \$4,850.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt,
22 1942", \$21,365.

23 For "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,
24 1942", \$16,835.

1 For "Collecting the revenue from customs, 1942",
2 \$250,855.

3 For "Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
4 1942", \$2,220.

5 For "Collecting the internal revenue, 1942", \$377,975.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, Processing Tax Board of
7 Review, 1942", \$840.

8 For "Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1942", \$405.

9 For "Salaries, Office of Director of the Mint, 1942",
10 \$1,480.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Mints and Assay Offices,
12 1942", \$4,855.

13 In all, Treasury Department, \$698,825.

14 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

15 For "Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia,
16 1942", \$955.

17 For "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia,
18 1942", \$1,140.

19 For "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of
20 Columbia, 1942", \$5,435.

21 For "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
22 \$225.

23 For "District Buildings, salaries, District of Columbia,
24 1942", \$2,455.

1 For "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
2 \$5,595.

3 For "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
4 \$700.

5 For "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
6 \$1,930.

7 For "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
8 Columbia, 1942", \$40.

9 For "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
10 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$555.

11 For "Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
12 1942", \$950.

13 For "Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
14 Columbia, 1942", \$620.

15 For "Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
16 \$375.

17 For "Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
18 bia, 1942", \$188.

19 For "Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
20 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$315.

21 For "Administrative expenses, compensation to injured
22 employees in the District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,005.

23 For "Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
24 1942", \$1,513.

1. For "Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1942", \$1,466.

3 For "Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1942", \$95.

4 For "Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
5 1942", \$6,560.

6 For "Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
7 of Columbia, 1942", \$1,315.

8 For "Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia,
9 1942", \$23,760.

10 For "Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
11 1942", \$2,995.

12 For "Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
13 1942", \$45.

14 For "Health Department, general administration, Dis-
15 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$1,302.

16 For "Health Department, medical services, District of
17 Columbia, 1942", \$5,650.

18 For "Health Department, laboratories, District of Colum-
19 bia, 1942", \$650.

20 For "Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
21 bia, 1942", \$2,465.

22 For "Tuberculosis, Sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
23 bia, 1942", \$10,163.

24 For "Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
25 Columbia, 1942", \$3,105.

1 For "Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1942", \$1,390.

3 For "Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia,
4 1942", \$1,005.

5 For "Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
6 District of Columbia, 1942", \$345.

7 For "Workhouse and reformatory, salaries, District of
8 Columbia, 1942", \$10,403.

9 For "District Training School, salaries, District of Colum-
10 bia, 1942", \$2,920.

11 For "Industrial Home School for Colored Children,
12 salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$810.

13 For "Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
14 1942", \$135.

15 For "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
16 District of Columbia, 1942", \$135.

17 For "Transportation of indigent nonresident persons, Dis-
18 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$165.

19 For "Militia, District of Columbia, 1942", \$525.

20 For "Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
21 \$7,355.

22 In all, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
23 water funds, \$108,755.

24 Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees: For
25 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway

1 fund, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,535; and for "Trees
 2 and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia,
 3 1942", \$540; in all, \$3,075, to be paid wholly out of the
 4 special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide
 5 a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Colum-
 6 bia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43
 7 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide addi-
 8 tional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other
 9 purposes", approved August 17, 1937.

10 Water service: For "Washington Aqueduct, District of
 11 Columbia, 1942", \$4,185, to be paid wholly out of the reve-
 12 nues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

13 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
 14 otherwise specifically provided, shall be paid out of the reve-
 15 nues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the
 16 United States in the manner prescribed by the District of
 17 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

18 In all, District of Columbia, including highway and water
 19 funds, \$116,015.

20 In all, title *V IV*, \$3,236,327.

21 The restrictions, contained in appropriations or affecting
 22 appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year
 23 1942, limiting the amounts which may be expended for
 24 personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to
 25 the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation

1 under said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders
2 Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882: *Provided*, That all
3 appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein
4 made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment
5 of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject
6 to the provisions of said Act of August 1, 1941, and said
7 Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882, shall
8 be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the pay-
9 ment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1,
10 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and em-
11 ployees became, or will become, eligible for such advance-
12 ments in accordance with said Act and Executive Orders:
13 *Provided further*, That the head of any department, establish-
14 ment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum
15 herein appropriated under any appropriation title adminis-
16 tered by him to any subappropriation included under such
17 title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to
18 meet expenditures for within-grade salary advancements in
19 accordance with the provisions of said Act or Executive
20 Orders.

21 TITLE VI V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. ~~604~~ 501. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is
23 hereby authorized and directed to pay out of funds made avail-
24 able in subsection (b) of this section such claims as are certi-
25 fied to him by the Comptroller General of the United States

1 which were otherwise properly payable under the provisions
2 of the following Acts: Emergency Relief Appropriation Act
3 of 1935 (49 Stat. 115) ; the Emergency Relief Appropria-
4 tion Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1608), as amended by title I of
5 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50
6 Stat. 10) ; the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937
7 (50 Stat. 352), as amended by the Act of March 2, 1938
8 (52 Stat. 83) ; and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act
9 of 1938 (52 Stat. 809), as amended by the joint resolutions
10 of February 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 507), and April 13, 1939
11 (53 Stat. 578).

12 (b) The sum of \$1,500,000 of the unexpended balances
13 which have been carried to surplus fund under the provisions
14 of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (U. S. C., title 31,
15 sec. 713), together with obligated balances not yet carried
16 to surplus as of June 30, 1941. of the funds appropriated
17 under the provisions of the Acts cited in subsection (a),
18 which have lapsed and are no longer available for expendi-
19 ture is hereby reappropriated and shall be established under
20 an appropriation entitled "Emergency relief liquidation fund"
21 which shall constitute one fund and remain available until
22 expended only for the payment of the claims referred to in
23 subsection (a) : *Provided*, That any sums received subse-
24 quent to the effective date of this section by any agency of
25 the United States representing repayments or recoveries of

1 funds disbursed out of amounts allocated or made available
2 pursuant to any of the provisions of law referred to in sub-
3 section (a) and which have lapsed for expenditure purposes,
4 shall forthwith be covered into the general fund of the Treas-
5 ury under appropriate nonrevenue symbols and titles, except
6 those repayments and recoveries which the Congress has
7 specifically authorized to be deposited to trust funds and
8 revolving funds.

9 (c) This section shall become effective on the first day
10 of the month next following the date of the enactment of
11 this Act.

12 SEC. ~~602~~ 502. No part of any appropriation contained in
13 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
14 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
15 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
17 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
18 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
19 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
20 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
21 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
22 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
25 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this

1 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
2 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
3 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
4 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
5 other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. ~~603~~ 503. This Act may be cited as the "Third Sup-
7 plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942".

Passed the House of Representatives December 5, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 6159

[Report No. 894]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

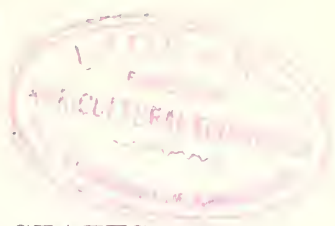
DECEMBER 8, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DECEMBER 11, 1941

Reported with amendments

H. R. 6159



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 11, 1941

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CAPPER to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 Orchard rehabilitation loans: To enable the Secretary of
3 Agriculture to make loans, under such terms and conditions
4 as he may deem appropriate, for the purpose of enabling the
5 borrowers to rehabilitate orchards in the States of Kansas,
6 Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa which were destroyed or
7 damaged as a result of the extremely cold weather in such
8 States in November 1940, \$1,000,000.

12-11-41—A

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CARPER to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 11, 1941

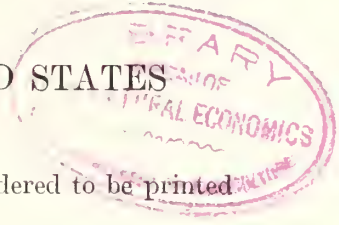
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 6159

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 11, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed



AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MALONEY to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz: At an appropriate place in the bill insert the following:

- 1 To enable the Architect of the Capitol to prepare a
- 2 suitable depository for the valued documents of the two
- 3 houses of Congress since the organization of the Government,
- 4 \$25,000, to be made immediately available. The architect
- 5 is directed to prepare suitable space directly beneath the
- 6 crypt in the central portion of the building.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MALONEY to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

DECEMBER 11, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed



Mr. GILLETTE. Yes; there ought not to be a duplication.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; there must not be a duplication.

Mr. GILLETTE. Perhaps the Senator from Tennessee in his preliminary statement covered the point, but will the Senator give to the Senate information with respect to the necessity for the providing of an executive assistant to each Senator at a salary of \$4,500 a year?

Mr. McKELLAR. That provision was offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], as I recall. It is contained in the bill.

Mr. GILLETTE. The bill contains a provision for the appointment of an executive assistant to each Senator, at the rate of \$4,500 per year?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. But that is merely for the period of the war.

Mr. GILLETTE. For each Senator?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; during the war.

Mr. GILLETTE. Was any information presented to the committee—of course there must have been—to justify such an expenditure?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know that any evidence was produced on the subject, except the evidence given by Senators who themselves came before the committee. Some of them said that, with the vast volume of business now arising in their offices, an absolute necessity existed for such executive assistants, and the item was placed in the bill as representing a real necessity.

SPECIAL EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT FOR SENATORS

Mr. WALSH and Mr. LUCAS addressed the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield first to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. With reference to the subject matter of the inquiry made by the Senator from Iowa I should like to have Senators representing the Appropriations Committee state to the Senate how, in view of widespread appeals throughout this country for cutting down expenditures for nondefense purposes, the committee feels justified in recommending the appointment of an additional clerk for each Senator at the rate of \$4,500 per year. It seems to me such action will be treated by the public as a repudiation of any attempt at reduction of expenditures for nondefense purposes. If we are to set the example for cutting down appropriations for non-defense purposes there may be a necessary reduction of personnel and salaries. It is now proposed that we appropriate for ourselves—and, of course, the House will follow—a large sum of money to pay salaries greater than those which any of us now pay to any clerks. It is proposed to furnish an executive assistant for each of us, whether we need him or not. I need additional clerks as much as does any other Senator, but I do not need the assistant suggested at \$4,500. I wish to protest it in the name of the taxpayers of the country, who want us to confine our expenditures to national defense, and to the purposes of waging the war. The war will add many more burdens to all

of us, but it will also bring burdens and sacrifices to all our people, including especially the enlisted personnel in the Army and Navy, who will make tremendous sacrifices, involving health, wages, and even life.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the amount involved in dollars and cents for the remainder of the present fiscal year is \$216,000. I did not initiate the proposal. It was argued and debated in the committee, and the committee was of the opinion that it ought to be allowed. A majority voted for it, and it is reported to the Senate for its consideration.

Let me say in further reply to the Senator that I agree with him that nondefense items should be cut down to the greatest degree possible. The Vice President was good enough to appoint me on a committee for that purpose. That committee is holding hearings almost daily. It is presided over by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and we are making every effort toward that end. I believe that the Senate and the country will approve the findings of that committee. I am sure the Senator from Massachusetts will do so.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator states that the appropriation to cover this item for the remainder of the fiscal year would be \$216,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. It would be twice that much for a year.

Mr. WALSH. And for how many years?

Mr. McKELLAR. Only during the emergency.

Mr. WALSH. I merely wish to register my protest.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I rise to discuss this amendment. I greatly regret that I must disagree with my distinguished friend from Massachusetts on this question. I am not in accord with the way in which the amendment is worded. However, Mr. President, I come from a large State. As many Senators know, for a considerable time there has been a movement on foot to obtain more help for Senators from the larger States, who have to handle an unusual volume of correspondence through their offices. I am not in favor of paying one assistant \$4,500 per year. I do not want a \$4,500 assistant. I should like to see the amendment changed so that a Senator would have the right to employ executive assistants—if that is the correct term—to the extent of not to exceed \$4,500 a year. Perhaps we could get along with \$4,000, or even \$3,600. If we are to keep up with the people back in our States, I think we should be able to employ additional clerks to do the necessary routine work in our offices.

At the present time, Mr. President, I am receiving thousands of letters which I cannot answer because I have not the personnel in my office to do so. As a matter of fairness to Senators from the larger States, it seems to me that they are entitled to some relief in handling the correspondence which comes to their offices. There is not a day that my office is not filled with people from the city of Chicago and other parts of Illinois, dis-

cussing priorities, defense contracts, and even the mere question of how to get into one of the departments to ascertain to whom they might talk in the effort to obtain a little relief.

I am very serious in saying that this provision in the form in which it is should not be adopted, but provision should be made so that Senators will be able to employ additional clerical help. That is what I need in my office. I do not want a special executive assistant telling me what to do in my office. I merely want an opportunity to take care of and keep up with, if I possibly can, the many laborious duties which devolve upon a Senator in a great emergency such as we now confront.

I thank the Senator for yielding to me.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I am glad this subject has been brought up for discussion. For the past 3 or 4 months, to a great extent, and before that to a lesser extent, a number of Senators from the larger States of the Union have asked me, as chairman of the legislative subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, to provide them with additional clerks. For example, the load which the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] has been carrying has been exceedingly heavy. His colleague [Mr. WAGNER] has been ill for several months, and the junior Senator, to a large degree, has been representing one-tenth of the people of the United States. He has no more clerical help than has a Senator from the smallest State in the Union.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, that is not correct.

Mr. TYDINGS. He may have one more clerk.

Mr. BRIDGES. He has two more.

Mr. TYDINGS. Two more for New York for example, in comparison with New Hampshire, is not a very happy comparison, considering the volume of work.

If we provide for the proposed special executive assistant it will be difficult to provide extra clerks for Senators from the larger States. It will not be very feasible to come along later and give additional clerks to Senators, as well. So the issue ought to be whether we want one highly paid clerk at \$4,500 a year for every Senator, or whether, because of the great industrial areas in Illinois, New York, and some other States, and the great populations of those States, we ought to authorize the legislative subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to provide some extra help for Senators who really need it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield if I may do so without losing the floor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thought the Senator from Tennessee had the floor.

Mr. TYDINGS. He has; but he has yielded to me. I shall be glad to afford the Senator from Wisconsin the opportunity to ask a question.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. All I wish to do is to point out that in part the point raised by the Senator from Maryland is

taken care of by the provision which was inserted in the regular Legislative Appropriation Act, under which Senators and chairmen of standing committees may rearrange and change the schedule of salaries and the number of employees in their respective offices or committees. I have consulted the Legislative Counsel, whose opinion would be controlling in this matter if any question should arise about it so far as the disbursing office is concerned, and the opinion of the Legislative Counsel is that the language on page 17 would fall under the provision of the Legislative Appropriation Act to which I have just referred. Therefore, each Senator would be enabled to adjust the salaries in his office, including the one proposed in this bill, in the same manner as he now has authority with respect to his regular employees.

Mr. TYDINGS. That may be true, Mr. President. All I wish to do is to place the facts before the Senate. The provision under discussion would give to a Senator from a State with a very small population the same amount of help which would be given to the Senator from New York, for example. In these times I believe that fairness dictates that we ought to make some revision of the system of clerk hire, not on the basis of States but on the basis of need during the present emergency. I think that a Senator who represents New York, Pennsylvania, or Illinois, with the very great industrial problems which those States have, and with the number of important letters which such a Senator receives from the whole country, ought to receive more consideration than some other Senators.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I have not finished. I shall be glad to yield for a question.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, the Senator should not confine his remarks to New York or Pennsylvania.

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be glad to include Texas and California.

Mr. CONNALLY. I have a large constituency, and they have very inquisitive minds. [Laughter.]

Mr. TYDINGS. I should certainly include California and Texas.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I should certainly include the Senator from Texas, who represents a territory much larger than the average territory represented by a Senator, and whose problems are greater. He is entitled to additional consideration if he asks for it. However, I do not think it is wise to make a blanket provision when we shall have to provide for the larger States in addition. I want the Senate to know the facts, and not to criticize the legislative appropriation bill when it comes before the Senate. I do not want the Senate to take action today which will tie our hands in the consideration of this problem.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, according to the argument of the Senator from Maryland, the fact that Maryland has a larger population than New Mexico has should entitle Maryland to have more Senators than New Mexico has; but that

was not the scheme of things that the originators of our Government had in mind. The responsibility which we took yesterday, when we voted for war against Germany, was just as much a responsibility for New Mexico as it was for Maryland or any other State of the Union; and I, for one, am not going to proceed on the assumption that in carrying on this war or any other war the State of Maryland has any more responsibility than the State of New Mexico has. I venture to say that some of the boys from New Mexico whom I happen to represent have already made the supreme sacrifice; and certainly I will not agree that because some other State has a larger population than my State has it should have more to say in the United States Senate than the State of New Mexico has. I assure the Senator of that.

Mr. TYDINGS. I appreciate what the Senator has said, and I thoroughly agree with him; but that is not what we are debating. We are debating the question whether some Senators need additional help and others do not need it. If the Senator from New Mexico makes out a case that he cannot handle the work from his State, that is something for us to consider, and we will give him more help with which to do it, but I think it is not fair to draw a straight line, and to say that Senators representing New York or Pennsylvania have no more work to do than Senators representing Maryland or New Mexico. I think we should consider the matter, and should ascertain just what are the respective needs.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. TYDINGS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. I do not think that statement is fair. The distinguished Senator from Maryland knows, as does every other Senator, that there are Members of this body who contribute in varying degrees to the work of the Senate. If a Senator from New Mexico is a member of 16, 17, or 18 subcommittees and two or three special committees, and if he attends regularly to the work of those committees, and if a Senator from a larger State for one reason or another is not so conscientiously concerned with the work of the subcommittees, obviously the Senator from New Mexico is entitled to special consideration. I do not know how we can measure that particular work; but when a Member of the United States Senate can conscientiously stand here and say—and let me point out that I did not initiate this proposal—that he has all the time he needs, without an executive assistant, to attend the numerous committee meetings which we are compelled to attend, I am amazed.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I will; yes.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am disappointed in my friend, the Senator from Maryland, because this is not the consideration which I had expected on this question. Last year I had something to do with originating the consideration of this matter on the floor of the Senate. I have been here a little more than 2 years, and during that time nine Senators have died. Some of them have died from over-

work, and I think it is a shame. Other Senators know as well as I know that some of them have deliberately sought to serve their people to such an extent that they have carried their papers home at night, and literally have buried themselves under stacks of papers.

I do not care whether the Senator from Illinois would prefer to have clerks rather than assistants; and let me say that no assistant in my office dictates to me. I do not know whether any assistant does so in any other Senator's office; but no assistant in my office dictates to me, and I am not going to have any come in my office and do so. But I should like to have some help, and I know that many other Senators need help; and I am not afraid to vote for the help that we need in order to put ourselves in a position to be of greater service to our people.

The Senator from Maryland will recall that he made a point of order against this matter last year.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is correct.

Mr. CHANDLER. But the Senator from Maryland stated that if we would come around to his committee, he would see that the matter was given consideration; and I think we are entitled to more than we are getting.

If the Senator from Illinois wants two or three clerks for his office in lieu of the suggested assistant, I think the pending measure will take care of the matter. I think Senators can do as they please about it. If any Senator does not want to avail himself of the benefit of the services of such an assistant he does not have to do so. If he does not think it is patriotic to accept the money with which to pay such an assistant, he can give it back.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. In just a moment. Let me say to the Senator from Kentucky that there is now pending a measure proposing to give an additional clerk to Senators representing States having larger populations. That measure is not so much for the purpose of providing assistants, such as Senators have been talking about, but for the purpose of providing stenographers who can answer the mail which is piling up and piling up.

The Senator from Illinois, who has a very difficult constituency to represent in a time such as this, receives thousands of letters which he has not had the facilities to answer. The Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], whose colleague has been ill for 3 or 4 months, has had to ask New York friends working in the departments to assist him in the evenings in order partly to keep up with his mail.

What I am attempting to say is that we should do either one thing or the other. We should either deal with this matter on the basis of need, or we should adopt the general scheme to handle it as it is set out here.

I do not say that Senators from the more populous States work any harder or any less in the committees, that the responsibility on them is any greater or any less, but I do say what everyone

tried to do my duty there faithfully and honestly; but I venture to say that, under the present conditions, I do not know whether the Committee on Appropriations are doing their duty or not.

We have now before us for consideration a bill appropriating over \$9,000,000,000; the full Committee on Appropriations was called yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to pass on a bill to be reported to this body today, containing appropriations of \$9,000,000,000. I doubt whether it is wise economy; I doubt whether we are doing our duty to those who have already fallen in this war if, because of conditions connected with our offices, we are unable to analyze the \$9,000,000,000 appropriation properly. It was reported with little opportunity for consideration.

Mr. President, I feel that the Senate of the United States has as much responsibility in carrying forward the war to a successful conclusion as has the Navy or the Army. They will actually do the fighting; they will actually do the dying; but they expect, when appropriations of billions of dollars are made, that we shall make the appropriations at least with some knowledge as to what the appropriations are being made for.

I feel that it would be poor economy to deprive any Senator in this body of the help necessary in order that he may at least be advised of what is contained in a particular bill which he has to vote on, either in the committee or on the floor.

I feel that, as the Senator from Wisconsin has stated, the Senate has long neglected making proper provision for its own Members and has long had an inferiority complex when it comes to insisting on having those things which the American people expect Senators to have, so that they may perform their duties honestly and intelligently. Half the time when we vote on legislation—and I venture to say that I am not different from any of the other 95 Senators—we simply inquire of someone else what is the vote on, and frequently are not advised as to the particulars of the proposal.

It seems to me, so far as the Senate is concerned, that money would be saved to the people of the United States if each Senator had in his employ someone who could inform him, for instance, that a particular appropriation bill contained such and such items and proposed to do such and such things.

I have been an advocate for years of employing an expert who would devote all his time to the Committee on Appropriations and aid the chairman of that committee. Under present conditions when a bill comes over from the House of Representatives and goes to a subcommittee and is considered by it, who appears to make a showing as to particular items of appropriation and generally trying to advocate increasing appropriations? It is the representatives of the departments. Every bureau, every division appears before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to convince, if possible—and sometimes they are logical—the subcommittee that

what they say is correct. But did you ever hear, Mr. President, of a single expert, either at the instance of the subcommittee or the whole committee, appearing on behalf of the taxpayers? I doubt if anyone has ever heard of that happening.

I have sat for days in the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and have heard experts from the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior or from other departments tell us the reasons why they must have certain increased amounts, and we never say "no," but not once have I ever heard anyone representing a committee or the people of the United States to state why such action should not be taken.

I have been an advocate of giving the chairman of the committee a real expert who could advise him in such matters. It appears to me that in this instance we have made a start, at least, so that the average Senator may be advised as to why he is voting for appropriations such as those contained in the pending bill, aggregating \$9,000,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement made at the request of the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], the question is upon the committee amendment found on page 17, commencing in line 17, and following through to line 21, inclusive.

Mr. GILLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gerry	O'Daniel
Andrews	Gillette	O'Mahoney
Austin	Glass	Overton
Bailey	Green	Pepper
Bail	Guffey	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Gurney	Reed
Barbour	Hatch	Reynolds
Barkley	Hayden	Russell
Bilbo	Herring	Schwartz
Brewster	Hill	Shipstead
Bridges	Holman	Smathers
Brooks	Hughes	Smith
Brown	Johnson, Calif.	Spencer
Bulow	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Bunker	Kilgore	Taft
Burton	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	Lee	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lodge	Tobey
Caraway	Lucas	Truman
Chandler	McCarran	Tunnell
Chavez	McFarland	Tydings
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Vandenberg
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Van Nuys
Connally	Maloney	Wallgren
Danaher	Maybank	Walsh
Davis	Mead	Wheeler
Downey	Murdock	White
Doxey	Murray	Wiley
Ellender	Norris	Willis
George	Nye	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ninety-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 1623) to suspend the export tax and the reduction of the quota prescribed by section 6 of the act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), as amended, for a fixed period, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H. R. 1548. An act for the relief of Mrs. H. C. Bivins, Henrietta Bivins, and Irvin Tatum; and

H. R. 5584. An act for the relief of Fred Pierce, Sr., and Mary Pierce.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6208) to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 138. An act granting a pension to Mary Jane Blackman;

S. 201. An act for the relief of Henry Kotila;

S. 501. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Gordon Smith;

S. 1244. An act for the relief of the Kennelly Furniture Co.;

S. 1338. An act for the relief of James Roswell Smith;

S. 1363. An act for the relief of Sioux Skyways, Inc.;

S. 1429. An act for the relief of William Corder;

S. 1430. An act for the relief of Ivan Richard Witcher and Nellie Witcher;

S. 1479. An act for the relief of Mary S. Gay;

S. 1550. An act for the relief of Carl Chalker;

S. 1581. An act for the relief of George Wells and Mamie H. Wells;

S. 1650. An act for the relief of Joseph V. Broderick; and

S. 1870. An act for the relief of John Paul Murray.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, it has been said on the floor in this debate that Senators do not give any attention to their own business and their own official work; that we give large increases of every kind for all the departments, but that we have an inferiority complex in regard to ourselves.

I hardly think that statement can be justified. We have before us an appropriation bill carrying several billion dollars. We have been on that appropriation bill all day, and 90 percent of the work of the Senate has been on this item providing a little more patronage for ourselves. There is no inferiority complex. We are looking after ourselves now.

I think I should be justified in expressing the opinion, without getting dissent from any Senator, that we have devoted more time to this little item of patronage for Senators than we have devoted or

will devote to this entire bill appropriating several billion dollars. So I do not think we ought to worry about not giving any attention to ourselves; and yet I believe there are a great many things connected with our offices and our assistants that we ought to improve if we can.

Mr. President, I think we are undertaking here to do something that is impossible. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] earlier in the debate said that he did not want an executive assistant; he wanted some more stenographers. Well, Senators, suppose each of you had 25 stenographers; would that help you? Would that relieve you of any responsibility? Could you use so many stenographers? All of us have a great amount of correspondence, and a good many Senators look upon this as an opportunity to relieve ourselves of that responsibility; but we dictate to stenographers.

Is there anyone here who claims he could perform the duties of his office as Senator any more efficiently if he had 50 stenographers to whom to dictate? Talk about working 24 hours a day; one would have to work 70 hours a day to do his work. The stenographer takes the dictation, and a Senator has to be there to do the dictating, if he does not have an executive assistant. What would become of his consideration and reading of the different bills if he did that? By dictating all the forenoon one probably can keep his stenographers working for the remainder of the day, so that he may come to the floor of the Senate and perform his legislative duties, but if he had twice as many stenographers, he would not get here at all; he never could be on the floor. He not only would not read the bills, but there would not be any use reading them. He would be dictating in his office.

It is suggested that we make the population of the States the test: and I have no doubt that suggestion has some merit; but this question cannot be determined on the basis of the population of a State. There are two Senators from New York, and it is said that one of them is ill and cannot be here, and that the burden on the other Senator is thereby increased. Undoubtedly it is, and that would be true under similar circumstances of New Mexico or Nebraska or Kansas, though probably not to the same degree. The problem cannot be solved by any legislation, as I see it.

We hear talk about working long hours, and the greater burden on a Senator from a populous State in comparison with that on one from a less-populous State. Yet, in the next sentence we are told of the work of Senator Adams, of Colorado, who has unfortunately passed away. He was a hard worker, as we all know. But could he have worked any harder if he had come from New York City? It is said that Senators have been killed by hard work; and perhaps that has sometimes happened. But will that condition be relieved if we give a Senator 50 more clerks in his office?

Then there is the other angle, that if we do not appoint clerks, we will appoint

executive assistants, as they are called, extra secretaries, perhaps—"deputy Senators" would be a better name. Is that going to relieve us of any responsibility resting heavily upon our shoulders? I do not think it will. If such an executive assistant would help a Senator, he would take the responsibility from him, it seems to me, and the Senator would not know what was being done. If one wants to know what is in every letter he sends out from his office, an executive assistant will not help. If a Senator is going to dictate to all these extra stenographers, an executive assistant will not do him any good.

It is said that Senators are overworked because they are on so many committees. That is their own fault, and it is the fault of the Senate. If Senators are on too many committees, let them retire from some of them. That is what should be done. We have tried several times to adopt a resolution reducing the number of committees on which any one Senator may serve; but we get right back again. Apparently every Senator wants to get on as many committees as possible. Yet the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, if he does his duty, has no time to spend with any other committee. It will take more time than he can possibly give to it, if he gives all the time he has.

As has been suggested by the Senator from Connecticut, when a Senator is on 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 subcommittees, he has a burdensome task which wears him down. But it is the fault of the Senate, it is the fault of the individual Senator. It is a burdensome thing, often an impossible condition, and a course which should be followed in regard to legislation is often blocked by the fact that a Senator is on half a dozen committees, and when 2 or 3 of the committees are in session at the same time, it is pretty difficult for the Senator to attend all the meetings and thus perform the duties placed on his shoulders with his consent.

The adoption of the pending amendment would not help. I think Senators will be disappointed if they think it will help them. It is not the size of a State which brings about correspondence, necessarily. In some years the correspondence from some particular section of the country is vastly increased. The chairman and members of a committee such as the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, for instance, having to do with something which affects a goodly share of the population in a certain section of the country, will have their work increased during some particular year. The next year the same conditions may not prevail in that section, and the work of the members of the committee may be decreased very materially.

The work of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the Committee on Foreign Relations, is at this time doubled and trebled over what it is in ordinary times. We cannot help that by letting each Senator appoint a great many more clerks, or an executive assistant. He cannot shift his responsibility. It is impossible to do it. His difficulties are increased by the conditions of the emer-

gency, the wars in which we are now engaged. But that is true of every citizen of the United States. We cannot help that by having a great many more clerks or executive assistants.

I was forcibly impressed by what the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd] said. In effect he stated, "Do not abuse your minds with the idea that this will be temporary. If you ever get the nose of this camel under the tent it will stay there until the camel goes clear through the tent." More often than not the extra clerks for whom we provide, to work during a session, are made permanent by subsequent resolutions. The more we increase our office force beyond what one man can attend to, the more we take on responsibility which it is impossible for us to meet.

Mr. President, I think it would be a mistake to adopt the amendment. If we are to enact provisions such as this, to increase the number of assistants for each Senator, we will not be in position later on to object if everyone else wants an increase in his help or in his salary. We will not escape in the future, either, the wrath of the people, who will in time learn what we are doing, increasing the expenses of our own office forces, when millions of our citizens are going to be compelled to work from patriotic motives, without salary, or at salaries which are much less than the salaries we are asked to provide for our own assistants, to serve in the trenches, or in airplanes or tanks, or on the fighting naval vessels, even to give up their lives, thousands and thousands of them.

I do not think that by increasing our pay or the pay of our assistants we could relieve ourselves from any of our responsibilities, which I say and believe are great beyond expression, and probably are growing greater. We cannot shift the responsibility. We shall have to bear it. We shall not bear it any more easily if we increase the pay of all our help by any amount whatever.

Mr. President, I think danger exists in the proposed legislation. If the people of the country get the idea, as, in my opinion, they will, if we continue along the line we are going that we shall continue to keep these highly paid assistants after the emergency is ended, as we shall, a time will come when the matter will be an issue before the people of the United States, and those who have been engaged in bringing it about will be left out of official position, just as Members of Congress were in connection with what is known as the salary grab. That salary grab went on for some time, but the day came when, rightly or wrongly, a suffering people got the idea that the so-called salary grab was wrong, and the membership in the House of Representatives, the only legislative body in the Nation which at that time was elected directly by the people, was absolutely changed in one campaign. I think an injustice was done in many cases to Members who were defeated.

Mr. President, what is now proposed to be done will result in establishing a precedent, the chickens will come home to roost, and result in the defeat of Members of the Senate and of the House of Rep-

representatives, because, as has been very well said here, this action on our part will be followed by similar action in the House of Representatives. Why should it not? What is now proposed to be done only temporarily, will no doubt be made permanent. I do not believe any Senator seriously doubts that it will be made permanent.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. GLASS. While I am opposed to the amendment, and shall vote against it, I confess to a distressing apprehension that many Senators are going to decline to run again and are going to retire from the body because they are not going to get increased pay.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not know of any who are going to decline to run for that reason. Perhaps some are.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I had not intended to speak on this matter particularly, but when the Senator from Nebraska scolds the Senate of the United States and makes the suggestion that the measures and the means necessary to the efficient performance of our duties will be repudiated by the people as a steal—which is in effect what the Senator from Nebraska said—I should like to ask the Senator whether the President of the United States hesitated in the least to recommend necessary additional assistants in the Executive Office of the Government, and whether the Senator from Nebraska himself did not vociferously support that measure?

Mr. NORRIS. I have supported most such measures. It does not follow, however, that I am going to support every proposal for increase in salary or increase in personnel of the different executive departments.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the Senator further permit me?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The point I was making was that the Senator has intimated or has stated in effect that to provide additional clerical assistance for Senators is a steal.

Mr. NORRIS. No, Mr. President; I have not intimated anything of the kind, and the Senator does not have any right to draw that conclusion.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator said that Senators and Representatives who took this action would be repudiated by the people as Representatives were repudiated in the case of the "salary grab."

Mr. NORRIS. Perhaps they will be.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the Senator permit me a further word?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What I said, Mr. President, is that I think the Congress of the United States has as much right to determine for itself the amount of assistance necessary for the efficient performance of the work of the Congress as the President very properly had when he suggested to the Congress that he needed additional Executive assistants, which the Congress gave him.

Mr. President, I agree with what the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] said a little while ago, that there is no reason for the Senate or the House to be in the slightest degree mealy-mouthed about stating the necessity for additional help that exists for the efficient performance of their duties. Since I have been a Member of the Senate, in one Sunday morning's mail I received 7,000 letters. Most of them were propaganda letters which I threw in the wastebasket and did not take the trouble to answer at all, but it took the girls in my office all of 1 day to open the letters. I say that the matter of determination of what we need is purely a question of fact and that the Senate ought not to be backward in appropriating for all the assistance that is necessary to perform efficiently the work of this body.

Mr. NORRIS. I agree with that statement, Mr. President. What causes me regret is the statement of the Senator from Missouri that I am in the attitude of scolding the Senate. Nothing is further from my intention. I am not questioning the honor or the honesty of any Senator. But I believe the proposed action is wrong. Have I a right to believe so? Have I a right to oppose it? Should I incur the animosity of other Senators simply because I want to economize in the expenditure of Federal money? Is the fact that someone else is extravagant any excuse for our being extravagant?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If the Senator has any idea from my interruption of a moment ago that he had incurred or could possibly incur any animosity on my part I apologize most profoundly, because my respect and affection for the Senator from Nebraska are such that he could not possibly incur my animosity. I said that the Senator was scolding the Senate, and I could not draw any other conclusion from his analogy of the defeat of everyone who voted for what he said was a "salary grab" with what would occur to those who support this particular measure to provide more assistance. If the Senator believes that this proposed action is in any way to be likened to a "salary grab," he does right to vote against it. But I say that when the Senator attributes to other Senators a course of conduct similar to that involved in the so-called salary grab, he is scolding the Senate, and is attributing to us motives which I do not believe any Senator has.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I do not believe that any Senator who wants to be fair, who wants to treat me with the courtesy with which he should like to be treated, can rightfully charge me with any bad motive in this discussion. That is practically what the Senator has done.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am not attributing any bad motive to the Senator. I have denied any such imputation. I simply stand on any fair construction of what the Senator from Nebraska said.

Mr. NORRIS. So will I stand on any construction, fair or unfair; it is quite immaterial to me. I realize that much of it will be unfair and that I will be charged with being a demagog and that I ought

to be put out of the Senate. I realize that if I were running for the office of Senator I would have to meet such a charge in the next campaign. I do not know how I could escape such a charge. I should like to if I could.

Mr. President, if we were to try to act on a proposal of this character in accordance with the populations of the various States we would get into difficulty. That has already been demonstrated. Because a Senator represents a State having a small population, it does not follow that his burdens are not so great as those of a Senator representing a State having a large population. Other causes besides the matter of population bring about increased correspondence, work, and investigation. A year or two ago a Senator representing a rather small State had a tally kept by his office force for 3 weeks to see where his mail came from. Less than one-third of the mail he received came from his own State. The situation may be different with respect to other Senators. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] and the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], representing great States which have in them large cities like Chicago and New York, undoubtedly receive a great amount of mail from those cities. But a large population is not the only cause for mail. Other things being equal, I think an older Senator is likely to receive more mail than a new Senator. That is not always true, but as a general rule I believe it to be true. Yet we would not want to give an older Senator two employees when a new Senator has only one. We cannot meet all the conditions. They are constantly changing. We cannot do absolute justice. We cannot be absolutely fair. We must come as near to it as we can. I think the Senator from Missouri, who received 7,000 letters in 1 day, would have received the same amount of mail if he had had a hundred stenographers, or if he had had a dozen assistants. The passage of this bill will not decrease that burden. There is a limit to what a Senator or any other man can do. When he does all he can, as I believe Senators do, increasing his office force will not help a particle.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to say a word or two on this subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want the Senator to have the opportunity to say what he has to say; but let me appeal to the Senate.

This is a very important bill. The Army and Navy are urging us to go forward with it. Let us have a vote on this amendment as soon as we can. I do not wish to interfere with the Senator who is on his feet; but let me appeal to all other Senators to talk less and vote.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not believe there is another Member of the Senate who talks less on the floor than I do.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not complaining of the Senator. What he says is true. I hope the Senator will not think that I am trying to take him from the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, it so happens that I come from one of the smaller

States, a State which has a population of a little more than 500,000. It also happens that I have in my office all the stenographic help I need. I do not require any more stenographic help in my office to take care of my work. I should like very much to obtain for my office, to assist me in some of the perplexing problems which confront us today, the services of someone who is really an expert, and who has the time to devote himself to the study of questions which I do not have the time to study.

Sometimes after the work in the Senate is over and I go back to my rooms at night I like to pick up some work on philosophy or some other subject far removed from the questions of the day. Only the other day I was reading a work of this kind.

Sometimes I think, with Robert Burns:

Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.

I wish to take the time of the Senate to read something which may cause Senators to think a little more seriously about the question we are now discussing. We vote for appropriations, and we provide for the Agricultural Department and all the other agencies and branches of Government all the experts and all the money they need. They come before us and tell us what to do, because they say we do not have the necessary information and knowledge, or the time to look into those things.

Let me read to the Senate what I read the other night, from *The Mansions of Philosophy*, by Mr. Will Durant. The title is "Is Democracy a Failure?"

Elections become a contest in fraud and noise; and as sound arguments make the least sound, truth is lost in the confusion. Add to this the gerrymandering of city districts to keep the power with conservative rural communities; the vast floating population which is disfranchised by its mobility; the riot of dishonesty and violence at the polls—and you get democracy. Under such conditions "a vote becomes as valuable as a railway ticket when there is a permanent block on the line." Is it any wonder that the proportion of actual to legal voters decreased from 80 percent in 1885 to 50 percent in 1924; or that intelligent men refuse to stand in line an hour for the privilege of registering, and then again an hour for the privilege of voting, that is to say, the privilege of choosing between A and B, who both belong to X? The country is becoming conscious of the democratic farce.

This is the point I am getting at:

Nevertheless, suppose that we have voted. The election is over, stocks rise, and the elected Senators and Representatives go down to Washington * * * to form our Congress, our Parliament or Talk-Shop, our National Palaver. Nothing could be more disconcerting than the surprises which meet these elected ladies and gentlemen. It is not merely that when men come together in assemblies their ears instantly grow longer. They have been chosen for political ability in the American sense—I, e., the ability to get themselves nominated, advertised, applauded, and elected; they possess that sort of ability in a highly developed and specialized form.

Again I say, with Burns:

Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.

Continuing with the quotation from Mr. Durant:

Normally they are subservient people, amenable to discipline, elastic of conscience, and free from dangerous originality or genius; nothing would so readily disqualify them for office (or for the devious approaches to office) as genius of any kind—above all, genius in statesmanship. It should be apparent by this time that a man has a better chance of arriving at high office if he achieves a reputation for mediocrity.

Now suddenly our representative finds himself assailed by problems all the world away from the kind he has solved on the road to power. Those were problems of politics; of patient loyalty to the ward and district and county leaders; of underground influences and secret understandings; of speeches and charges and denials and manipulated publicity; of contributions inconspicuously solicited, and spent with one eye on the law; of favors done to the powerful, and promises made to the rest. But these problems that fall upon him in Washington and overwhelm him in a thousand bills, are problems of economics; they have to do with land ownership, raw materials, coal mines, oil wells, water power, production, competition, transportation, navigation, aviation, arbitration, distribution, marketing, and finance.

I ask the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] whether I should also add old-age assistance.

Mr. DOWNEY. Social security.

Mr. HATCH. Does any Senator doubt that those statements are true, and that we are all confronted with those problems every day of our lives?

Continuing the quotation:

They involve esoteric details intelligible only to a specialist and painful beyond bearing to a man whose specialty is wire-pulling. Our Representative takes refuge in his newspaper, and votes as (sometimes) he is told.

As government becomes more complex elected officials become less and less important, selected experts more and more.

I want Senators to listen to this. They complain about having expert assistants.

The Executive encroaches upon the legislative power because the Executive is armed and buttressed with expert committees.

He has his Federal Reserve Board, his Federal Trade Commission, the Labor Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and all the other boards, for all of which we in the Congress appropriate not hundreds but thousands and even millions of dollars to pay for experts to serve the executive branch of the Government.

The author also says:

During President Harding's administration the Members of Congress were shocked to find themselves, in a parade, behind the members of certain of the aforesaid commissions. The Senate protested with 10 whereases and two therefores, and Mr. Harding answered with that kindly suavity which had sufficed to make him President. But the straw had shown the wind. "Representative government" had broken down, democracy had found no way of electing brains to office.

I do not know whether we can elect brains to office; but I say to Senators that the amendment which is offered contains a provision which is intended to provide for the Members of Congress to have additional help, and perhaps to provide some brains, and they should have it. I am very jealous of the legislative branch of the Government, and I

am very strong in my belief that we do ourselves an injustice—more than that, we do the country an injustice—if we fail to provide ourselves with all the essential sinews which ought to make us good Representatives and good Senators for the Nation at large.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee, which will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

For a special executive assistant for each Senator at the rate of \$4,500 per annum, fiscal year 1942, \$216,000, for the period starting January 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1942, such positions are authorized for the period of the emergency only.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS]; the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROSIER], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are unavoidably absent.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—53

Bankhead	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hatch	Overton
Bilbo	Herring	Pepper
Brewster	Hill	Reynolds
Bridges	Hughes	Russell
Brooks	Kilgore	Schwartz
Brown	La Follette	Shipstead
Caraway	Lee	Smith
Chandler	Lucas	Spencer
Chavez	McCarran	Stewart
Clark, Mo.	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Connally	Maloney	Thomas, Utah
Danaher	Maybank	Truman
Davis	Mead	Tunnell
Downey	Murdock	Van Nuys
Ellender	Murray	Wallgren
Green	Nye	Wheeler
Guffey	O'Daniel	

NAYS—30

Aiken	George	McKellar
Austin	Gerry	McNary
Ball	Gillette	Norris
Barbour	Glass	Radcliffe
Bunker	Hayden	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Holman	Tydings
Butler	Johnson, Calif.	Vandenberg
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Walsh
Capper	Langer	Wiley
Doxey	Lodge	Willis

NOT VOTING—12

Andrews	Clark, Idaho	Taft
Bailey	Reed	Tobey
Bone	Rosier	Wagner
Bulow	Smathers	White

So the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—War Department—Military Activities—Expediting Production," on

page 2, line 14, after the word "defense", to strike out "\$263,000,000" and insert "\$388,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures from appropriations under this heading may hereafter be made without securing the specific approval of the projects by the President".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Staff Corps", on page 2, after line 18, to insert:

CONTINGENT FUND, CHIEF OF STAFF

For contingent fund, Chief of Staff, \$125,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 3 months, shall make to Congress a detailed statement of expenditures made from this appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Finance Department—Pay of the Army", on page 3, line 14, after the figures "\$314,000,000", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to any limitation as to the number of selective trainees who may be paid therefrom."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Travel of the Army," on page 3, line 18, after the figures "\$10,000,000", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be applied to the payment of money allowances in lieu of transportation, or transportation and subsistence, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men regardless of the mode of travel.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Army Transportation," on page 4, line 11, after the word "transportation", to strike out "\$148,285,000" and insert "\$370,079,085, of which amount not to exceed \$30,000,000 shall be available for the procurement from the United States Maritime Commission of five Army transports."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Military Posts," on page 4, line 21, after the word "posts", to strike out "\$434,320,000" and insert "\$827,820,000."

EXPANDED AIR FORCE NECESSARY

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to be heard on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To which amendment does the Senator refer?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. To the amendment the clerk has just read, on page 4, line 21.

In connection with this amendment I should also like to call attention to the amendment on page 39, line 20. I speak now on behalf of the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and myself to urge an increase in both these items.

The appropriation on page 4, line 21, includes an increase of \$390,000,000 above the House figure for the construction of aviation facilities by the Army. As it was justified to the Appropriations Committee, this item of \$390,000,-

000 included \$75,000,000 for the housing of 54,000 men of a technician program upon the completion of training; \$100,000,000 for housing to complete the first aviation objective; and \$215,000,000 for the completion of 14 skeletonized fields included in the estimates.

Mr. President, I think everyone will agree that the events of the last few days have demonstrated beyond any possibility of challenge that the most effective arm of the Military Establishment is the aviation arm; the most effective method of both defense and attack in warfare is by the use of the airplane. I have heard Senators upon this floor speak with a good deal of feeling with respect to the terrible disaster that occurred last Sunday at Pearl Harbor, and there was a disposition upon the part of some to feel that the Navy was possibly at fault in that disaster; but what happened a few days later at Singapore when the mighty new British battleship, the *Prince of Wales*, was sunk and the mighty cruiser *Repulse* was also sunk demonstrated to my satisfaction, at least, that the fault at Pearl Harbor lay not with the personnel upon any of our naval vessels but to the fact that the new weapon of warfare, the air force, which is capable of executing tremendous destruction, has not been sufficiently developed by this Nation. We in Congress must accept some blame for our lack of preparation. The British battleship *Prince of Wales* and the British cruiser *Repulse* were not taken unawares. Yet they suffered exactly the same fate that was visited upon some of our vessels in Pearl Harbor.

Not only is it true that the American and British Navies have suffered great losses from attacks by enemy airplanes, but it is now known to us and to all the world that the Japanese Navy has likewise suffered from the attacks of our planes. A Navy flyer, Captain Kelly, of Florida, lost his life only yesterday in a daring attack upon a Japanese battleship, an attack which resulted in the sinking of that vessel. Other flyers, notably a flying officer named Wagner, helped to revenge our losses at Pearl Harbor by the destruction of enemy airplanes; and the gallant defenders of Wake Island, through the use of aviation, have sunk two Japanese vessels.

Mr. President, to me this means but one thing, namely, that if we desire to perfect our defenses, we must make certain that we shall have an adequate air force. The sad truth is that we have been building up our air defense by little bits and pieces instead of undertaking to build it thoroughly and completely.

A year or two ago we began with 16 groups for the Army and then we increased it to 36. A little later we increased it to 54; and now we are increasing it to 84. I know that in the judgment of the experts of the War Department we ought to have an air force of 150 units, and yet in this bill, which comes to the floor of the Senate after the disaster at Pearl Harbor, after the disaster at Singapore, we are still appropriating for only 84 units. This is a program that was adopted before Pearl Harbor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the Senator knows that we have appropriated for the Air Service just what we were requested to appropriate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. We cannot go over the heads of the departments; that would be unwise; but certainly we have appropriated for every airplane for which they have asked us to appropriate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, my point is that the War Department should not attack this problem in bits and pieces, and that the Congress of the United States should not be content to have them attack the problem in bits and pieces. The evidence which was submitted to the committee shows clearly that \$100,000,000 included in the \$390,000,000 is for housing to complete the first aviation objective. Why should we stop with the completion of the first aviation objective? It seems to me, Mr. President, to be quite clear that we should tolerate no delay whatsoever in carrying out as full a program as it is possible to carry out.

A year or more ago the Civil Aeronautics Authority came to the Congress with a recommendation for the building of certain auxiliary air fields. That recommendation was followed partially in the House of Representatives, but when it came to the Senate it was rejected. I stood upon this floor at that time, Mr. President, urging that it was a mistake to reject the recommendations of the C. A. A., because I was then and am now convinced that the defense of the Nation demands that we have the largest possible number of air fields in the shortest possible time.

If there is one thing certain it is that an air force cannot be used efficiently unless there are sufficient fields from which planes may rise and upon which they may alight. An air force without a large number of air fields cannot realize its full effectiveness.

The bill which the committee brings in calls for 104 auxiliary air fields. I know that the experts of the Civil Aeronautics Authority are of the opinion that we ought to have 240 additional auxiliary air fields; so the amendments which I am offering on behalf of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and myself provide for an increase of \$100,000,000 in the item on page 4 for the Army, and an increase of \$68,000,000 in the item on line 20, page 39, for the Civil Aeronautics Authority. If we are to defend our Nation, we must have the greatest air force on earth.

Mr. President, without further argument upon this point, I move to amend the committee amendment on line 21, page 4, by substituting for the figure reported by the House, which was \$434,320,000, the sum of \$927,820,000, so that the Army may have an opportunity to proceed with its program beyond the first objective; on page 39, line 20, strike out "\$50,000,000" and insert "\$127,115,300", and at line 21, strike out "\$2,375,000" and insert "\$3,815,450."

Mr. President, I suggest that it might be a very advisable thing for the chairman of the subcommittee to accept this amendment and take it to conference, where he will have an opportunity to discuss the matter fully with the War Department, and see whether or not this is a desirable thing to do.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I dislike more than I can say to disagree with my good friend from Wyoming, who has been so greatly interested in this bill and all its provisions, and has looked at it in such an intelligent way; but I feel that I must do so.

We cannot direct the administrative officers of the Government and say that they need more than they have asked for. I am sure supplemental appropriations on this subject will very soon come before us. I entirely agree with the Senator about the necessity of building as many planes as it is possible to build, but I do not feel that we ought to appropriate more money than our executive officers ask for. After all, we have to depend on the administrative officers to do this job. We ourselves cannot do it.

For that reason I cannot accept the amendment, and I hope it will be voted down.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The point is that by offering this amendment I am not asking the Army to do what it does not intend to do. The Army intends to do this. The Army is of the opinion that instead of having only 84 air fields we should have 150 air fields; and I am merely asking the Members of the Senate now to provide funds so that the Army may more nearly approximate the number of air fields that it believes to be necessary.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know what the Army intends to do. We can determine what their intention is only when they make recommendations to the Congress.

As I recall, I have voted for every appropriation which has ever been made for airplanes during my entire service in this body; and if the Army wants more I shall help them in every way in the world. They may come in at any time and get them; but when we have appropriated \$390,000,000 more than the House appropriated, and that is what the Department asked for, it seems to me we ought not to go beyond that amount.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the expressions of the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] must of necessity appeal to those who are interested in our national defense from the standpoint of air defense.

It has been proven beyond all doubt that in order for us to have a successful national defense, and to carry on the war successfully, we must have an adequate air force. In order to have an adequate air force, it is absolutely imperative that at once—not by delayed process, but at once—we go about building that air force from the standpoint of adequacy.

That being true, the Army has looked forward; but the Army must come

through the Budget Bureau in order to get to Congress, and on many occasions requests on the part of the Army are curtailed by the Budget Bureau. I am not saying that that has been done in the case of this item, but I know and we all know how it operates. If we, as the Congress of the United States, are interested in building our air force from the ground up, we should be interested in building it at once; not piecemeal, not a little at a time, but grossly, if you please, and determinedly.

We now have throughout the length and breadth of this country only a few air bases. Hundreds and thousands of young men every day are applying to enter military aviation. It is not very long since my attention was drawn to the fact that a whole contingent of trained pilots, men who held pilots' certificates to go into the air, were denied the right even to take hold of a plane, and were held in a camp in the South where they could not have access to a plane. That complaint was brought to me by young men who were in that camp, who were ready, willing, competent and trained, and held pilots' certificates to go into the air, but they were denied the right. Why? In all probability because the facilities were not available.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming in conjunction with myself is to make immediately available training bases and other bases for aviation purposes, so that our young men who are crowding into that side of our military defense may be afforded the opportunity. If, on the other hand, we do this only by piecemeal, eventually it will be asked, "Why did you not prepare by air, for air is the greatest arm of defense?"

I think this is the time for the Congress to act and urge our experts in the Army to go forward. We say to them by this amendment, "We are affording you the money. You have set up the plan, or, if you have not set it up, you should set it up, and you should go forward at once."

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AUSTIN. I desire to ask the distinguished Senator from Nevada whether he knows about the time of the Budget's recommendation upon this point. That is to say, had the United States been assaulted by Japan? Had the demonstration of the supremacy of the air forces been made before the Budget Bureau made its recommendations?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am inclined to believe—and in this matter the Senator must take merely my conjecture by way of answer—that the Budget Bureau had passed on this item before the incident to which the Senator refers. I come to that conclusion merely by taking events as they have come along, and because of the bill having come through the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Exactly what was done was this: The House appropriated

\$434,320,000 before war was declared. After war was declared, the Army came in with an additional estimate of \$393,500,000 and the Senate committee has reported \$393,500,000 additional. In other words, this has been done by the Senate committee since the declaration of war, and it has been done during the past 2 or 3 days.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, just one last expression on this matter. I think it has been demonstrated, as I have before stated, that the arm of our military defense based on air development is perhaps our most potential arm. That being true, and the demand in our armed forces for training being so great, and training bases for the use being so necessary, we should not hesitate to say to the Army, "We are affording you all of the money which will be required to install 150 air bases, or 150 units. Now go forward under the plan you have set up, or any plan you will set up."

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I know the Senator understands that I am greatly interested in the development of the air arm in both civil and military aeronautics. But the question which seems pertinent, or one which occurs to me, at least, is whether the Budget Bureau learned from the military department, from those who should know, that any larger sum of money could be used practically at this time in that branch of the service.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not advised.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very glad to be able to say to the Senator from Vermont that it is the intention of the War Department to seek larger appropriations for this very purpose, but in the few days which elapsed between the day the bill was passed in the House and the attack upon Pearl Harbor the War Department laid before the Bureau of the Budget only the program for this so-called first objective. The purpose of the amendment is to enable the War Department to begin to go forward at the earliest possible date with the program with which they intend to go forward.

It will be said that the matter will be taken care of when the Budget Bureau sends up some new estimates to be included in another deficiency bill. My point is that there is no sense in waiting. Let us act now, and let us indicate to the people of the country that we intend to sustain the efforts to expand our air forces.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I merely wish to say that the War Department has asked for \$390,000,000 at this time with which to increase the air bases, and to meet the attendant expenses, for the purpose of providing housing, and to care for the number of new units for which they have prepared. They have a carefully prepared plan, they have prepared for so many units, and the number was in-

creased recently. It was 54 units, now it is 84, and this bill provides for the air bases for those 84 units.

The committee will be open at all times, I assure both Senators, and whenever the Department makes the recommendation for additional units and for additional appropriations, we must appropriate according to their plans. We cannot make the plans for them, it seems to me, and I say to my two distinguished friends that it would be better to wait until the Department sends in its recommendations. Whenever it does, I am sure the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, will call the committee together, and if necessary we will have hearings, and will pass on the matter immediately, or as soon as possible.

I agree with the Senator as to the importance of airplanes, and we are doing everything the Department asks. But let us not outrun them in the matter, because it is their business to arrange the plans and specifications for what should be done.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not advocate outrunning them, but I do advocate making the pace whereby they may carry out their own program, and their own program calls for approximately 150 units, of which 84 are provided for in the bill before us. It seems to me that it behooves Congress, in view of what has happened, in view of the example we have set, not to outrun them, but at least to keep up with the Army and give them adequate means for carrying out the program which they have already established. If that is done we cannot be blamed.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will yield further, I assure him we will keep up with them, and when they make recommendations for the planes and bases they need the money will be furnished quickly, and they can go to their task.

Mr. McCARRAN. Now is the time to furnish the money so they may proceed with the program.

MOBILIZATION OF FINANCIAL AND CREDIT RESOURCES

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is now considering a bill to provide for the registration of all manpower from 18 to 45 years of age, perhaps 65 years, an all-out plan to make available the manpower of this country. We are here now considering a bill making appropriations of \$10,000,000,000.

What is going to happen to this country when we reach the point when we cannot raise money by the present method? The sale of our bonds is not keeping up with our appropriations of funds. Three things are necessary to prosecute a war successfully—men, materials, and money. We have made provision for supplying the men and the materials, and I am about to offer a bill which will make provision for supplying the money, by mobilizing the financial and credit resources of the United States under a mandatory investment plan.

The advantage of this plan would be several fold. In the first place and most

important of all, it would supply us with the sinews of war as they were needed. If we do not have some plan of this kind, we will reach the same point other nations have reached, when they could no longer raise money by a voluntary plan, and were forced to turn to the inflationary printing press method of raising money.

This plan has another advantage, namely, the preventing to a great extent of inflation, which certainly will come unless we have some method of preventing it.

Economists tell us that we have wealth in the United States to the amount of \$350,000,000,000. If before inflation gets into full swing we can systematically and methodically lay down a plan for utilizing the wealth of the Nation as the backlog of credit and at the same time a plan which will prevent inflation, we will then be able to finance the war without a financial debacle overtaking us.

Many economists have recommended a forced saving plan. My plan is one which requires the people of the United States to purchase bonds in proportion to their ability to purchase them. It is patterned after the income tax, that is, it employs a graduated scale, which would require people to purchase bonds in proportion to their ability to purchase those bonds.

It provides a method of making liquid the nonliquid assets of the United States, so that they can be used in paying our war bills.

Under the provisions of this bill these bonds would not be transferrable. They would be like the soldiers' bonus bonds. The important point is that after the war, when the day arrives to redeem the bonds, the money would go back to the source from which it was collected, instead of going to New York City, or to the other financial centers. It would go back to the "grass roots," it would go back into every little community where it was raised in the first instance, and that would go a long way toward preventing an after-war depression. It would go a long way toward preventing the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, which always means misery for the many.

The first paragraph of this bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress that in view of the existence of war which has necessitated the drafting of manpower and in view of the fact that the Congress in declaring war has pledged all of the resources of the country for the purpose of bringing such war to a successful termination, the financial resources of the country should be mobilized and made available for the prosecution of the war by means of a mandatory investment plan.

I shall not read the remainder of the bill, but ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in full in the *Record* at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. BROWN in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, here is a sane and calm approach with respect to financing this war. We have already voted larger appropriations than were ever voted by any Congress in the his-

tory of the Nation. Therefore, we must look to some mandatory method of financing, because the voluntary method will not provide a sufficient amount of credit to meet the appropriations we are making.

When we go to a mandatory savings plan—and that is what it would be—we are merely seeking to utilize the wealth of the United States as the backlog of credit for financing this war effort. We are seeking to do that by distributing the burden according to the financial ability of each individual. There are those who say that we can take the money from the income stream, but we cannot. No nation has ever been able to pay for a major war as it fought that war. It is necessary for us to borrow either against the savings of the past or against the potential wealth of the future. In addition to the money raised by a steep tax, it is going to be necessary for us to borrow. What is going to happen when we reach the time, which we shall, after voting these appropriations, when the Treasury tells us it cannot write another check to pay for another contract, that it cannot get the money by borrowing? It certainly is to be hoped that we will not be forced to resort to the strong-arm method of raising money and selling bonds that we had to resort to before. This war is so much larger than the other that I do not believe the financing of it could be done even in that way.

Is there anything wrong in asking a man to lend his credit to the Government—even in compelling him to do so in proportion to his ability? Shall we hesitate to do that when at the same time we are asking men to go out and face death; when we are compelling them to take their place in the armed forces? Certainly, if we are drafting men for war, the most hazardous job in the world, we should not flinch from the other part of our task, which is to ask people to help finance the war according to their ability.

My bill provides the method of translating the nonliquid assets of America into liquid assets which the Government can use without requiring the owner of such property to liquidate it. The Government simply says to a man who has nonliquid property, "We want you to lend us the use of your credit, supported by your property as a backlog of credit for financing this war." That is provided in this bill. I thought it appropriate while considering this \$10,000,000,000 appropriation measure to offer the bill now and to make this explanation of it.

I now introduce the bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2124) to provide for mobilizing the financial and credit resources of the country under a mandatory investment plan, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress that in view of the existence of war which has necessitated the drafting of manpower and in view of the fact that the Congress in declaring war has pledged all of the resources of the

country for the purpose of bringing such war to a successful termination, the financial resources of the country should be mobilized and made available for the prosecution of the war by means of a mandatory investment plan.

Sec. 2. The President is authorized and directed to cause to be taken a census of the net wealth and income of every citizen of the United States, every resident alien, and every nonresident alien having any wealth in the United States. Upon the completion of such census, the President shall cause to be computed each such person's ability to lend to the Government and shall classify all such persons according to their ability to lend to the Government.

Sec. 3. (a) Whenever during the existence of any war declared by the Congress it becomes necessary for the Government to borrow money for the prosecution of such war, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, determine the sums which are necessary for the prosecution of such war and shall issue bonds in convenient size and denominations for such sums. Such bonds shall not be transferable, shall bear interest at a rate not in excess of 1 percent per annum, and shall not be tax exempt either as to principal or interest.

(b) The President shall prorate among the persons covered by any census taken pursuant to this act the sums which such persons are required to invest in each separate issue of such bonds. Such proration shall be on a graduated scale similar to that of the graduated income tax, so that each person shall be required to invest according to his ability. This proration shall be repeated from time to time so long as it is necessary for the Government to borrow money to prosecute such war.

(c) Each such person shall purchase such bonds in the amounts so allotted and within the time so prescribed.

Sec. 4. (a) The President is authorized, in his discretion, to provide, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for the acceptance by the United States of property or services which are valuable for the prosecution of war in payment for the bonds provided for by section 3 of this act. Such rules and regulations shall provide for the method of valuation of any such property or services.

(b) The President is further authorized to provide, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for the acceptance from any person, in payment for the bonds authorized by section 3 of this act, of notes or other obligations of such person, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 3 percent per annum and adequately secured by liens upon specified property.

Sec. 5. (a) The President is authorized to establish such boards, agencies, and tribunals and to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act.

(b) The President is authorized to employ such officials and employees and to make such expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. (a) Whoever shall knowingly violate any rule or regulation promulgated by the President under this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

(b) Whoever shall willfully refuse or fail to purchase the principal amount of bonds which he is required to purchase under this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

Sec. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6159) making supple-

mental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], on page 4, line 21, in the committee amendment in lieu of "\$827,820,000" to insert "\$927,820,000"; in the committee amendment on page 39, line 20, in lieu of "\$59,115,300" to insert "\$127,115,300"; and on the same page, in the committee amendment, line 21, in lieu of "\$2,815,450" to insert "\$3,815,450".

The amendments to the committee amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments, as amended.

The committee amendments, as amended, were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 5, at the end of line 3, to increase the appropriation for the Signal Service of the Army from \$239,074,852 to \$257,160,452.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Corps of Engineers—Engineer Service, Army," on page 5, line 17, after the name "Army", to strike out \$19,122,000 and insert "\$129,222,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1943."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 8, after the name "Army", to increase the appropriation for ordnance service and supplies, Army, from \$2,464,984,000 to \$3,719,883,246.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Army of the Philippines," on page 7, line 18, after the word "law", to strike out "and regulations" and insert "Executive orders and regulations which were in effect November 1, 1941."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 11, in the subhead, after the word "General", to strike out "Provision" and insert "Provisions."

The amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 20, after "(Public, No. 11)" and the period, to strike out "The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph shall not exceed \$500,000,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. In that connection, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations I offer an amendment to strike out all the language in section 102, so as to send the matter to conference. That involves the lend-lease matter which has been referred to previously, and, in order to send it to conference, section 102 should be stricken out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 8, it is proposed to strike out all of section 102, being lines 12 to 22, inclusive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senator from Tennessee offered an amendment to strike out lines 12 to 22, inclusive, on page 8?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct. I will say to him that the purpose of the amendment is that we may act with greater clearness and precision about the lend-lease matter, so as to put the whole thing in conference. There is no intention of materially changing that language. The substance of it will be preserved.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the next amendment commences at the bottom of page 8, at the beginning of line 23, and runs to page 9, line 5, does it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. Earlier I questioned the Senator from Tennessee about the intendment of the language, particularly so much thereof as appears in lines 2 to 5, inclusive, on page 9. Apparently it was his thought, as he answered me, that that matter was completely new. Since I first questioned him I have taken occasion to look up the sections of the statute which I felt were being implemented by the proposed appropriation. I think the particular section should appear in the Record at this point, in order that it may supplement the colloquy between the Senator from Tennessee and me earlier when this matter was under consideration.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will put it in the Record.

Mr. DANAHER. Pursuant to the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee, I call attention to title 50, section 21, of the United States Code, and subsequent sections, but particularly to section 21. Inasmuch as it is brief, I shall read it:

Sec. 21. Restraint, regulation, and removal: Whenever there is a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety.

I understand that since the first of the week the President has in fact issued proclamations under the authority of the section just quoted, and that so much of this section as applies to prisoners of war and those whom the Secretary of War may deem to be similar in status to prisoners of war, is comprehended within the terms of the proclamations that are ap-

plicable outside the immediate territorial limits of the United States. In view of the fact that that important section does implement both the statute and the proclamations issued pursuant thereto, I feel that it is important that the RECORD should show what the situation is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 22, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 103. The Secretary of War is authorized to utilize any appropriation available for the Military Establishment, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for all expenses incident to the maintenance, pay, and allowances of prisoners of war, other persons in Army custody whose status is determined by the Secretary of War to be similar to prisoners of war, and persons detained in Army custody pursuant to Presidential proclamation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 6, to change the section number from 103 to 104.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Navy Department—Naval emergency fund," on page 9, line 24, after the word "landings", to strike out "and"; in the same line, after the word "aids", to insert a comma and "and such other objects as the Secretary of the Navy may consider necessary to further the preparedness of the United States Navy", and on page 10, line 1, before the words "to remain", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$50,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 10, to insert:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

For the following public works and public utilities projects, including the acquisition of necessary land, at a cost not to exceed the amount stated, \$335,415,000, which amount, together with unexpended balances of the appropriations heretofore made under this heading, shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 4 of the act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590), shall be applicable to the work under this appropriation:

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.: Receiving ship facilities and housing for crews of ships, \$1,665,000;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 22, to insert:

Naval air station, New York, N. Y.: For the development of aviation facilities including buildings and accessories, and the acquisition of Floyd Bennett Field, Kings County, N. Y., and adjacent suitable areas, including buildings, improvements, and facilities, \$18,750,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, are we considering the amendment at the bottom of page 11, beginning in line 23?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. I desire to say a few words in regard to that amendment before it is voted on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. Last June there was presented to the Naval Affairs Committee the proposition of acquiring Floyd

Bennett Field, which I understand belongs to the city of New York. At the time the Naval Affairs Committee was asked to authorize an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the acquisition of that airfield, and during the discussion, as a member of the committee I raised the point that the airfield had been built virtually from moneys furnished by the Federal Government through the W. P. A. and other Federal agencies. I do not know if it was as a result of my opposition, but the bill presented to the committee was not enacted.

I am wondering whether the Federal Government should be called upon today to purchase this airfield and not receive credit for such sums as it spent in its development.

Yesterday, in connection with Senate bill 2096, the Naval Affairs Committee considered an authorization of \$310,000,000. In that authorization was a proviso for the purchase of Floyd Bennett Field. Again \$10,000,000 was asked for the purchase of adjacent lands and buildings and improvements thereon.

I notice in the amendment that we are about to vote upon that the amount has been increased from \$10,000,000 to \$18,750,000. Last May when that item was considered I asked for information with respect to the amount of money spent by the Federal Government on this field, and all I received was a statement from J. J. Ballantine, commander, United States Navy. A memorandum was sent to my office. Yesterday when the question came up in Naval Affairs Committee I asked the witness—I cannot recall his name at the moment—to give us some facts in regard to this airfield, and there were none available. I did not know at the time that a memorandum had been sent to my office, but I was informed yesterday that a memorandum had been sent to me, and I have it before me.

The memorandum shows that in 1928, when Jamaica Bay Channel was dredged, the Federal Government spent \$2,200,000 for that purpose, and the spoil from that river was placed on the land which now forms a part of Floyd Bennett Field.

The memorandum further shows that in 1935 the city of New York obtained from W. P. A. \$4,856,000 for various developments in the city of New York, and that of that amount \$4,736,000 was spent for the development of Floyd Bennett Field.

The third paragraph of the memorandum states that it is thought that out of a bond issue floated by the city of New York for W. P. A. work, the city spent \$3,564,000, and that there is no way to tell how much of that was spent on Floyd Bennett Field. It may have been \$100,000. It may have been \$1,000,000. We do not know. I believe that before the Senate is called upon to vote on that item we ought to have the facts before us. I do not want to delay the passage of the bill. However, the Federal Government is now in possession of the Floyd Bennett Field under a lease. The Government is now paying \$60,000 a year to the city of New York for the use of that field; and it strikes me that we ought to have a little more information in the matter before we appropriate \$18,750,000 for its purchase and further improvement. If we

cannot await the submission of data on the subject, then I would suggest an amendment to this amendment, providing that the Federal Government shall not pay to the city of New York any more money than the city of New York has spent for the purchase of the land and for its improvement. In other words repay to the city of New York such sums as may have been expended by it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will give the Senator and the Senate the facts as they appeared before the committee. Admiral Morell said:

Under this appropriation it is planned to purchase the field, including appurtenances, and provide additional seaplane operating facilities, shop facilities, storage facilities, mess hall and officer accommodations, extend service connections, remodel present structures, improve the landing field, and extend existing runways.

He also gave an all-inclusive description of what is proposed to be done there, which description I desire to have put in the RECORD.

For the purchase of the land \$9,750,000 is asked. The tract comprising Floyd Bennett Field amounts to 420 acres. In addition it is proposed to acquire 587 acres of city-owned land to the north and 250 acres of city and privately owned land to the south, or a total of 1,275 acres. For dredging, bulkheading, filling, clearing, and grading, \$1,500,000 is asked. If the Senator from Louisiana would like to have the details I have a statement of a page and a half which I will have put in the RECORD, and which adds up to the sum of \$18,750,000.

It is true that this item is included in a bill which is now before the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], who is a member of the committee—as is the Senator from Louisiana—inquired about the matter this morning. Of course, if the amendment is agreed to the item will be eliminated from the Naval Affairs Committee bill; but because of the particular advantages of that field and the danger to one of our greatest cities; the item is asked for by the Navy Department; and it seems to me we should approve it.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am not questioning at all the need for acquiring the field, but I am questioning the price being paid for it. As I have just indicated, I am informed that the field has been built almost entirely with funds of the Federal Government, money which we appropriated, to the extent of over \$6,000,000. How much more, I do not know; we have not been able to obtain the figures. I think it is wrong for the Government to be called upon now to purchase that land from the city of New York and pay full price. Down in New Orleans we have spent millions of dollars in order to erect the New Orleans airport. We have leased it to the Government, together with considerable land around it, for \$1 per year as a contribution to the defense program.

On the other hand, here is a tract of land which has been built almost entirely as I have previously stated, from

funds put up by the Federal Government, and now we are being asked to appropriate millions of dollars to purchase it.

Mr. President, I am not objecting to the acquisition of this field; but I believe that if we are to acquire it we should limit the purchase price to whatever the city has spent in its development, and stop at that.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SMITH. This discussion came up in the Committee on Naval Affairs. I take it the Senator from Louisiana is trying to keep the Government from buying property which it owns.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; to some extent. Although the Federal Government spent the money to rebuild the land, title remains in the city of New York.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator from Louisiana has pointed out the fact that the Federal Government has spent \$6,000,000 to develop the field, which enhanced its value; and now we are to purchase the whole thing with improvements.

Mr. ELLENDER. And at a big price.

Mr. SMITH. It seems to me that we should know whether or not that amount has been deducted from the purchase price, putting the property back in the condition in which it was before the Government spent any money on it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, even though this item be stricken from the bill, the Government will not suffer at this time, because it now has the field under lease. Let us get the facts, or else accept an amendment whereby the amount to be spent for this field by the Federal Government shall not exceed the amount which the city of New York has spent for land and improvements.

Mr. McKELLAR. The only trouble about that suggestion is that those matters have all been settled.

Mr. ELLENDER. By whom?

Mr. McKELLAR. By the Government; the Government is now renting the field. It belongs to the city of New York, and the Federal Government is now renting the field and paying so much a year for it.

The purpose of this provision is to do away with that lease, buy the property, and develop it. The development of it will cost many times as much as the rent.

Floyd Bennett Field comprises only 420 acres out of 1,257 acres which are to be purchased and made into a flying field. Therefore, it seems to me that the matter ought to be threshed out in conference. I think it should go to conference. Whatever we do about it we should do quickly.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why is that necessary in this case, when the Government has the field under lease? We have possession of it; and a few days' or a few weeks' delay will cause no harm. All I am asking is the opportunity to get the facts.

Mr. McKELLAR. It would hurt to this extent: I do not think the Senator would want the Government to spend about \$10,000,000 for dredging, piers, seaplane ramps, and other facilities on leased land. We should buy it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me ask the Senator this question: Is it fair for the Fed-

eral Government to buy land today and pay millions of dollars for it when, as a matter of fact, the Federal Government itself developed that land for the city of New York?

Mr. McKELLAR. This is what Admiral Moreell said:

At the present time the Navy Department is leasing Floyd Bennett Field, the lease expiring at the end of the emergency. Activities are necessarily limited, due to the lack of operating personnel and storage facilities, and extended construction on leased property is contrary to naval policy.

While it may be that some money has been spent on this field, it was not for purposes for which the Navy now wishes to use it. I believe that the Senator will find that the purposes set out here are proper and that no injury will be done to the Government.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does the breakdown show how much money will be paid to the city of New York for its portion of the land comprising Floyd Bennett Field?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it does not. But the \$9,750,000 is for the purpose of acquiring the tract comprising Floyd Bennett Field—a tract of 420 acres—and also 587 acres of city-owned land to the north and 250 acres of city and privately owned property to the south, or a total of 1,257 acres.

Mr. President, I desire to have included in the RECORD at this point a detailed statement showing how every dollar of the money will be spent.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Naval Air Station, New York, N. Y.: Development of aviation facilities, including buildings and accessories and acquisition of land.----- \$18,750,000

At the present time the Navy Department is leasing Floyd Bennett Field under an agreement expiring at the end of the emergency. Activities are necessarily limited due to the lack of operating, personnel, and storage facilities, and extended construction on leased property is contrary to naval policy.

The directive for the 15,000-plane program provides for the establishment of an air station at New York for the maintenance and operation of 2 patrol squadrons, 1 inshore patrol squadron, and 1 carrier group. Activities at Floyd Bennett Field now include the following: Preliminary flight training at the Reserve base, the East Coast Ferry Service, and the final servicing and installation of strategical parts on newly acquired Navy planes. This work will be continued along with regular air-station operations as proposed for this location.

Under this appropriation it is planned to purchase the field, including appurtenances, and provide additional seaplane operating facilities, shop facilities, storage buildings, mess hall and officer accommodations, extend service connections, remodel present structures, improve the landing field, and extend existing runways. The specific projects, with estimates of cost, are as follows:

Purchase of land----- \$9,750,000

(The tract comprising Floyd Bennett Field amounts to 420 acres; in addition it is proposed to acquire 587 acres of city-owned land on the north and 250 acres of city and privately owned property to the south, or a total of 1,257 acres.)

Dredging, bulkhead, filling, clearing, and grading----- 1,500,000

Marginal pier-----	\$450,000
Seaplane ramps (2)-----	180,000
Night and field lighting facilities-----	50,000
Seaplane parking area (40,000 square yards)-----	160,000
Seaplane hangar (1)-----	800,000
Repairs to landplane hangars-----	200,000
Landing-field grading, drainage, and irrigation-----	200,000
Extensions to landplane runways (150,000 square yards)-----	400,000
Barracks and mess hall (1,000)-----	600,000
Barracks and mess hall for chief petty officers (75)-----	45,000
Marine barracks and mess hall (100)-----	60,000
Quarters for bachelor officers (100)-----	200,000
Quarters for senior officers (10)-----	75,000
Quarters for married enlisted men (10)-----	35,000
Recreation buildings and facilities for enlisted men-----	100,000
Recreation building and facilities for officers-----	25,000
Repairs and improvements to existing administration and operations building and facilities for radio receiving and aerology-----	100,000
Radio transmission building and towers-----	125,000
Dispensary (30 beds)-----	150,000
Station maintenance shop, truck gasoline facilities and garage-----	100,000
Power plant building and equipment-----	275,000
Cold storage and laundry building and equipment-----	200,000
Gatehouse and fencing-----	100,000
General storehouse-----	400,000
Paint and oil storehouse-----	40,000
Gasoline storage and distribution system (200,000 gals.)-----	100,000
Fuel oil storage and distribution system (5,000 bbls.)-----	25,000
Electric distribution system-----	180,000
Telephone system-----	50,000
Crash and fire alarm system-----	50,000
Steam distribution system-----	250,000
Water supply system-----	150,000
Fire protection system-----	100,000
Sewerage system and treatment plant-----	200,000
Drainage system-----	100,000
Roads and walks-----	100,000
Incinerator-----	25,000
Boathouse-----	50,000
Ammunition storage facilities-----	100,000
Torpedo shop and storage-----	40,000
Bombsight shop and storage-----	30,000
Engineering surveys and investigations-----	20,000
Collaterals: Furniture, machine tools and equipment-----	480,000
Contingent, contractors' fees, etc-----	380,000
Total-----	18,750,000

Mr. ELLENDER. The statement to which the Senator from Tennessee refers is inserted in the RECORD for the purpose of showing that of the entire amount of land which will be purchased almost 1,000 acres belongs to the city of New York?

Mr. McKELLAR. No.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand, the field itself belongs to the city, and also five hundred and some acres adjacent to it belong to the city. The point I have made is that the thousand acres of land and improvements have been built almost exclusively with moneys furnished by the Federal Government, and now we are being asked to buy the same land and improvements from the city of New York.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me suggest to the Senator from Louisiana that he offer an amendment providing that in the purchase of the land called Floyd Bennett Field the improvements made on it by the Federal Government must be taken into consideration. Why will not that cover the matter?

Mr. ELLENDER. That will amount to the same thing that I have been urging, I believe, provided no further additions are made to the agreed purchase price.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will offer that kind of an amendment I will accept it.

Mr. ELLENDER. Before we get to that, I should like to ask the Senator one more question. When this matter was presented to the Naval Affairs Committee last May the sum of \$10,000,000 was asked, and when it was presented to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on December 8, \$10,000,000 was asked. Why is the amount now \$18,750,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. More was asked of the Committee on Naval Affairs than was asked on this bill. The amount of \$9,750,000 is provided by the pending measure.

Mr. ELLENDER. For land only?

Mr. McKELLAR. To acquire land.

Mr. ELLENDER. But in the pending item—

Mr. McKELLAR. In connection with the \$18,000,000 appropriation, if the Senator will listen to me for a moment, there is an itemized statement showing that exactly \$9,000,000 are to be expended for improvements which have to be made in order to put the field in shape as a naval airport.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let me read the provision in Senate bill 2096 with respect to Bennett Field. I quote:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to acquire Floyd Bennett Field, Kings County, N. Y., and adjacent suitable areas, including buildings, improvements, and facilities at a cost not to exceed \$10,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. The pending amendment provides \$9,750,000 for the same items. So, the amount is \$250,000 less than in the bill before the Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. The amendment which I have proposed is to this effect—I jotted it down hurriedly, but it might be sent to conference in this form:

"Provided, That in the purchase of this field of New York shall not be in excess of the sum actually expended by it for the land and improvements claimed by it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it would be very much wiser, as it has to be done right away, to put the proviso in this language to come in on page 12, line 2, after the numerals "\$18,750,000":

Provided, That in the purchase of this field the Navy Department must take into consideration the improvements put thereon by the Federal Government.

Mr. ELLENDER—

And any amounts expended by the Federal Government in developing the airfield or the property in question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well; I accept the modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator

from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to the committee amendment is agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. McKELLAR to the amendment as agreed to is as follows:

In the committee amendment on page 12, line 2, after "\$18,750,000", to insert:

"Provided, That in the purchase of this field the Navy Department shall take into consideration the improvements put thereon by the Federal Government and any amounts expended in developing the field."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, in connection with my remarks, I ask leave to have inserted in the RECORD memorandum addressed to Commander Saunders by J. J. Ballentine, commander, United States Navy, dated June 4, 1941.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER SAUNDERS
SENATE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Subject: Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Federal expenditures in development of.

1. The actual development of the Floyd Bennett site on which Floyd Bennett Field is located began about 1910. At this time no thought of an airport was in mind and the site was developed as a result of the depositing of spoil from Jamaica Bay channel dredging projects. Projects for Jamaica Bay channel dredging from that date until 1928 were included in the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Acts and totaled approximately \$2,200,000. Indirectly, part of these funds may be charged as a cost of the development of the field but the Army Engineers have stated that the site of Floyd Bennett was the most economical for providing spoil area.

2. The project for WPA work was issued to New York City in 1935 totaling \$4,856,000 for various aviation developments in the New York City area. WPA headquarters in New York City state that approximately \$4,736,000 of this money was spent on the development of Floyd Bennett Field as an airport. This money was spent in construction of runways, shop buildings, grading of field, enlarging of field, and other miscellaneous items. No PWA funds, as far as can be determined, have been spent on Floyd Bennett Field.

3. In connection with the development of Floyd Bennett, New York City floated a bond issue in the amount of three and a half million dollars. It has not been possible to determine whether all or only a portion of this money was actually spent on Floyd Bennett but the best information available indicates that \$3,564,000 approximately have been invested by the city of New York in this development.

J. J. BALLENTINE,
Commander, United States Navy.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts desire to speak on the pending amendment?

Mr. WALSH. Yes, sir.

Mr. President, the Naval Affairs Committee in May last had presented to it by the Navy Department a request to purchase Floyd Bennett Field in New York as a naval airport. Hearings were held. Later the Navy Department asked us not to press action on the bill at that time. It appears that the reason why the Navy Department presented the bill was for the purpose of obtaining a good trade with the city of New York for a lease. When the lease was consummated at \$60,000 per annum the Navy Department said:

We are satisfied to lease this property, and the bill for purchase need not be pressed.

Last week a bill was presented by the Navy Department authorizing a general works program calling for an expenditure of \$310,000,000. The proviso attached to that bill which was read by the Senator from Louisiana but which need not have been attached, authorized an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for Floyd Bennett Field. The Navy Department very properly put that proviso into the general authorization bill, which includes many activities of the Navy, so as to call our attention to the fact that it was going to make the purchase, but it need not have put it in at all because they could purchase under the authority we would give them under the \$310,000,000 authorization.

The war has come on since that time. The Navy Department not only wants to purchase Floyd Bennett Field, which is now under lease to the Navy Department by the City of New York, but it wants to purchase additional land and additional equipment and additional facilities to develop that field. Am I correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct, including buildings and dredging and filling and grading, amounting to a million and a half dollars, and various other items which have been put in the RECORD.

Mr. WALSH. So the Senator is correct in calling attention to the fact that, while the bill before our committee limited the purchase to \$10,000,000 in a separate bill, the \$310,000,000 authorization would authorize all these other things.

Mr. McKELLAR. Absolutely; and the committee is going to strike out the proviso in the \$310,000,000 authorization bill, so as to permit the Navy Department to purchase this field and other land and equipment under the \$310,000,000 authorization.

Mr. WALSH. I assume this appropriation bill fixing the amount for that field and its development at \$18,000,000 includes the purchase from the city of New York of additional land aggregating 500 or more acres—is that the number of acres?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is the difference between 420 and 1,257, or a little more than 800 acres.

Mr. WALSH. Very well; and also for building and constructing an airport there.

So I think the Senator from Louisiana is somewhat misled by the fact that the bill before the Naval Affairs Committee which provided \$10,000,000 did not include some of the items contained in this bill, for this bill includes not only the present Floyd Bennett Field but additional facilities and additional land to complete the work there.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct, but I think it very wise to put in the amendment which has been suggested.

Mr. WALSH. I do not know whether we are getting a good trade. Evidently the Senator from Louisiana is under the impression that perhaps we are paying too much, in view of the sums of money which have been spent by the Government in developing that field for use, all of which, I assume, was considered in making the lease at \$60,000 a year; but,

in any event, the Navy now feels that they need the amount provided in the appropriation; that it will clean up the whole matter and permit the purchase of additional land and provide the other facilities.

I hope I have contributed somewhat to an understanding of what seems to be a difficulty to the Senator from Louisiana as to the difference between the amount in the bill before the Naval Affairs Committee and the amount in the appropriation bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I desire to ask a question of the Senator from Tennessee. I may say that in connection with the colloquy which took place I read a provision from Senate bill 2096, which was before our committee.

Mr. WALSH. Which has now been stricken out.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Because, in all fairness—and it was good practice—the Navy Department said, “While this is a very general sort of authorization, and names the different things, we feel that we ought to put a proviso in it, because you have had this bill before you, and we want you to know that that is an important undertaking, and that you ought to have special knowledge of that fact.” As a matter of fact, they did not need to do that, because the \$310,000,000 would have included all this and any other undertakings.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I pointed out a while ago, the \$10,000,000 was for the purpose of purchasing adjacent suitable areas, including buildings, and so forth, and did not include further additions.

Mr. WALSH. What does the amendment provide?

Mr. ELLENDER. Eighteen million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. WALSH. What is the proposal of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. McKELLAR. It has not been put in language. It was merely stated orally here.

Mr. WALSH. Does the Senator wish to press that amendment?

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 12, line 2, after “\$18,750,000”, it is proposed to insert:

Provided, That in the purchase of this field the Navy Department shall take into consideration the improvements put thereon by the Federal Government, and any amounts expended in developing the field.

Mr. WALSH. As I understand the amendment as now read, the Senator from Louisiana simply wants to serve notice on the Navy Department that they should not pay for that field a price which does not take into consideration expenditures already made.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

Mr. WALSH. I see no harm in the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it ought to be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amendment to the amendment has already been agreed to. The question now

is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 13, beginning in line 3, to insert:

Naval supply depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: For the development of storage facilities, including buildings and accessories and acquisition of land \$15,000,000;

Temporary and emergency construction: For temporary and emergency construction or acquisition of buildings and facilities, including the acquisition of land, at localities inside and outside the United States, needed by the Navy, as may be specifically approved by the Secretary of the Navy, including collateral items, \$300,000,000.

The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all public works and public utilities projects provided in this Act, regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority of this provision shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead “Bureau of Aeronautics,” on page 13, line 3, after the words “excess of,” to strike out “\$140,000,000” and insert “\$640,000,000, including not to exceed \$50,000,000 for additional plant facilities in public and private plants.”

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 5, to insert:

COAST GUARD

Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$8,755.

Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, \$4,285,537, and the limitation of \$69,008 under this head in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, on the amount which may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort contentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to \$76,746.

General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, \$4,785,000, of which \$35,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby allocated for the breaking of ice on the Illinois River.

Construction of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for additional and replacement vessels and their equipment, and the construction, rebuilding, or extension of shore facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, \$8,717,300, to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed 4 percent shall be available for administrative expense in connection therewith, including personal services in the District of Columbia.

Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an additional amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works, including the acquisition of sites therefor, \$869,135, which sum shall be available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 15, to insert:

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 202. The appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, shall be available for the pay and other expenses of not to exceed 50,000 men inducted into the naval service and not to exceed 10,000 men inducted into the Marine Corps under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 9, to change the section number from 202 to 203.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 10, to strike out:

TITLE III—DEFENSE AID

SEC. 301. To enable the President, through such departments or agencies of the Government as he may designate, further to carry out the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor, the following sums for the following respective purposes, namely:

(a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise, of defense articles, information, and services, for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection therewith, as follows:

(1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts, and materials, including armor and ammunition and components thereof, \$830,507,246.

(3) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, \$583,139,000.

(5) Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, supplies, and materials, \$17,850,000.

(6) Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, production, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise carrying out the purposes of the act of March 11, 1941, including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and operation of such facilities and equipment, \$125,000,000.

(b) In all, \$1,556,496,246, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

(c) Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be additional to, and consolidated with, the appropriations for the same purposes contained in section 1 (a) of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and section 101 (a) of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942, and the proviso in section 101 (f) of such latter act shall be applicable to such consolidated appropriations.

SEC. 302. Any defense article procured pursuant to this title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use of such department or agency of the United States as the President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the President the defense of the United States will be best served thereby.

SEC. 303. This title may be cited as the “Second Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942.”

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading on page 17, line 7, after the word "Title," to strike out "IV" and insert "III," so as to make the heading read:

Title III—General appropriations, legislative.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 8, to insert:

SENATE

For payment to Elizabeth M. Adams, widow of Alva B. Adams, late a Senator from the State of Colorado, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 11, to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to employ an assistant in the Senate Library from January 1 to June 30, 1942, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, to be paid from the appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees of the Senate for the fiscal year 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 16, to insert:

For a special executive assistant for each Senator at the rate of \$4,500 per annum, fiscal year 1942, \$216,000, for the period starting January 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1942, such positions are authorized for the period of the emergency only.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 2, to insert:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to prepare a suitable depository for the valued documents of the two Houses of Congress since the organization of the Government, fiscal year 1942, \$25,000, to remain available until expended. The Architect of the Capitol is directed to prepare suitable space directly beneath the crypt in the central portion of the Capitol Building for this purpose, and without reference to sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to make necessary expenditures for labor, materials, equipment, and any other item necessary in connection therewith.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Emergency Funds for the President", on page 19, after line 7, to insert:

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH— TRANSPORTATION

Board of Investigation and Research: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until September 18, 1942, including in addition to the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, an investigation of and report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States, and including expenses incident to attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the problem of the Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers, rents in the District of Columbia; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory ca-

capacity to the Board, \$246,500: *Provided*, That said report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States shall be submitted to Congress not later than June 30, 1942.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment on page 19 be transposed so as to come under the head of "Independent agencies," which appears on page 25, line 18.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that change will be made.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Emergency funds for the President," on page 21, after line 7, to insert:

Emergency fund for the President: To enable the President, through appropriate agencies of the Government, to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, and to make all necessary expenditures incident thereto for any purpose for which the Congress has previously made appropriation or authorization and without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, such as section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws; and any waiver hereunder of the provisions of any law regulating such expenditure or such employment shall not be exercised by any agency unless the allocation to such agency or subsequent action of the President in connection therewith permits any such waiver to be availed of; \$100,000,000, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That, when deemed proper, the President may authorize, in amount stipulated by him, but not exceeding in the aggregate \$10,000,000, unvouchered expenditures, and report the gross sums so authorized not itemized: *Provided further*, That an account shall be kept of all expenditures made or authorized hereunder, and a report thereon shall be submitted to the Congress on June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask for the consideration of the amendment I offer on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out lines 7 to 14, inclusive, on page 22, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable the President of the United States to provide temporary shelter in localities where for any reason arising out of the war a shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved March 1, 1941, \$300,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Mr. MALONEY obtained the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. This is a matter which was very carefully discussed, both in the subcommittee and in the full committee, and by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, who has offered the amendment and, so far as I am able, for myself and for the committee. I may say that we should be glad to accept the amendment.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I should like to know how the money would be spent, by what agencies of the Government. Is that provided for?

Mr. MALONEY. I was about to make a brief explanation of the amendment.

The amendment comes as the result of a message of the President of December 10, in which recommendations were made for the appropriation of specified funds for defense housing. The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations prepared amendments, which were before the committee yesterday. I am not a member of the subcommittee, but I am a member of the full committee, and I am also a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

I was fearful that the amendment which was before the Committee on Appropriations might in part duplicate sections of the so-called Lanham bill, which was yesterday before the House of Representatives, or might in some way trespass upon the language and purposes of that bill. I asked the Committee on Appropriations to give me an opportunity to discuss the matter later last night, and this morning, with the Housing Coordinator, with the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, and with the Bureau of the Budget, in order to make certain that the amendment was in proper shape. I did that, and as a result I now offer a simple amendment, which merely provides funds with which the President may authorize existing agencies to erect very badly needed temporary shelter.

In answer to the able Senator from Louisiana, I should like to point out that the money will go directly to the President for disbursement, and that he may delegate any proper agency of the Government, to provide the various defense housing units which are needed.

Mr. HILL. In other words, if the President sees fit, he may use the F. H. A., or any other agency now engaged in housing activities, to do this work. Is that correct?

Mr. MALONEY. I am not entirely sure that that is correct. It continues whatever language is in the existing law. I cannot at the moment remember just what limitations exist. I do think it provides that the President may delegate the work to any agency which has heretofore engaged in housing construction.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator be a member of the conference committee on the bill?

Mr. MALONEY. The Senator from Connecticut will be surprised if he is one of the conferees. I am not a member of this particular subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, and this matter did not come to my attention until late yesterday afternoon. It was entirely new to me. I was very much concerned with the subject because of the so-called Lanham bill, which was being considered and which did finally pass the House yesterday. That fact prompted me to make sure that this suggestion was not in conflict, or that confusion did not result. I am chairman of the Senate

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HILL. As I understand the Senator's amendment, it carries out, in sum and substance, the purpose of the Lanham bill which passed the House yesterday, that bill being an authorization measure, and this being a direct appropriation. Instead of the Lanham bill passing through the Senate and then the officials coming in for an appropriation, the Senator's amendment would provide for the appropriation. Is not that correct?

Mr. MALONEY. No; that is not the case. In Public Law No. 73, we provided an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for an additional amount to enable the President of the United States to provide temporary shelter in localities where, by reason of national-defense activities, a shortage of housing existed. There had before that been a small appropriation in Public Law No. 9. Under the Lanham bill there are provided certain rules and regulations and specifications and amounts. This money, as I understand it, might be used for the purchase of buildings, or the purchase of trailers, or for the construction of dormitory dwellings, or other types of temporary shelter which can be provided quickly and moved from place to place if necessary. The principal purpose is that there may, without delay, be provided for defense areas, immediate and necessary housing, of the "shelter type" if I might be colloquial. As the Senator knows, the Lanham bill provides for a more permanent type of construction.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Can the Senator enlighten the Senate as to what assurances he has received, or what information he has been able to gather since the meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon, which changes his viewpoint about this expenditure of money?

Mr. MALONEY. The Senator from Massachusetts will recall that I had no fixed viewpoint, but rather a fear of confusion.

Mr. LODGE. That is correct.

Mr. MALONEY. I talked with the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, and it was necessary that I do that, because the House did not until yesterday afternoon act on the so-called Lanham bill. I asked him if this amendment was in conflict with the Lanham bill, and he told me that it was not in any way in conflict with it, that this was entirely apart, and for a somewhat different but supplemental purpose. I have not had an opportunity to see what the House did yesterday, except that I do know it passed the Lanham bill, and that it did include therein what we had expected would be a so-called community services bill. I have not had opportunity to examine it as yet, but I do have the word of the chairman of the committee that there is no conflict. I have the assurance of the Housing Coordinator that there is no conflict, that this amendment was not intended to do what has

heretofore been done under the Lanham bill, and what would be done under the measure as it passed the House of Representatives yesterday. This is to give wide latitude to the President in the emergency. I might point out that the amount has been increased by \$290,000,000 only because of the greater emergency, a greater need for rapid plant expansion, possible new needs caused by the war.

I might say that the amendment which I offer on behalf of the committee takes into account the existing situation, which has become so intense in the last few days.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I have before me House bill 6128, which is the so-called Lanham bill, and I notice that in the title of the bill it is stated that it is a bill "to amend the act entitled 'an act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes.'"

Does the Senator's proposal have the same purpose?

Mr. MALONEY. The same general purpose.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is it all for defense?

Mr. MALONEY. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Why would the Senator say that it is different from the Lanham bill? In what respect does it differ, in other words?

Mr. MALONEY. Some time ago we appropriated money which, for example, authorized the Farm Security Administration to quickly build shelter buildings and dormitories and to provide trailers near defense plants. There were no specific directions as to how much money might be put into those buildings. There was a provision that with the money granted to the President trailers could be purchased for housing, in addition to the building of dormitories. In other words, the Lanham bill is more specific, and the language of my amendment, I believe, will authorize the President to expend the money as he feels it should be expended, because of the intensity of the emergency situation. The Senator from Louisiana knows, I am sure, that there are about 13 agencies of government—

Mr. ELLENDER. Entirely too many.

Mr. MALONEY. Engaged in the defense housing program. I agree with the Senator, of course, that there seem to be too many. But I also agree with those who contend that this hour of emergency might be an unfortunate time to consider making great changes. The need at the moment is speed. These workers in the defense areas, which are now going to be multiplied, I hope, and magnified, are tremendously important. While I had the thought yesterday that this proposal ought to go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in order that we may have a more clear idea of what is proposed to be done, I did not then want, nor do I want now, to assume the responsibility for a delay, when the agencies of Government who are concerned with housing, and the Bureau of the Budget, and the President, believe that this appropriation should be made today. I am sorry that I am not so completely well informed on this

matter as I probably ought to be, or might be, but my committee has not dealt with this particular legislation. It came to my attention only yesterday afternoon, and I held it up because I had similar fears or doubts to those which may be in the Senator's mind. Now, however, the immediate need, and the wisdom of the adoption of the amendment is clear. There will be no trespass or infringement on the Lanham bill, and there will be no confusion, so far as the amendment is concerned. There will be no conflict with any of the existing housing laws. The amendment simply provides additional money, under whatever restrictions exist in the present statutes.

Mr. ELLENDER. Are we to understand, then, that those restrictions are written in the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. MALONEY. No; there are no restrictions written into the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut, excepting this:

Subject to the conditions specified under this head in the original deficiency appropriation act of 1941.

So we operate under the limitation of existing law.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MALONEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Then I take it, of course, that the Senator's committee proposes to proceed to consider the Lanham bill even though the Senator's amendment is agreed to?

Mr. MALONEY. Yes. There is no relationship between the two, except that they both take care of defense housing.

Mr. HILL. That is the thought I wanted to bring out. The adoption of the Senator's amendment will in no way hinder or delay the committee in holding hearings on the Lanham bill?

Mr. MALONEY. No. We shall proceed to hold hearings on that measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] on page 22.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 14, to insert:

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this heading in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is available, and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof, except as hereinafter otherwise specified, and including 3 cents per mile for travel performed by employees on official business in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, but not within the District of Columbia, \$100,000,000: *Provided*, That moneys from this appropriation made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (successor to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics), together with moneys previously made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, shall, without regard to the limitation of \$1,600,000 specified in the second proviso clause in the ap-

propriation to the Office for Emergency Management contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (which proviso is amended in accordance herewith), be available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, for the purpose of (a) furthering the national defense, (b) taking such action as may be necessary under the existing state of war, and (c) strengthening the bonds between the United States and the other American republics by (1) grants to governmental and private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program, (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema, (4) employing in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States and abroad, experts, special advisers, and other persons, who are not citizens of the United States, and paying their salaries or other compensation and expenses, including the expense of transporting them, their dependents, and their effects from their homes to their place of employment, and (5) causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program, and capitalizing such corporations: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the moneys made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs from this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That moneys from this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1943: *Provided further*, That of the sums allocated to the Office of Scientific Research and Development from the appropriation herein or heretofore made under this heading, there may be paid to the National Academy of Science a sum not exceeding \$81,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said academy during the fiscal year 1942 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and said sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), in the expenditure of any funds heretofore or hereafter allocated to it, contracts entered into by the Office of Scientific Research and Development may provide for payments in advance of the rendering of the service or the delivery of the article contracted for, subject to such limitations as the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may prescribe. Where any Federal agency now or hereafter has funds available for scientific or technical research, development, testing, construction of test models, experimental production, or the provision of facilities therefor, it may, in its discretion, make transfers of those funds, in whole or in part, to the Office for Emergency Management for allocation to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the funds so transferred may be expended for all the objects and by all the methods authorized under this heading.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Agencies," at the top of page 28, to insert:

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities, Federal Power Commission, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available, \$135,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency," on page 29, after line 6, to insert:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Sites for and construction of general office buildings, Washington, D. C.: For the lease or purchase of sites and for the construction of general office buildings and other structures thereon, including heating plants, approaches, the installation or extension of sewers, water mains, and other utilities as may be necessary, and for the construction of such facilities on Government-owned land in the District of Columbia, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That contracts for construction may be entered into without advertising: *Provided further*, That the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home is hereby authorized to lease to the United States, for a period of 10 years and upon the payment of a rental to be fixed by the Secretary of War, a site or sites upon which may be erected some of the buildings herein authorized: *Provided further*, That all funds received for rental or other use of United States Soldiers' Home property, facilities, or supplies shall be immediately available, to the Board of Commissioners thereof for reexpenditure without regard to fiscal year limitations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 23, to insert:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Airplane engine research laboratory: The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is hereby authorized to enter into contracts in connection with the construction of the airplane engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis in accordance with section 4 of the act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), except that (1) the fixed fee to be paid hereunder shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of such contracts, exclusive of the fee, and (2) for the purposes hereof the functions vested in the Secretary of the Navy by said section are hereby vested in the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Tennessee Valley Authority," on page 33, after line 4, to insert:

For an additional amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority, fiscal year 1942, (1) for a site on the South Fork of the Holston River near Bristol, Tenn., as recommended by the Tennessee Valley Authority July 7, 1941, with an installed capacity of 75,000 kilowatts, \$10,000,000; (2) for building a dam on the Watauga River east of Elizabethton, Tenn., as recommended by the Tennessee Valley Authority July 7, 1941, with an installed capacity of 60,000 kilowatts, \$10,000,000; (3) for the completion of the uncompleted unit of the steam plant at or near Sheffield, Ala., \$4,000,000; in all, \$24,000,000. The Tennessee Valley Authority is authorized and directed to begin and build these plants with all possible expedition.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 17, to insert:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, including personal services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$22,570.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 34, to insert:

MINIMUM WAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SAFETY BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, created by the act of October 14, 1941 (Public, No. 271), amending the act of September 19, 1918, including personal services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$7,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 7, to insert:

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

The following sums are appropriated wholly out of the special fund created by the act entitled "An act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1924, and the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved August 17, 1937:

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

For grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, including curbing and gutters, grade separation and other structures, drainage structures, retaining walls, the replacement and relocation of sewers, water mains, fire-alarm boxes and police-patrol boxes, traffic-control devices and replacement of trees, when necessary, as Federal-aid highway projects under section 1-b of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 633), fiscal year 1942, \$487,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

For grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, including plans and specifications, curbing and gutters, grade separation and other structures, drainage structures, retaining walls, the replacement and relocation of sewers, water mains, fire-alarm boxes and police-patrol boxes, traffic-control devices, replacement of trees, construction, reconstruction, and relocation of parkway roads, walkways, and such other work as may be necessary, in connection with the improvement of the approaches to the Potomac River bridges, in accordance with plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, \$1,424,000: *Provided*, That upon completion and approval of such plans the Commissioners are authorized to submit the projects as Federal-aid highway projects to the Public Roads Administration under the provisions of the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and the Defense Highway Act of November 19, 1941 (Public, 295), and upon approval of such projects by the Public Roads Administration the Commissioners are authorized to proceed with the necessary construction and perform necessary incidental work thereto, and pay the cost thereof from the District of Columbia appropriations for Federal-aid and defense highway projects and the allocation of funds to the District of Columbia by the Public Roads Administration authorized by the said Federal-aid and Defense Highway Acts: *Provided further*, That the necessary transfers of jurisdiction of public land is authorized

and directed under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act of May 20, 1932 (47 Stat. 161): *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are authorized to employ necessary engineering and other professional services, by contract or otherwise, without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service requirements.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 13, to insert:

WATER SERVICE

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

For an additional amount for the construction of a covered reservoir of approximately 20,000,000-gallon capacity on United States Government-owned land adjacent to the present filtered-water reservoir of the McMillan Filter Plant, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and condition specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$130,000, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, and the authorized limit of cost of said reservoir, appurtenances, and auxiliaries is hereby increased from \$490,000 to \$620,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 37, to insert:

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce—Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 38, after line 22, to insert:

Technical development: For an additional amount for technical development, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$22,000) of aircraft, \$223,702, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 3, to insert:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$240,000) of aircraft, \$7,792,290, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 24, after the numerals "1942", to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That this appropriation and the unobligated balances of the appropriations for this purpose contained in said appropriation act and in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, shall continue available until June 30, 1943"; and on page 40, line 7, after the word "and", to strike out "three" and insert "four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau", on page 40,

line 13, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "\$190,000" and insert "\$515,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs," on page 41, after line 9, to insert:

Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reservations: For all necessary expenses incidental to the suppression of contagious diseases among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Sells Agency, Ariz., including payment of indemnities for stock destroyed, fiscal year 1942, \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation," on page 42, after line 13, to insert:

Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for continuation of construction of the Boulder Canyon project, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund, \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 18, to strike out:

General fund, construction: For continuation of construction of the Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 2, to insert:

General fund, construction: For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under reclamation law:

Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000;
Boise project, Idaho (Anderson Ranch), \$2,500,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 12, to insert:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: The limitation of \$140,000 on the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation "Gaging streams" contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased to \$160,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 18, to insert:

BUREAU OF MINES

Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research: For an additional amount for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$578,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 44, to insert:

Investigations and research on process for production of potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate from trona and wyomingite rock: For all necessary expenses for investigations, including all necessary preliminary and supplemental laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, including maintenance and operation of subcommercial plants; construction and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcommercial plant units, including engagement by contract or otherwise, and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of the services of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and equipment; expenses of travel and subsistence; personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$3,100; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; typewriting, adding, and computing machines; professional and scientific books and publications; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$77,400: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice," on page 45, after line 13, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Special national-defense unit: For an additional amount for salaries; special national-defense unit, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, \$180,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 17, to insert:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 46, to insert the following subhead:

Miscellaneous.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State—International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain," on page 47, line 13, after the figures "\$11,600", to insert a comma and "to remain available until June 30, 1943."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Civil Functions—Corps of Engineers", on page 48, line 15, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "\$17,800,000" and insert "\$25,750,000", and in line 16, after the word "expended", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That any appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be avail-

able for contracting in such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading, on page 49, line 22, after the word "Title", to strike out "V" and insert "IV", so as to make the heading read:

Title IV—Classification Act salary advancements.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 20, to change the title number from V to IV.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the heading, on page 68, line 21, after the word "Title", to strike out "VI" and insert "V", so as to make the heading read "Title V—General provisions", and in line 22, to change the section number from 601 to 501.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 12, to change the section number from 602 to 502.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 6, to change the section number from 603 to 503.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the committee amendments.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment on page 48, line 6, in the paragraph dealing with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, making an appropriation of \$4,335,446. My amendment is to strike out "\$4,335,446" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,835,446."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator give us an explanation of his amendment?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I will. It will be recalled that in the 1941 Revenue Act certain taxes were imposed, among them use taxes on boats and automobiles, and the Treasury was charged with working out a program for collecting certain of those taxes. Before the House Appropriations Committee the Treasury desired approximately four or five million dollars as an additional appropriation, as I now recall.

An unfortunate controversy arose, and nothing was put into the bill to enable the Treasury to administer that part of the 1941 Tax Act. The Treasury Department has called on the Post Office Department, through which it was authorized and directed to effect the collection of certain of the taxes, particularly the boat-use tax and the automobile-use tax; and the Post Office Department has given an estimate to the Treasury of \$1,500,000. This money will be used by the Treasury through the Post Office. The payments will really go to the Post Office Department, but, of course, the Post Office Department will have to increase its personnel and its general overhead in order to handle the certificates showing the payments of the use tax. Today the Treasury advises the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee that \$1,500,000 is the minimum amount that will have to be paid to

the Post Office Department in order to enable it to collect the taxes, the duty of collecting which was imposed upon it by the Revenue Act of 1941.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator state what is the difference between the \$1,500,000 which is now proposed and the amount which was originally proposed to collect those taxes?

Mr. GEORGE. I do not know the total amount, but as I recollect it was between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The controversy arose with the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I recall, the amount was \$4,302,554.

Mr. GEORGE. I think that is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was quite a large amount I think it was between 5 and 6 percent for the collection of the tax; \$1,500,000 is a very greatly reduced sum. It seems to me that the amendment should be agreed to, because the Post Office Department can do this work better than can the Treasury Department, and I think very much more economically.

Mr. GEORGE. I very much hope that the amendment may be agreed to. At least the matter will go to conference, and there will be something in conference on which the committee will have authority to act.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, has consideration been given by the Finance Committee to the repeal of the use tax on automobiles?

Mr. GEORGE. Not yet; but in January we shall have an opportunity to consider the whole tax program again.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the meantime the collections will commence.

Mr. GEORGE. As I recall, the tax is effective beginning in February.

Mr. HAYDEN. Then there will be an opportunity to consider the repeal of the tax prior to the time the tax goes into effect?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. The amendment is offered at the request of the Navy Department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 14, line 21, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out "four" and insert in lieu thereof "eight".

It is also proposed to strike out, after line 23, "at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000,000" and insert: "as amended by this Act: *Provided further*, That Public Law No. 72, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 24, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words 'five hundred and fifty thousand tons' and inserting the words 'one million three hundred and fifty thousand tons' in lieu thereof: *Provided further*, That Public Law No. 323, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved No-

vember 31, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words 'four hundred' and inserting 'eight hundred' in lieu thereof, and by deleting the words 'not to exceed \$300,000,000'."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the amendment?

Mr. WALSH. I shall be glad to do so. The present authorization acts provide for the construction or acquisition and conversion of not to exceed 400 small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft. In view of recent events, the Navy desires that the number of small vessels for use as mine craft and patrol craft be increased from 400 to 800. That is the principal feature of the amendment.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I did not understand as to the amount which was to be provided for those craft. Apparently the \$300,000,000 is stricken out. Is some other amount inserted?

Mr. WALSH. No. The statement I have from Admiral Robinson is that—

the inclusion of this language will automatically make available for these purposes any funds under "Increase and replacement of naval vessels."

Mr. BREWSTER. Do I correctly understand that the Navy Department has the funds in some other appropriation?

Mr. WALSH. I so understand. The amendment simply authorizes the larger number of vessels of the character indicated. I believe there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. I ask that the letter of Admiral Robinson be printed in the RECORD at this point in connection with my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF SHIPS,

Washington, D. C., December 12, 1941.

Memorandum.

From Chief of the Bureau of Ships.

To J. V. Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy.

Subject: Additional authorization in pending legislation H. R. 6159.

1. In order that the Navy Department may have authorization to cover the acquisition and conversion of vessels now being taken over by the Navy to effect the purposes of war plans, it is requested that the following information be furnished to Senator WALSH as the language to be inserted under the appropriation, "Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels" in the pending supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 6159:

"*Provided further*, That Public Law No. 72 77th Congress, approved 24 May, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words, '550,000 tons' and inserting the words '1,350,000 tons' in lieu thereof: *Provided further*, That Public Law No. 323, 77th Congress, approved 21 November, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words, '400' and inserting '800' in lieu thereof, and by deletion of the words, 'not to exceed \$300,000,000'."

2. The inclusion of this language will automatically make available for these purposes any funds under "Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels."

SAM ROBINSON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Orchard rehabilitation loans: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans, under such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, for the purpose of enabling the borrowers to rehabilitate orchards in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa which were destroyed or damaged as a result of the extremely cold weather in such States in November 1940, \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I was temporarily detained from the Senate when the Senate acted on the amendment on page 2, lines 14 to 17, inclusive. I did not wish to interrupt the orderly process of the bill; but I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee why the Senate committee added the proviso in lines 15 to 17, inclusive, which reads:

Provided, That expenditures from appropriations under this heading may hereafter be made without securing the specific approval of the projects by the President.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall be glad to explain. In that connection I wish to read a letter from Judge Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War. The letter is addressed to me:

DECEMBER 10, 1941.

Hon. KENNETH McKELLAR,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: It will considerably speed up our work on production if the requirement for the approval of the President for expenditure of funds for expediting production can be eliminated.

In past appropriation acts the funds for new facilities, referred to as "Expediting Production" have been conditioned on approval of the President. In the pending bill (p. 2, under heading "Expediting Production"), funds are appropriated, subject to the same limitations and conditions as covered in the Military Appropriation Act of 1942.

I recommend that the condition of the President's approval be deleted.

The matter has been discussed with the Bureau of the Budget, and it has given its informal concurrence. I have also discussed the matter with Mr. Harry Hopkins, and he is in agreement. Due to the pressure of business the President himself has not formally acted on the matter, so far as I know, so that I cannot say definitely what the President's personal view is on the matter.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Under Secretary of War.

We have been informally advised that the amendment has the concurrence of the President, and for that reason the committee recommended it. As I am informed, when a large number of these projects is submitted to the President, all he does is to sign his name at the

bottom. Actually, he could not examine into each and every one of them. The examination is made by the Department.

Mr. DANAHER. And in that particular the President does exactly what the Senate does in acting on the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. In a sense, in this emergency, what the Senator says is true.

Mr. DANAHER. Let me ask the Senator from Tennessee one other question, please. Granting that the specific approval of the President will not be required for these various projects, whose approval will be required?

Mr. McKELLAR. That of the Secretary of War.

Mr. DANAHER. I understand. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6159) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORTS ON NATIONAL-DEFENSE MIGRATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 56), which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 10,000 additional copies of each of the reports submitted to the House during the current Congress by the Select Committee To Investigate National Defense Migration, of which 9,000 copies shall be for the use of said committee and 1,000 copies for the use of the House document room.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the nature of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will restate the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was restated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona that the Senate concur in the resolution.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON PRICE-CONTROL BILL

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 57), which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives is authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 5,000 additional copies of the hearings held before such com-

mittee during the current session, on the bill (H. R. 5479) to further the national defense and security by checking speculative and excessive price rises, price dislocations, and inflationary tendencies, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I offer an amendment to the concurrent resolution, to strike out, in line 6, the word "five" and insert the word "two", so that the number of copies printed will be 2,000 instead of 5,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the concurrent resolution as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

PRINTING OF MANUSCRIPT ENTITLED "STRIKES IN DEFENSE INDUSTRIES"

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Printing, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 196, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read Senate Resolution 196, submitted by Mr. THOMAS, of Utah, on November 17, 1941, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript entitled "Strikes in Defense Industries," supplementary information to accompany Senate Document No. 52 (77th Cong., 1st sess.), being a statement showing certain basic data for the formulation of a policy toward strikes in defense industries, etc., be printed as a document.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE OF THE DISTRICT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on December 9 the Senate passed a bill (S. 2047) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Public Welfare in and for the District of Columbia," and so forth; and on the same date the House passed an identical bill. Each House, therefore, has passed a similar bill, but neither bill has been passed by both Houses.

I now ask unanimous consent that House bill 5893, which the House has passed, be considered at this time.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—of course, I probably shall not do so—let me ask if the bill has been before a committee.

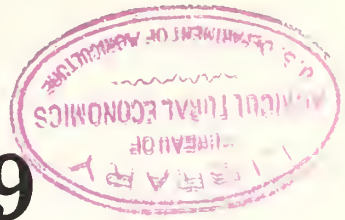
Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; I will say to the Senator that it has been considered by committees of both Houses. Identical bills were introduced in the House and in the Senate, and were passed on the same day in the House and in the Senate; but neither bill has passed both Houses. The House bill, which passed the House, having been approved by the House committee, is now before the Senate. I am about to move that the House bill be passed by the Senate.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President—
Mr. LODGE. It is a bill to establish a Board of Public Welfare, is it?

Mr. McCARRAN. No. We passed that bill some time ago. This bill merely provides the manner by which the executive officer of the Board of Public Welfare

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6159



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 12, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national
5 defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and
6 June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

7 **TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT**

8 **MILITARY ACTIVITIES**

9 SEC. 101. For additional amounts for appropriations for
10 the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supple-

1 mental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the
 2 same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, includ-
 3 ing the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions
 4 specified under said heads respectively in that Act, except as
 5 otherwise provided herein, as follows:

6 CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

7 For contingencies of the Army, \$24,800, which shall be
 8 available for the actual and necessary expenses, as may be
 9 determined and approved by the Secretary of War, of officers,
 10 warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army on special
 11 duty in foreign countries.

12 EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

13 For expediting production of equipment and supplies for
 14 national defense, ~~(1)\$263,000,000~~ \$388,000,000: *Provided,*
 15 *That expenditures from appropriations under this heading*
 16 *may hereafter be made without securing the specific approval*
 17 *of the projects by the President.*

18 GENERAL STAFF CORPS

19 (2) CONTINGENT FUND, CHIEF OF STAFF

20 For contingent fund, Chief of Staff, \$125,000,000, to
 21 remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided, That the*
 22 *Secretary of War from time to time, but not less frequently*
 23 *than once every three months, shall make to Congress a de-*
 24 *tailed statement of expenditures made from this appropriation.*

1 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

2 For miscellaneous expenses requisite for and incident to
3 the military intelligence activities of the Army and mainte-
4 nance of the military attachés, including observers of the
5 Military Intelligence Division abroad, \$239,000: *Provided,*
6 That the limitation of \$5,000 upon the expenses of officers of
7 the Army on duty abroad under this head in the Military
8 Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed.

9 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

10 WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

11 For welfare of enlisted men, \$1,210,000.

12 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

13 PAY OF THE ARMY

14 For pay of the Army, \$314,000,000 (3): *Provided,*
15 *That this appropriation shall not be subject to any limitation*
16 *as to the number of selective trainees who may be paid there-*
17 *from.*

18 TRAVEL OF THE ARMY

19 For travel of the Army, \$10,000,000 (4): *Provided,*
20 *That funds appropriated under this heading may be applied*
21 *to the payment of money allowances in lieu of transportation,*
22 *or transportation and subsistence, at the rate of 3 cents per*
23 *mile to enlisted men regardless of the mode of travel.*

1 CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

2 For claims for damages to or loss of private property,
3 \$12,000.

4 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

5 SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

6 For subsistence of the Army, \$104,300,000.

7 REGULAR SUPPLIES OF THE ARMY

8 For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,900,000.

9 CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

10 For clothing and equipage, \$13,540,000.

11 INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

12 For incidental expenses of the Army, \$8,645,000.

13 ARMY TRANSPORTATION

14 For Army transportation, ~~(5)\$148,285,000~~ \$370,079,-
15 085, of which amount not to exceed \$30,000,000 shall be
16 available for the procurement from the United States Mari-
17 time Commission of five Army transports: Provided, That the
18 provisions of section 302 (c) of the Treasury and Post Office
19 Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, shall not apply to
20 vehicles under the jurisdiction of the War Department, used
21 for military activities.

22 MILITARY POSTS

23 For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances
24 at military posts, ~~(6)\$434,320,000~~ \$927,820,000.

1 BARRACKS, AND QUARTERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND
2 UTILITIES

3 For barracks and quarters and other buildings and utili-
4 ties, \$8,740,000.

5 SIGNAL CORPS

6 SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

7 For Signal Service of the Army, ~~(7)\$239,074,852~~
8 *\$257,160,452.*

9 AIR CORPS

10 AIR CORPS, ARMY

11 For Air Corps, Army, \$779,000,000, of which not to
12 exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for the payment of obli-
13 gations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1,
14 1939.

15 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ARMY

16 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

17 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$25,-
18 168,000.

19 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

20 ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

21 For Engineer Service, Army, ~~(8)\$19,122,000~~ \$129,-
22 222,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until
23 June 30, 1943.

1 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

2 For military construction, defense installations, \$1,305,-
3 000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

4 CHORRERA AND RIO HATO ROAD, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

5 To enable the United States to cooperate with the
6 Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of
7 a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic
8 of Panama, fiscal year 1942, \$873,000, to remain available
9 until expended and to be additional to the appropriation for
10 this purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act,
11 1939.

12 ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

13 ORDNANCE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, ARMY

14 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, (9)\$2,464,-
15 ~~984,000~~ \$3,719,883,246.

16 CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

17 For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$6,272,000.

18 CHIEF OF INFANTRY

19 INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

20 For Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, \$69,000.

21 SEACOAST DEFENSES

22 For seacoast defenses, \$9,564,000, of which \$7,959,852
23 shall remain available until expended.

24 ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

25 For all expenses necessary for the mobilization, opera-
26 tion, and maintenance of the Army of the Philippines, in-

cluding expenses connected with calling into the service of the armed forces of the United States the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and expenditures incident to pay, allowances, operation, maintenance, and other activities of units and personnel of said organized military forces, and for the emergent mobilization and training of such forces, may be made without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of or accounting for funds of the United States but shall be expended and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the President of the United States, \$269,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, which shall be available for payment to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines upon its written request, either in advance of or in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual cost, as authorized by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of said organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by Philippine law (10) ~~and regulations~~, *executive orders, and regulations which were in effect November 1, 1941*, and of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be restored to the

1 Emergency Fund for the President, created by the Independ-
 2 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a
 3 like amount advanced therefrom: *Provided*, That any expendi-
 4 tures heretofore or hereafter made from said appropriation
 5 "Emergency Fund for the President" for the purposes and in
 6 the manner authorized under this heading in this Act, are
 7 hereby authorized and validated: *Provided further*, That any
 8 appropriation for the Military Establishment may be applied
 9 to the purposes aforesaid subject to reimbursement by transfer
 10 from this appropriation of the value of such property or
 11 service as may have been or may thereafter be applied to such
 12 purposes and any amount so transferred shall be available for
 13 expenditure for the purposes of the appropriation so reim-
 14 bursed during the fiscal year in which such amount was re-
 15 ceived and the ensuing fiscal year.

16 GENERAL ~~(11)~~PROVISION PROVISIONS

17 ~~(12)~~SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the
 18 interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of
 19 War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or other-
 20 wise dispose of, to the government of any country whose de-
 21 fense the President deems vital to the defense of the United
 22 States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated
 23 for the Military Establishment since March 11, 1941, in
 24 accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941
 25 (~~Public, No. 11~~). The value of defense articles disposed of

1 in any way under authority of this paragraph shall not exceed
 2 \$500,000,000.

3 **(13)** *SEC. 103. The Secretary of War is authorized to utilize*
 4 *any appropriation available for the Military Establishment,*
 5 *under such regulations as he may prescribe, for all expenses*
 6 *incident to the maintenance, pay, and allowances of prisoners*
 7 *of war, other persons in Army custody whose status is deter-*
 8 *mined by the Secretary of War to be similar to prisoners of*
 9 *war, and persons detained in Army custody pursuant to*
 10 *Presidential proclamation.*

11 SEC. **(14)**~~103~~ 104. This title may be cited as "Title III,
 12 Military Appropriation Act, 1942".

13 TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

14 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
 15 the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942,
 16 to be supplemental, and, in addition, to the appropriations in
 17 the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects
 18 and subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein,
 19 and except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

21 Miscellaneous expenses, Navy: For the temporary em-
 22 ployment of persons or organizations by contract or other-
 23 wise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
 24 or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6,
 25 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$50,000.

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

1
2 Naval emergency fund, including local defense and fleet
3 training schools and equipment and services therefor, fleet
4 landings, ~~(15)~~and navigational aids, ~~(16)~~and such other ob-
5 jects as the Secretary of the Navy may consider necessary to
6 further the preparedness of the United States Navy, ~~(17)~~~~\$10,-~~
7 ~~000,000~~ \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

8
9 Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$250,000,000.

10 Defense installations on merchant vessels: For the pro-
11 curement of the necessary materials and for the provision of
12 defense installations on Government-owned or privately
13 owned merchant vessels, \$120,000,000, to remain available
14 until expended: *Provided*, That the provision relating to
15 defense installations on Government or privately owned mer-
16 chant vessels contained in the Naval Appropriation Act,
17 1942, under the appropriation for Increase and Replacement
18 of Naval Vessels is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That
19 the appropriation "Increase and Replacement of Naval Ves-
20 sels" shall be credited and this appropriation charged for any
21 expenditures heretofore made on account of defense installa-
22 tions on Government or privately owned merchant vessels
23 under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942,
24 and under the appropriation "Alterations to naval vessels"
25 contained in Title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the
26 fiscal year 1941.

1 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

2 Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval person-
 3 nel: The restriction against the employment of enlisted men
 4 in officers' quarters and messes under said heading is hereby
 5 amended by excepting from said restriction officers' messes
 6 at over-seas bases, including Alaska, and mobile hospitals.

7 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1942:
 8 This appropriation shall be available for payments to the
 9 Maritime Commission for charter and hire of cargo vessels
 10 when manned by other than naval personnel.

11 BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

12 Care of the dead, \$100,000, of which amount \$10,000
 13 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred
 14 during the fiscal year 1941.

15 (18) BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

16 PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

17 *For the following public works and public utilities*
 18 *projects, including the acquisition of necessary land, at a cost*
 19 *not to exceed the amount stated, \$335,415,000, which amount,*
 20 *together with unexpended balances of the appropriations here-*
 21 *tofore made under this heading, shall be disbursed and*
 22 *accounted for as one fund: Provided, That the provisions*
 23 *of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat.*
 24 *590), shall be applicable to the work under this appropriation:*

- 1 (19) *Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts: Receiving ship*
2 *facilities and housing for crews of ships, \$1,665,000;*
- 3 (20) *Naval air station, New York, New York: For the*
4 *development of aviation facilities including buildings and*
5 *accessories, and the acquisition of Floyd Bennett Field,*
6 *Kings County, New York, and adjacent suitable areas,*
7 *including buildings, improvements, and facilities, \$18,-*
8 *750,000: (21) Provided, That in the purchase of this field*
9 *the Navy Department shall take into consideration the im-*
10 *provements put thereon by the Federal Government and any*
11 *amounts expended in developing the field;*
- 12 (22) *Naval supply depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: For*
13 *the development of storage facilities, including buildings and*
14 *accessories and acquisition of land, \$15,000,000;*
- 15 (23) *Temporary and emergency construction: For temporary*
16 *and emergency construction or acquisition of buildings and*
17 *facilities, including the acquisition of land, at localities inside*
18 *and outside the United States, needed by the Navy, as may be*
19 *specifically approved by the Secretary of the Navy, including*
20 *collateral items, \$300,000,000.*
- 21 (24) *The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April*
22 *25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all*
23 *public works and public utilities projects provided in this*
24 *Act, regardless of location: Provided, That the fixed fee to be*
25 *paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter en-*

1 *tered into under the authority of this provision shall not*
 2 *exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract,*
 3 *exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the*
 4 *Navy.*

5 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

6 Aviation, Navy: For new construction and procurement
 7 of aircraft and equipment, spare parts and accessories, \$309,-
 8 720,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may,
 9 prior to July 1, 1942, enter into contracts for the production
 10 and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare
 11 parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of
 12 ~~(25)\$140,000,000~~ \$640,000,000, including not to exceed
 13 \$50,000,000 for additional plant facilities in public and
 14 private plants.

15 (26) COAST GUARD

16 (27) Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for
 17 personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year
 18 1942, subject to the conditions specified under this head in
 19 the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942,
 20 \$8,755.

21 (28) Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
 22 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the
 23 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
 24 Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, \$4,285,537, and the
 25 limitation of \$69,008, under this head in the Second Supple-

1 *mental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, on the*
2 *amount which may be expended for recreation, amusement,*
3 *comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby*
4 *increased to \$76,746.*

5 **(29)** *General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional*
6 *amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942,*
7 *including the objects specified under this head in the*
8 *Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended,*
9 *\$4,785,000, of which \$35,000, or as much thereof as may be*
10 *necessary, is hereby allocated for the breaking of ice on the*
11 *Illinois River.*

12 **(30)** *Construction of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard:*
13 *For an additional amount for additional and replacement*
14 *vessels and their equipment, and the construction, rebuilding,*
15 *or extension of shore facilities, including the objects specified*
16 *under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation*
17 *Act, 1942, as amended, \$8,717,300, to remain available until*
18 *expended, of which amount not to exceed four per centum shall*
19 *be available for administrative expense in connection there-*
20 *with, including personal services in the District of Columbia.*

21 **(31)** *Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an*
22 *additional amount for establishing and improving aids to*
23 *navigation and other works, including the acquisition of sites*
24 *therefor, \$869,135, which sum shall be available for all*
25 *expenditures directly relating thereto.*

1 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

2 Construction and machinery: In addition to the objects
 3 specified under this heading in the Naval Appropriation Act,
 4 1942, this appropriation shall be available for the construc-
 5 tion or acquisition and conversion of not to exceed ~~(32)~~four
 6 *eight* hundred small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as
 7 authorized in Public Law 323, Seventy-seventh Congress,
 8 ~~(33)~~at a total cost of not to exceed \$300,000,000 *as amended*
 9 *by this Act: Provided further, That Public Law Numbered*
 10 *72, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 24, 1941, is*
 11 *hereby amended by deleting the words "five hundred and fifty*
 12 *thousand tons" and inserting the words "one million three*
 13 *hundred and fifty thousand tons" in lieu thereof: Provided*
 14 *further, That Public Law Numbered 323, Seventy-seventh*
 15 *Congress, approved November 31, 1941, is hereby amended*
 16 *by deleting the words "four hundred" and inserting "eight*
 17 *hundred" in lieu thereof, and by deleting the words "not to*
 18 *exceed \$300,000,000."*

19 ~~(34)~~GENERAL PROVISION

20 SEC. 202. The appropriations for the Navy Department
 21 and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942,
 22 shall be available for the pay and other expenses of not to
 23 exceed fifty thousand men inducted into the naval service and
 24 not to exceed ten thousand men inducted into the Marine

1 *Corps under the provisions of the Selective Training and*
 2 *Service Act of 1940.*

3 SEC. ~~(35)~~202 203. This title may be cited as "Title V,
 4 Naval Appropriation Act, 1942".

5 ~~(36)~~TITLE III—DEFENSE AID

6 SEC. 301. To enable the President, through such depart-
 7 ments or agencies of the Government as he may designate,
 8 further to carry out the provisions of an Act to promote the
 9 defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, and
 10 for each and every purpose incident to or necessary therefor,
 11 the following sums for the following respective purposes,
 12 namely:

13 (a) For the procurement, by manufacture or otherwise,
 14 of defense articles, information, and services, for the govern-
 15 ment of any country whose defense the President deems
 16 vital to the defense of the United States, and the disposition
 17 thereof, including all necessary expenses in connection there-
 18 with, as follows:

19 (1) Ordnance and ordnance stores, supplies, spare parts,
 20 and materials, including armor and ammunition and com-
 21 ponents thereof, \$830,507,246.

22 (2) Tanks, armored cars, automobiles, trucks, and
 23 other automotive vehicles, spare parts, and accessories,
 24 \$583,139,000.

1 ~~(5)~~ Miscellaneous military and naval equipment, sup-
2 plies, and materials, \$17,850,000.

3 ~~(6)~~ Facilities and equipment for the manufacture, pro-
4 duction, or operation of defense articles and for otherwise
5 carrying out the purposes of the Act of March 11, 1941,
6 including the acquisition of land, and the maintenance and
7 operation of such facilities and equipment, \$125,000,000.

8 ~~(b)~~ In all, \$1,556,496,246, to remain available until
9 June 30, 1943.

10 ~~(c)~~ Each of the foregoing appropriations shall be addi-
11 tional to, and consolidated with, the appropriations for the
12 same purposes contained in section 4 ~~(a)~~ of the Defense Aid
13 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1941, and section 101 ~~(a)~~
14 of the Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942,
15 and the proviso in section 101 ~~(f)~~ of such latter Act shall
16 be applicable to such consolidated appropriations.

17 SEC. 302. Any defense article procured pursuant to this
18 title shall be retained by or transferred to and for the use
19 of such department or agency of the United States as the
20 President may determine, in lieu of being disposed of to a
21 foreign government, whenever in the judgment of the Presi-
22 dent the defense of the United States will be best served
23 thereby.

24 SEC. 303. This title may be cited as the "Second Defense
25 Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1942".

1 TITLE ~~(37)~~IV III—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 ~~(38)~~SENATE

4 ~~(39)~~*For payment to Elizabeth M. Adams, widow of Alva B.*
 5 *Adams, late a Senator from the State of Colorado, \$10,000.*

6 ~~(40)~~*To enable the Secretary of the Senate to employ an as-*
 7 *sistant in the Senate Library from January 1, to June 30,*
 8 *1942, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, to be paid from the*
 9 *appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees of the*
 10 *Senate for the fiscal year 1942.*

11 ~~(41)~~*For a special executive assistant for each Senator at*
 12 *the rate of \$4,500 per annum, fiscal year 1942, \$216,000,*
 13 *for the period starting January 1, 1942, and ending June 30,*
 14 *1942, such positions are authorized for the period of the*
 15 *emergency only.*

16 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

17 For a special employee for the majority at the rate of
 18 \$5,000 per annum, to be appointed by the Speaker, fiscal
 19 year 1942, \$2,500; such position is authorized to continue
 20 only during such period as it is occupied by the first incum-
 21 bent thereof.

22 ~~(42)~~ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

23 *To enable the Architect of the Capitol to prepare a suit-*
 24 *able depository for the valued documents of the two Houses*
 25 *of Congress since the organization of the Government, fiscal*
 26 *year 1942, \$25,000, to remain available until expended.*

1 *The Architect of the Capitol is directed to prepare suitable*
 2 *space directly beneath the crypt in the central portion of the*
 3 *Capitol Building for this purpose, and without reference to*
 4 *sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes of the*
 5 *United States to make necessary expenditures for labor,*
 6 *materials, equipment, and any other item necessary in con-*
 7 *nection therewith.*

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 SUPREME COURT

10 Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings: For all
 11 expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States to pro-
 12 vide for expenses of such advisory committee as may be
 13 appointed by the Court to assist it in the preparation of
 14 rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to
 15 criminal cases, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to give
 16 the Supreme Court of the United States authority to pre-
 17 scribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect
 18 to proceedings in criminal cases prior to and including ver-
 19 dict, or finding or plea of guilty", approved June 29, 1940
 20 (54 Stat. 688), including personal services in the District
 21 of Columbia and elsewhere and printing and binding, to be
 22 expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may direct,
 23 including such per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses
 24 for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10
 25 per day, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, \$25,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

To enable the President through such agency or agencies as he may designate to purchase exclusively in the United States and to transport, and to distribute as hereinafter provided, medical, agricultural, and other supplies for the relief of men, women, and children, who have been rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or invasion, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000,000, including the cost of such purchases, the transportation to point of distribution, and distribution, administrative and other costs, but not including any administrative expense incurred by any nongovernmental agency: *Provided*, That when so purchased, such materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed by the President through the American Red Cross or such governmental or other agencies as he may designate: *Provided further*, That any governmental agency so designated to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated to it for such designated purposes without regard to the provisions of any other Act: *And provided further*, That on or before June 30, 1942, the President shall submit to the Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures and activities made and conducted under the authority contained herein.

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

(43) *Emergency fund for the President: To enable the President, through appropriate agencies of the Government, to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, and to make all necessary expenditures incident thereto for any purpose for which the Congress has previously made appropriation or authorization and without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, such as section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; and any waiver hereunder of the provisions of any law regulating such expenditure or such employment shall not be exercised by any agency unless the allocation to such agency or subsequent action of the President in connection therewith permits any such waiver to be availed of; \$100,000,000, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943: Provided, That, when deemed proper, the President may authorize, in amount stipulated by him, but not exceeding in the aggregate \$10,000,000, unvouchered expenditures, and report the gross sums so authorized not itemized: Provided further, That an account shall be kept of all expenditures made or authorized hereunder and a report thereon shall be submitted to the Congress on June 30, 1943.*

1 (44) Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable
 2 the President of the United States to provide temporary
 3 shelter in localities where by reason of national defense activi-
 4 ties a shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including
 5 the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this
 6 head in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,
 7 approved March 1, 1941, \$10,000,000, to remain available
 8 until June 30, 1943.

9 *Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable the*
 10 *President of the United States to provide temporary shelter*
 11 *in localities where for any reason arising out of the war a*
 12 *shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including the*
 13 *objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head*
 14 *in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved*
 15 *March 1, 1941, \$300,000,000, to remain available until June*
 16 *30, 1943.*

17 (45) OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

18 *For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency*
 19 *Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which*
 20 *the appropriation under this heading in the Second Deficiency*
 21 *Appropriation Act, 1941, is available, and subject to the*
 22 *provisions and limitations thereof, except as hereinafter other-*
 23 *wise specified, and including 3 cents per mile for travel per-*
 24 *formed by employees on official business in privately owned*
 25 *automobiles within the limits of their official stations, but not*

1 *within the District of Columbia, \$100,000,000: Provided,*
2 *That moneys from this appropriation made available to the*
3 *Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (successor to the*
4 *Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between*
5 *the American Republics), together with moneys previously*
6 *made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs,*
7 *shall, without regard to the limitation of \$1,600,000 specified*
8 *in the second proviso clause in the appropriation to the Office*
9 *for Emergency Management contained in the Second Defi-*
10 *ciency Appropriation Act, 1941 (which proviso is amended*
11 *in accordance herewith), be available to the Coordinator of*
12 *Inter-American Affairs, for the purpose of (a) furthering the*
13 *national defense, (b) taking such action as may be necessary*
14 *under the existing state of war, and (c) strengthening the*
15 *bonds between the United States and the other American*
16 *Republics by (1) grants to governmental and private non-*
17 *profit institutions and facilities in the United States and the*
18 *other American republics, (2) the free distribution of publi-*
19 *cations, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works,*
20 *motion-picture films, educational material, and such material*
21 *and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and*
22 *appropriate to carry out his program, (3) such other gratui-*
23 *tous assistance as he deems advisable in the fields of the arts*
24 *and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and*
25 *the cinema, (4) employing in the District of Columbia and*

1 elsewhere in the United States and abroad, experts, special
2 advisers, and other persons, who are not citizens of the United
3 States, and paying their salaries or other compensation and
4 expenses, including the expense of transporting them, their
5 dependents, and their effects from their homes to their place of
6 employment, and (5) causing corporations to be created under
7 the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United
8 States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in
9 carrying out the Coordinator's program, and capitalizing
10 such corporations: Provided further, That not to exceed
11 \$500,000 of the moneys made available to the Coordinator of
12 Inter-American Affairs from this appropriation shall be
13 available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be
14 expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall
15 make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which
16 he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certifi-
17 cate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount
18 therein certified: Provided further, That moneys from this
19 appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1943: Pro-
20 vided further, That of the sums allocated to the Office of
21 Scientific Research and Development from the appropriation
22 herein or heretofore made under this heading, there may be
23 paid to the National Academy of Science a sum not exceeding
24 \$81,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses in-
25 curred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1942 in

1 carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and said
 2 sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise
 3 provided for. Notwithstanding the provisions of section
 4 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), in the
 5 expenditure of any funds heretofore or hereafter allocated
 6 to it, contracts entered into by the Office of Scientific Research
 7 and Development may provide for payments in advance of
 8 the rendering of the service or the delivery of the article con-
 9 tracted for, subject to such limitations as the Director of the
 10 Office of Scientific Research and Development may prescribe.
 11 Where any Federal agency now or hereafter has funds avail-
 12 able for scientific or technical research, development, testing,
 13 construction of test models, experimental production, or the
 14 provision of facilities therefor, it may, in its discretion, make
 15 transfers of those funds, in whole or in part, to the Office for
 16 Emergency Management for allocation to the Office of Scien-
 17 tific Research and Development, and the funds so transferred
 18 may be expended for all the objects and by all the methods
 19 authorized under this heading.

20 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

21 (46) BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANS- 22 PORTATION

23 Board of Investigation and Research: For an addi-
 24 tional amount for all necessary expenses of the Board of
 25 Investigation and Research, fiscal year 1942, to remain

1 available until September 18, 1942, including in addition to
2 the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in
3 the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,
4 1942, an investigation of and report on the interterritorial
5 rate structure of the United States, and including expenses
6 incident to attendance at meetings or conventions of societies
7 or associations concerned with the problem of the Board;
8 contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books
9 of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and news-
10 papers, rents in the District of Columbia; typewriters, adding
11 machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their
12 repair and exchange; payment of actual transportation ex-
13 penses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence
14 and other expenses of persons serving, while away from
15 their homes, without other compensation from the United
16 States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, \$246,500:
17 Provided, That said report on the interterritorial rate struc-
18 ture of the United States shall be submitted to Congress not
19 later than June 30, 1942.

20

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

21 Extension of civil service: For all necessary expenses to
22 enable the Civil Service Commission to carry out the pro-
23 vision of title I of the Act of November 26, 1940, extending
24 the classified civil service, fiscal year 1942, including the
25 objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,

1 Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, as supplemented
2 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941", is avail-
3 able, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for printing and
4 binding, \$781,560, to be available until June 30, 1943.

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
6 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year
7 1942", including the objects specified in the appropriation
8 for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation
9 Act, 1942, \$250,000.

10 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for all
11 printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, fiscal
12 year 1942, except such printing and binding as is necessary
13 under the headings "Prevention of pernicious political activi-
14 ties", "National defense activities", and "Extension of civil
15 service, fiscal year 1942", \$8,000.

16 National-defense activities: For an additional amount for
17 national-defense activities for the fiscal year 1942, including
18 the objects for which the appropriation under this heading
19 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is avail-
20 able, \$1,392,000.

21 FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

22 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

23 In addition to the funds made available to the Federal
24 Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the
25 fiscal year 1942 by the Independent Offices Appropriation

1 Act, 1942, \$1,882,353 of the Defense Housing Insurance
2 Fund, created by the act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law
3 24), is hereby made available for such expenses, including
4 the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions speci-
5 fied under this heading in said Independent Offices Appropria-
6 tion Act. The respective amounts of funds of the Federal
7 Housing Administration made available for administrative
8 expenses by said Independent Offices Appropriation Act are
9 hereby decreased and increased as follows: Mutual Mortgage
10 Insurance Fund decreased from \$11,283,000 to \$10,847,100;
11 Housing Insurance Fund decreased from \$1,065,000 to
12 \$750,000; and funds derived from premiums collected under
13 section 2 (f), title I, of the National Housing Act, as
14 amended, increased from \$1,040,000 to \$1,275,000; total
15 increased from \$13,388,000 to \$14,754,453. The provisions
16 appearing under this heading in the Additional Urgent De-
17 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to nonadmin-
18 istrative expenses and accountability of the respective funds,
19 are hereby made applicable to all the funds made available
20 to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative ex-
21 penses for the fiscal year 1942.

22 In addition to the funds made available for the payment
23 of losses under insurance granted under sections 2 and 6,
24 title I, of the National Housing Act, not to exceed \$2,410,000
25 of the funds in the account in the Treasury comprised of

1 premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f) , title I,
2 of said Act shall be available for the payment of such losses.

3 (47)FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

4 *National-defense activities: For an additional amount*
5 *for national-defense activities, Federal Power Commission,*
6 *fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appro-*
7 *priation under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-*
8 *priation Act, 1942, is available, \$135,000.*

9 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

10 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

11 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
12 additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of
13 hospitals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and sub-
14 ject to the limitations specified under this heading in the
15 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

16 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

17 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Freed-
18 men's Hospital, fiscal year 1942, \$8,900: *Provided, That*
19 *the foregoing appropriation shall be chargeable to the District*
20 *of Columbia as specified under this heading in the Labor-*
21 *Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942.*

22 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the
24 purchase of one seven-hundred-and-fifty-horsepower boiler,
25 one one-thousand-five-hundred-kilowatt turbo-generator, one

1 fifty-ton ammonia compressor, all with accessories, and ex-
 2 tension and remodeling the present ash system, including the
 3 objects specified for this purpose under this heading in the
 4 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$40,000,
 5 to be derived from pension funds accrued, or which may
 6 accrue, prior to November 1, 1941, as authorized by the Act
 7 approved February 2, 1909 (24 U. S. C. 165).

8 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

9 (48) PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

10 *Sites for and construction of general office buildings,*
 11 *Washington, District of Columbia: For the lease or purchase*
 12 *of sites and for the construction of general office buildings*
 13 *and other structures thereon, including heating plants, ap-*
 14 *proaches, the installation or extension of sewers, water mains,*
 15 *and other utilities as may be necessary, and for the con-*
 16 *struction of such facilities on Government-owned land in the*
 17 *District of Columbia, and for administrative expenses in*
 18 *connection therewith, \$25,000,000: Provided, That contracts*
 19 *for construction may be entered into without advertising:*
 20 *Provided further, That the Board of Commissioners of the*
 21 *United States Soldiers' Home is hereby authorized to lease*
 22 *to the United States, for a period of ten years and upon the*
 23 *payment of a rental to be fixed by the Secretary of War,*
 24 *a site or sites upon which may be erected some of the build-*
 25 *ings herein authorized: Provided further, That all funds*

1 *received for rental or other use of United States Soldiers'*
2 *Home property, facilities, or supplies shall be immediately*
3 *available, to the Board of Commissioners thereof for reex-*
4 *penditure without regard to fiscal year limitations.*

5 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

6 Access roads: For the construction and improvement of
7 access roads and for replacing existing highways and high-
8 way connections as described in and in accordance with the
9 provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941
10 (Public Law 295) and for reimbursement of and transfer
11 to the appropriation for Public Works, Bureau of Yards and
12 Docks, Navy Department, not to exceed \$400,000, on ac-
13 count of expenditures from said appropriation for the pur-
14 poses hereof, \$74,600,000, to remain available during the
15 continuance of the emergency declared by the President
16 on May 27, 1941; and in addition thereto authority is
17 granted, during the continuance of such emergency, to enter
18 into contracts for the above purposes in amounts not to exceed
19 in the aggregate \$50,000,000.

20 Flight strips: For studies in connection with and the
21 construction of flight strips as described in and in accordance
22 with the provisions of section 8 of the Defense Highway Act
23 of 1941 (Public Law 295), \$5,000,000, to remain available
24 during the continuance of the emergency declared by the
25 President on May 27, 1941.

1 (49) NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

2 *Airplane Engine Research Laboratory: The National*
 3 *Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is hereby authorized to*
 4 *enter into contracts in connection with the construction of the*
 5 *airplane engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, upon*
 6 *a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis in accordance with section 4 of*
 7 *the Act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), except that (1)*
 8 *the fixed fee to be paid hereunder shall not exceed 6 per*
 9 *centum of the estimated cost of such contracts, exclusive of the*
 10 *fee, and (2) for the purposes hereof the functions vested in*
 11 *the Secretary of the Navy by said section are hereby vested*
 12 *in the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for*
 13 *Aeronautics.*

14

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

15 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 16 salaries and expenses, The National Archives, fiscal year
 17 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations
 18 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices
 19 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$73,500.

20

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

21 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, National
 22 Labor Relations Board, fiscal year 1942, \$57,300.

23 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all ex-
 24 penses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations
 25 Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in

1 pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor
2 in industries under the national-defense program, including
3 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
4 and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropria-
5 tions of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous
6 expenses and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942,
7 \$365,000.

8
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

9 Tennessee Valley Authority fund: For an additional
10 amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, fiscal year
11 1942, for (1) beginning construction of an hydroelectric
12 project on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, North
13 Carolina, (2) installing additional electric generating units
14 with a total rated capacity of approximately three hundred
15 and twenty-four thousand kilowatts in existing hydroelectric
16 projects owned by the Authority, (3) installing an additional
17 steam electric generating unit with a rated capacity of ap-
18 proximately sixty thousand kilowatts in the Watts Bar steam
19 plant and for developing units of other steam plants to their
20 complete capacity as provided in the original plans of installa-
21 tion, (4) purchase or building of transmission facilities needed
22 to connect this project and these units to the existing trans-
23 mission system of the Authority, to interconnect the Author-
24 ity's system with neighboring systems, and to deliver the
25 power produced by this project and these units to the market,

1 and (5) the acquisition of land necessary for and the reloca-
 2 tion of highways in connection with the accomplishment of
 3 the above project; \$25,000,000, to be available for the admin-
 4 istrative objects of expenditure and subject to the conditions
 5 specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Ap-
 6 propriation Act, 1942.

7 **(50)***For an additional amount for the Tennessee Valley*
 8 *Authority, fiscal year 1942, (1) for a site on the south fork*
 9 *of the Holston River near Bristol, Tennessee, as recommended*
 10 *by the Tennessee Valley Authority July 7, 1941, with*
 11 *an installed capacity of seventy-five thousand kilowatts,*
 12 *\$10,000,000; (2) for building a dam on the Watauga River*
 13 *east of Elizabethton, Tennessee, as recommended by the Ten-*
 14 *nessee Valley Authority July 7, 1941, with an installed*
 15 *capacity of sixty thousand kilowatts, \$10,000,000; (3) for*
 16 *the completion of the uncompleted unit of the steam plant at or*
 17 *near Sheffield, Alabama, \$4,000,000; in all, \$24,000,000.*
 18 *The Tennessee Valley Authority is authorized and directed to*
 19 *begin and build these plants with all possible expedition.*

20 **(51)***DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

21 **(52)***OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL*

22 *Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary in*
 23 *carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia*
 24 *Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, includ-*
 25 *ing personal services and printing and binding, fiscal year*
 26 *1942, \$22,570.*

1 (53) MINIMUM WAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SAFETY BOARD

2 *Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for*
3 *the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, created*
4 *by the Act of October 14, 1941 (Public, Numbered 271),*
5 *amending the Act of September 19, 1918, including per-*
6 *sonal services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942,*
7 *\$7,700.*

8 (54) HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE

9 FEES

10 The following sums are appropriated wholly out of the
11 special fund created by the Act entitled “An Act to provide
12 for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of
13 Columbia, and for other purposes”, approved April 23,
14 1924, and the Act entitled “An Act to provide additional
15 revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other pur-
16 poses”, approved August 17, 1937:

17 (55) STREET IMPROVEMENTS

(56) For grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, including curbing and gutters, grade separation and other structures, drainage structures, retaining walls, the replacement and relocation of sewers, water mains, fire-alarm boxes and police-patrol boxes, traffic-control devices and replacement of trees, when necessary, as Federal-aid highway projects under section 1-b of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 633), fiscal

1 year 1942, \$487,000, to remain available until June 30,
2 1944.

3 (57) For grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and other-
4 wise improving streets, avenues, and roads, including plans
5 and specifications, curbing and gutters, grade separation and
6 other structures, drainage structures, retaining walls, the
7 replacement and relocation of sewers, water mains, fire-alarm
8 boxes and police-patrol boxes, traffic-control devices, replace-
9 ment of trees, construction, reconstruction, and relocation of
10 parkway roads, walkways, and such other work as may be
11 necessary, in connection with the improvement of the ap-
12 proaches to the Potomac River bridges, in accordance with
13 plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District
14 of Columbia, the National Capital Park and Planning Com-
15 mission, and the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942,
16 \$1,424,000: Provided, That upon completion and approval
17 of such plans the Commissioners are authorized to submit
18 the projects as Federal-aid highway projects to the Public
19 Roads Administration under the provisions of the Federal-
20 aid Highway Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and the Defense
21 Highway Act of November 19, 1941 (Public, 295), and
22 upon approval of such projects by the Public Roads Admin-
23 istration the Commissioners are authorized to proceed with
24 the necessary construction and perform necessary incidental
25 work thereto, and pay the cost thereof from the District of

1 *Columbia appropriations for Federal-aid and defense high-*
 2 *way projects and the allocation of funds to the District of*
 3 *Columbia by the Public Roads Administration authorized*
 4 *by the said Federal-aid and Defense Highway Acts: Pro-*
 5 *vided further, That the necessary transfers of jurisdiction*
 6 *of public land is authorized and directed under the provi-*
 7 *sions of the Land Transfer Act of May 20, 1932 (47 Stat.*
 8 *161): Provided further, That the Commissioners are author-*
 9 *ized to employ necessary engineering and other professional*
 10 *services, by contract or otherwise, without reference to sec-*
 11 *tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the Classification Act of*
 12 *1923, as amended, or civil-service requirements.*

13 (58) WATER SERVICE

14 WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

15 *For an additional amount for the construction of a cov-*
 16 *ered reservoir of approximately 20,000,000-gallon capacity*
 17 *on United States Government-owned land adjacent to the*
 18 *present filtered-water reservoir of the McMillan Filter Plant,*
 19 *fiscal year 1942, including the objects and condition speci-*
 20 *fied in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of*
 21 *Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$130,000, payable*
 22 *wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, and the*
 23 *authorized limit of cost of said reservoir, appurtenances, and*
 24 *auxiliaries is hereby increased from \$490,000 to \$620,000.*

1 (59) DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 *The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless*
 3 *otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of*
 4 *the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury*
 5 *of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District*
 6 *of Columbia appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years*
 7 *for which such sums are provided.*

8 (60) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

9 *Orchard rehabilitation loans: To enable the Secretary of*
 10 *Agriculture to make loans; under such terms and conditions*
 11 *as he may deem appropriate, for the purpose of enabling the*
 12 *borrowers to rehabilitate orchards in the States of Kansas,*
 13 *Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa which were destroyed or dam-*
 14 *aged as a result of the extremely cold weather in such States*
 15 *in November 1940, \$1,000,000.*

16 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

18 Magnetic and seismological work: For an additional
 19 amount for continuing magnetic and seismological observa-
 20 tions, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
 21 this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation
 22 Act, 1942, \$5,500.

23 Office force: For an additional amount for personal serv-
 24 ices, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942, \$37,000.

25 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-

1 penses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942,
 2 including the objects specified under this head in the De-
 3 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,000.

4 Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for com-
 5 pilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1942,
 6 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 7 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$52,000.

8 BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

9 Salaries and general expenses: For an additional amount
 10 for field salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Marine In-
 11 spection and Navigation, fiscal year 1942, including the
 12 objects specified under this head in the Department of Com-
 13 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$125,000, and the limita-
 14 tion prescribed under this head in the Department of Com-
 15 merce Appropriation Act, 1942, for payment only of extra
 16 compensation for overtime services for which the United
 17 States receives reimbursement in accordance with the pro-
 18 visions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 345) is hereby
 19 increased to \$80,000.

20 The limitation prescribed in the Department of Com-
 21 merce Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading "Bureau
 22 of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Salaries and general
 23 expenses", for payment only of extra compensation for over-
 24 time services for which the United States receives reimburse-
 25 ment in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11,

1 1938 (52 Stat. 345), as increased in the "Second Deficiency
 2 Appropriation Act, 1941", approved July 3, 1941, is hereby
 3 further increased to \$73,500.

4 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

5 **(61)** *Technical development: For an additional amount for*
 6 *technical development, fiscal year 1942, including the objects*
 7 *specified under this head in the Department of Commerce*
 8 *Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase and*
 9 *exchange (not to exceed \$22,000) of aircraft, \$223,702, to*
 10 *remain available until June 30, 1943.*

11 **(62)** *Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-*
 12 *tional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities,*
 13 *fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this*
 14 *head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,*
 15 *1942, and including the purchase and exchange (not to ex-*
 16 *ceed \$240,000) of aircraft, \$7,792,290, to remain available*
 17 *until June 30, 1943.*

18 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
 19 port: For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-
 20 tion, Washington National Airport, fiscal year 1942, includ-
 21 ing the objects specified under this head in the Department
 22 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$84,000: *Provided,*
 23 *That the limitation of \$800 for the purchase, cleaning, and*
 24 *repair of uniforms for the guards is hereby increased to*
 25 *\$2,100.*

1 Development of landing areas: For an additional amount
 2 for development of landing areas, ~~(63)\$50,000,000~~ \$127,-
 3 115,300, of which not to exceed ~~(64)\$2,375,000~~ \$3,815,450
 4 shall be available for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1942,
 5 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-
 6 ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided,*
 7 ~~(65)~~*That this appropriation and the unobligated balances of*
 8 *the appropriations for this purpose contained in said appro-*
 9 *priation Act and in the First Supplemental National Defense*
 10 *Appropriation Act, 1942, shall continue available until June*
 11 *30, 1943: Provided further, That the limitation upon the*
 12 *total number of public airports and other public landing areas*
 13 *in the program is hereby increased from three hundred and*
 14 *ninety-nine to five hundred and* ~~(66)three~~ *four.*

15 WEATHER BUREAU

16 Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For
 17 an additional amount for observations, warnings, and gen-
 18 eral weather service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 19 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce
 20 Appropriation Act, 1942, ~~(67)\$190,000~~ \$515,300.

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 24 printing and binding for the Department of the Interior,
 25 fiscal year 1942, \$10,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For an additional amount for expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000; and the limitation of \$6,480 on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$6,710.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For an additional amount for construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(68) *Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reservations: For all necessary expenses incidental to the suppression of contagious diseases among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Sells Agency, Arizona, including payment of indemnities for stock destroyed, fiscal year 1942, \$150,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.*

Suppressing forest fires on Indian reservations: For an additional amount for the suppression or emergency preven-

tion of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, fiscal year 1942, \$80,000.

Construction and repair: For an additional amount for the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of school, agency, hospital, or other buildings and utilities, including the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

Colville, Washington: Garage and shop building, \$25,000, to remain available until completion of the project when the unobligated balance shall revert to the general fund of the Treasury.

Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

(69) *Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for continuation of construction of the Boulder Canyon project, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund, \$150,000.*

1 (70)General fund, construction: For continuation of construc-
 2 tion of the General Valley project, California, \$3,000,000;
 3 to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in
 4 the same manner and for the same objects as specified for
 5 projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 6 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal
 7 year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be
 8 reimbursable under the reclamation law.

9 *General fund, construction: For continuation of con-*
 10 *struction of the following projects in not to exceed the follow-*
 11 *ing amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general*
 12 *fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same*
 13 *objects as specified for projects in the Interior Department*
 14 *Appropriation Act, 1942, under the caption "Bureau of*
 15 *Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to remain available until*
 16 *expended, and to be reimbursable under reclamation law:*

17 *Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000;*

18 *Boise project, Idaho (Anderson Ranch), \$2,500,000.*

19 (71)GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

20 *Gaging streams: The limitation of \$140,000 on the*
 21 *amount that may be expended for personal services in the*
 22 *District of Columbia from the appropriation "Gaging streams"*
 23 *contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for*
 24 *the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased to \$160,000.*

(72) BUREAU OF MINES

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Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research: For an additional amount for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$578,000.

(73) Investigations and research on processes for production of potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate from trona and wyomingite rock: For all necessary expenses for investigations, including all necessary preliminary and supplemental laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, including maintenance and operation of subcommercial plants; construction and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcommercial plant units, including engagement by contract or otherwise, and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of the services of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and equipment; expenses of travel and subsistence; personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$3,100; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; typewriting, adding, and computing machines, professional and scientific books and publications; purchase of

1 *such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for*
 2 *the protection of employees while engaged in their work; fiscal*
 3 *year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$77,400:*
 4 *Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through*
 5 *the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to*
 6 *accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from*
 7 *public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out*
 8 *the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That*
 9 *section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall*
 10 *not be construed to apply to this appropriation.*

11 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

12 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

13 Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For
 14 an additional amount for the construction of a road and nec-
 15 essary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway,
 16 Alaska, and all necessary expenses incident thereto,
 17 \$500,000, to remain available until expended; and the limi-
 18 tation of \$1,500,000 upon the total cost of such work is
 19 hereby increased to \$1,800,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 (74) OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

22 *Special national-defense unit: For an additional amount*
 23 *for salaries; special national-defense unit, Department of*
 24 *Justice, fiscal year 1942, \$180,000.*

1 **(75)IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**

2 *Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization*
 3 *Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses,*
 4 *Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of*
 5 *Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under*
 6 *this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,*
 7 *1942, \$1,100,000.*

8 **(76)MISCELLANEOUS**

9 Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries
 10 and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal
 11 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
 12 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
 13 \$750,000.

14 **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

15 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

16 Division of Public Contracts, salaries and expenses (na-
 17 tional defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the
 18 Secretary of Labor to perform the duties imposed by the Act
 19 to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the
 20 making of contracts by the United States, and for other pur-
 21 poses, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), in connec-
 22 tion with contracts involving production under the national-
 23 defense program, including personal services in the District
 24 of Columbia and elsewhere, and items otherwise properly

1 chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of
 2 Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and print-
 3 ing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.

4 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5 (Out of the postal revenues)

6 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL

7 Domestic Air-Mail Service: For an additional amount
 8 for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth,
 9 fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the
 10 limitations specified under this head in the Post Office De-
 11 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND

14 GREAT BRITAIN

15 Special and technical investigations: For an additional
 16 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in
 17 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the
 18 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, fiscal year
 19 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the
 20 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,600 (77),
 21 *to remain available until June 30, 1943.*

22 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

23 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

24 Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property control:
 25 For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, foreign-

1 owned property control, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
 2 jects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
 3 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000.

4 DIVISION OF PRINTING

5 Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional
 6 amount for stationery, Treasury Department, fiscal year
 7 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
 8 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$100,000.

9 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 11 expenses of assessing and collecting the internal-revenue
 12 taxes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under
 13 this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act,
 14 1942, ~~(78)\$4,335,446~~ \$5,835,446 of which \$290,000 shall
 15 be available for printing and binding and \$325,100 for per-
 16 sonal services in the District of Columbia.

17 WAR DEPARTMENT

18 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

19 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

20 Flood control, general: For an additional amount for
 21 flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 22 and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the
 23 War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, ~~(79)\$17,-~~
 24 ~~800,000~~ \$25,750,000, to remain available until expended
 25 **(80)**: *Provided, That any appropriation for civil functions*

1 *under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal years 1942 and*
 2 *1943 shall be available for contracting in such manner as the*
 3 *Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest*
 4 *without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised*
 5 *Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August*
 6 *11, 1888.*

7 RIVERS AND HARBORS

8 For the preservation and maintenance of existing river
 9 and harbor works, and for the prosecution of projects hereto-
 10 fore authorized, including the objects and purposes and sub-
 11 ject to the conditions specified under this head in the War
 12 Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,700,000.

13 THE PANAMA CANAL

14 Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: For
 15 maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including
 16 the objects and subject to conditions specified under this head
 17 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942,
 18 \$7,569,000 for continuing the construction of special protec-
 19 tive works.

20 Construction, additional facilities, Panama Canal: In
 21 addition to the contract authorization in the amount of
 22 \$79,000,000 contained in the War Department Civil Ap-
 23 propriation Act, 1942, the Governor of the Panama Canal
 24 may, when authorized by the Secretary of War, make or
 25 authorize the making of contracts prior to July 1, 1943, for

1 or on account of the construction of additional facilities for
 2 the improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the
 3 Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act approved August
 4 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), in an amount not to exceed
 5 \$104,000,000.

6 TITLE (81)~~V~~ IV—CLASSIFICATION ACT SALARY
 7 ADVANCEMENTS

8 For supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
 9 June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the Act of
 10 August 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 200, Seventy-
 11 seventh Congress), amending the Classification Act of 1923,
 12 as amended, and Executive Order Numbered 8882, issued
 13 September 3, 1941, under the authority of said Act, and on
 14 account of Executive Order Numbered 8842, issued August
 15 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropria-
 16 tions available during said fiscal year under the following
 17 appropriation titles, namely:

18 LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

19 For "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942",
 20 \$1,178.

21 For "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942", \$2,900.

22 For "Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1942", \$1,650.

23 For "Maintenance, Legislative Garage, 1942", \$150.

24 For "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942",
 25 \$2,625.

1 For "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942",
2 \$3,200.

3 For "Capitol Power Plant, 1942", \$2,755.

4 For "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942", \$450.

5 For "Salaries, Library Proper, Library of Congress,
6 1942", \$8,995.

7 For "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
8 1942", \$1,140.

9 For "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
10 1942", \$270.

11 For "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
12 1942", \$2,615.

13 For "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress,
14 1942", \$585.

15 For "Union catalogues, Library of Congress, 1942",
16 \$465.

17 For "Salaries, library buildings, Library of Congress,
18 1942", \$3,240.

19 For "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents,
20 1942", \$6,050.

21 In all, Legislative Establishment, \$38,268.

22 THE JUDICIARY

23 For "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1942", \$1,760.

24 For "Care of Supreme Court Building and Grounds,
25 1942", \$390.

1 For "Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
2 Patent Appeals, 1942", \$875.

3 For "Salaries, Court of Claims, 1942", \$1,518.

4 For "Probation System, United States Courts, 1942",
5 \$7,075.

6 In all, The Judiciary, \$11,618.

7 EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

8 For "Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-
9 agement, 1942", \$13,012.

10 For "Salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals,
11 1942", \$4,400.

12 For "Salaries and expenses, United States Employees'
13 Compensation Commission, 1942", \$9,553.

14 For "Federal Power Commission, 1942", \$20,000.

15 For "Salaries. General Accounting Office, 1942",
16 \$185,747.

17 For "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1942",
18 \$11,382.

19 For "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1942",
20 \$20,310.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
22 1942", \$2,273.

23 For "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
24 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942", \$3,090.

1 For "General expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1942",
2 \$4,144.

3 For "Preservation of collections, Smithsonian Institution,
4 1942", \$9,398.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
6 1942", \$642,125.

7 For "Salaries, Office of Administrator, Federal Security
8 Agency, 1942", \$1,737.

9 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and
10 Management, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$2,343.

11 For "Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security
12 Agency, 1942", \$450.

13 For "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Security
14 Agency, 1942", \$8,802.

15 For "Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
16 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$26,315.

17 For "Salaries, Office of Education, 1942", \$4,848.

18 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
19 of Education, 1942", \$3,188.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation,
21 Office of Education, 1942", \$1,280.

22 For "Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, residents of
23 the District of Columbia, Office of Education, 1942", \$600.

24 For "Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security
25 Agency, 1942", \$8,105.

1 For "Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
2 Service, 1942", \$1,605.

3 For "Pay of other employees, Public Health Service,
4 1942", \$3,493.

5 For "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
6 Public Health Service, 1942", \$47,400.

7 For "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health
8 Service, 1942", \$3,260.

9 For "Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
10 Agency, 1942", \$12,605.

11 For "Selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,
12 Social Security Board (national defense), 1942", \$12,445.

13 In all, Executive Office and Independent Establishments,
14 \$1,063,910.

15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1942",
17 \$4,555.

18 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
19 ment of Agriculture, 1942", \$22,860.

20 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, De-
21 partment of Agriculture, 1942", \$2,620.

22 For "Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Ag-
23 riculture, 1942", \$215.

24 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Sta-
25 tions, 1942", \$2,684.

1 For "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
2 1942", \$6,300.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1942",
4 \$7,925.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
6 nomics, 1942", \$29,610.

7 For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agri-
8 cultural Relations, 1942", \$2,125.

9 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
10 1942", \$117,935.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,
12 1942", \$7,172.

13 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
14 1942", \$35,426.

15 For "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1942",
16 \$161,221.

17 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
18 Chemistry and Engineering, 1942", \$9,533.

19 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
20 Plant Quarantine, 1942", \$49,667.

21 For "White Pine blister rust control, Department of
22 Agriculture, 1942", \$7,560.

23 For "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
24 Service, 1942", \$47,388.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Eco-
2 nomics, 1942", \$3,485.

3 For "Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act,
4 1942", \$6,765.

5 For "Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agri-
6 culture, 1942", \$1,245.

7 In all, Department of Agriculture, \$526,291.

8 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

9 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1942",
10 \$905.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
12 Domestic Commerce, 1942", \$3,230.

13 For "Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-
14 mestic Commerce, 1942", \$2,395.

15 For "Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
16 1942", \$635.

17 For "Salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau
18 of the Census, 1942", \$360.

19 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection
20 and Navigation, 1942", \$42,825.

21 For "Operation and administration, National Bureau of
22 Standards, 1942", \$2,225.

23 For "Testing, Inspection, and Information Service, Na-
24 tional Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$8,195.

1 For "Research and development, National Bureau of
2 Standards, 1942", \$8,945.

3 For "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Stand-
4 ards, 1942", \$1,166.

5 For "Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-
6 detic Survey, 1942", \$295.

7 For "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942",
8 \$10,910.

9 For "Salaries, Patent Office, 1942", \$30,565.

10 For "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
11 ment of Commerce, 1942", \$45,280.

12 For "Maintenance and operation, Washington National
13 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1942",
14 \$3,645.

15 In all, Department of Commerce, \$161,576.

16 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

17 For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of the Interior, 1942,"
18 \$5,000.

19 For "Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
20 terior, 1942", \$4,797.

21 For "Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
22 sions, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,325.

23 For "Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1942", \$45.

24 For "United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
25 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,425.

- 1 For "Salaries, General Land Office, 1942", \$14,000.
- 2 For "Salaries and expenses of Land Offices, 1942",
3 \$1,000.
- 4 For "Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
5 1942", \$300.
- 6 For "Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942", \$5,000.
- 7 For "Expenses of organizing Indian corporations, etc.,
8 1942", \$650.
- 9 For "Administration of Indian forests, 1942", \$4,710.
- 10 For "Expenses, Sale of timber (reimbursable), 1942",
11 \$1,790.
- 12 For "Obtaining employment for Indians, 1942", \$500.
- 13 For "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
14 1942", \$7,000.
- 15 For "Indian school support, 1942", \$26,525.
- 16 For "Indian boarding schools, 1942", \$15,355.
- 17 For "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1942",
18 \$1,335.
- 19 For "Education of natives of Alaska, 1941-1943",
20 \$3,980.
- 21 For "Conservation of health among Indians, 1942",
22 \$23,705.
- 23 For "Administration of Indian property, 1942",
24 \$25,000.

1 For "Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian
2 Service", \$1,455.

3 For "Geological Survey, 1942", \$23,980.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
5 1942", \$3,000.

6 For "Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
7 1942", \$9,915.

8 For "Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska, 1942",
9 \$165.

10 For "Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt
11 limitation)", \$1,000.

12 For "Salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
13 Islands, 1942", \$1,000.

14 In all, Department of the Interior, \$183,957.

15 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

16 For "Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
17 Justice, 1942", \$7,000.

18 For "Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice,
19 1942", \$6,000.

20 For "Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice,
21 1942", \$3,500.

22 For "Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1942", \$2,500.

23 For "Protecting interests of the United States in customs
24 matters, 1942", \$1,300.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Bond and Spirits Division,
2 Department of Justice, 1942", \$1,700.

3 For "Examination of judicial offices, 1942", \$600.

4 For "Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litiga-
5 tion, Department of Justice, 1942", \$5,000.

6 For "Salaries and expenses of District Attorneys, etc.,
7 Department of Justice, 1942", \$24,000.

8 For "Penitentiaries and Reformatories, Maintenance,
9 1942", \$26,800.

10 For "Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance,
11 1942", \$2,300.

12 For "Federal jails and correctional institutions, main-
13 tenance, 1942", \$13,900.

14 For "Prison camps, maintenance, 1942", \$1,800.

15 For "Medical and hospital service, penal institutions,
16 1942", \$4,200.

17 In all, Department of Justice, \$100,600.

18 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

19 For "Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Con-
20 tracts, Department of Labor, 1942", \$3,195.

21 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
22 1942", \$3,590.

23 For "Occupational outlook survey, Bureau of Labor Sta-
24 tistics (national defense), 1942", \$1,480.

1 For "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, 1942",
2 \$3,825.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair
4 Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$2,723.

5 For "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
6 Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$6,332.

7 For "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1942",
8 \$895.

9 In all, Department of Labor, \$22,040.

10 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

11 (Out of the postal revenues)

12 For "Salaries, Office of Postmaster General, 1942",
13 \$1,585.

14 For "Salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
15 eral, 1942", \$6,565.

16 For "Salaries, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster
17 General, 1942", \$6,100.

18 For "Salaries, Office of Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
19 eral, 1942", \$10,905.

20 For "Salaries, Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster
21 General, 1942", \$3,730.

22 For "Salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, 1942", \$395.

23 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1942", \$1,590.

24 For "Post office inspectors, salaries, 1942", \$20,050.

25 For "Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger
26 Service, 1942", \$585.

1 For "Railway Mail Service, Salaries, 1942", \$17,450.

2 For "Operating force for public buildings, Post Office
3 Department, 1942", \$211,730.

4 In all, Post Office Department, \$280,685.

5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6 For "Salaries, Department of State, 1942", \$30,320.

7 For "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1942",
8 \$1,245.

9 For "International Boundary Commission, United States
10 and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1942", \$577.

11 For "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Com-
12 mission, United States and Great Britain, 1942", \$400.

13 In all, Department of State, \$32,542.

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 For "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,
16 1942", \$3,075.

17 For "Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treas-
18 ury Department, 1942", \$2,045.

19 For "Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Depart-
20 ment, 1942", \$1,070.

21 For "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Depart-
22 ment, 1942", \$2,600.

23 For "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department
24 Buildings, 1942", \$6,600.

25 For "Salaries, Division of Printing, Treasury Depart-
26 ment, 1942", \$1,755.

1 For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Depart-
2 ment, 1942", \$4,850.

3 For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt,
4 1942", \$21,365.

5 For "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,
6 1942", \$16,835.

7 For "Collecting the revenue from customs, 1942",
8 \$250,855.

9 For "Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
10 1942", \$2,220.

11 For "Collecting the internal revenue, 1942", \$377,975.

12 For "Salaries and expenses, Processing Tax Board of
13 Review, 1942", \$840.

14 For "Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1942", \$405.

15 For "Salaries, Office of Director of the Mint, 1942",
16 \$1,480.

17 For "Salaries and expenses, Mints and Assay Offices,
18 1942", \$4,855.

19 In all, Treasury Department, \$698,825.

20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 For "Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia,
22 1942", \$955.

23 For "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia,
24 1942", \$1,140.

1 For "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of
2 Columbia, 1942", \$5,435.

3 For "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
4 \$225.

5 For "District Buildings, salaries, District of Columbia,
6 1942", \$2,455.

7 For "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
8 \$5,595.

9 For "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
10 \$700.

11 For "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
12 \$1,930.

13 For "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
14 Columbia, 1942", \$40.

15 For "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
16 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$555.

17 For "Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
18 1942", \$950.

19 For "Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
20 Columbia, 1942", \$620.

21 For "Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
22 \$375.

23 For "Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
24 bia, 1942", \$188.

1 For "Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
2 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$315.

3 For "Administrative expenses, compensation to injured
4 employees in the District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,005.

5 For "Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
6 1942", \$1,513.

7 For "Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
8 1942", \$1,466.

9 For "Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1942", \$95.

10 For "Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
11 1942", \$6,560.

12 For "Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
13 of Columbia, 1942", \$1,315.

14 For "Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia,
15 1942", \$23,760.

16 For "Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
17 1942", \$2,995.

18 For "Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
19 1942", \$45.

20 For "Health Department, general administration, Dis-
21 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$1,302.

22 For "Health Department, medical services, District of
23 Columbia, 1942", \$5,650.

24 For "Health Department, laboratories, District of Colum-
25 bia, 1942", \$650.

1 For "Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
2 bia, 1942", \$2,465.

3 For "Tuberculosis, Sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
4 bia, 1942", \$10,163.

5 For "Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
6 Columbia, 1942", \$3,105.

7 For "Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia,
8 1942", \$1,390.

9 For "Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia,
10 1942", \$1,005.

11 For "Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
12 District of Columbia, 1942", \$345.

13 For "Workhouse and reformatory, salaries, District of
14 Columbia, 1942", \$10,403.

15 For "District Training School, salaries, District of Colum-
16 bia, 1942", \$2,920.

17 For "Industrial Home School for Colored Children,
18 salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$810.

19 For "Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
20 1942", \$135.

21 For "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
22 District of Columbia, 1942", \$135.

23 For "Transportation of indigent nonresident persons, Dis-
24 trict of Columbia, 1942", \$165.

25 For "Militia, District of Columbia, 1942", \$525.

1 For "Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942",
2 \$7,355.

3 In all, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
4 water funds, \$108,755.

5 Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees: For
6 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway
7 fund, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,535; and for "Trees
8 and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia,
9 1942", \$540; in all, \$3,075, to be paid wholly out of the
10 special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide
11 a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Colum-
12 bia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43
13 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide addi-
14 tional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other
15 purposes", approved August 17, 1937.

16 Water service: For "Washington Aqueduct, District of
17 Columbia, 1942", \$4,185, to be paid wholly out of the reve-
18 nues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

19 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
20 otherwise specifically provided, shall be paid out of the reve-
21 nues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the
22 United States in the manner prescribed by the District of
23 Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

24 In all, District of Columbia, including highway and water
25 funds, \$116,015.

26 In all, title (82)~~V~~ IV, \$3,236,327.

1 The restrictions, contained in appropriations or affecting
2 appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year
3 1942, limiting the amounts which may be expended for
4 personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to
5 the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation
6 under said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders
7 Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882: *Provided*, That all
8 appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein
9 made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment
10 of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject
11 to the provisions of said Act of August 1, 1941, and said
12 Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882, shall
13 be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the pay-
14 ment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1,
15 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and em-
16 ployees became, or will become, eligible for such advance-
17 ments in accordance with said Act and Executive Orders:
18 *Provided further*, That the head of any department, establish-
19 ment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum
20 herein appropriated under any appropriation title adminis-
21 tered by him to any subappropriation included under such
22 title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to
23 meet expenditures for within-grade salary advancements in
24 accordance with the provisions of said Act or Executive
25 Orders.

1 TITLE ~~(83)~~VI V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SEC. ~~(84)~~601 501. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is
3 hereby authorized and directed to pay out of funds made avail-
4 able in subsection (b) of this section such claims as are certi-
5 fied to him by the Comptroller General of the United States
6 which were otherwise properly payable under the provisions
7 of the following Acts: Emergency Relief Appropriation Act
8 of 1935 (49 Stat. 115) ; the Emergency Relief Appropria-
9 tion Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1608), as amended by title I of
10 the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50
11 Stat. 10) ; the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937
12 (50 Stat. 352), as amended by the Act of March 2, 1938
13 (52 Stat. 83) ; and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act
14 of 1938 (52 Stat. 809), as amended by the joint resolutions
15 of February 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 507), and April 13, 1939
16 (53 Stat. 578).

17 (b) The sum of \$1,500,000 of the unexpended balances
18 which have been carried to surplus fund under the provisions
19 of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (U. S. C., title 31,
20 sec. 713), together with obligated balances not yet carried
21 to surplus as of June 30, 1941, of the funds appropriated
22 under the provisions of the Acts cited in subsection (a),
23 which have lapsed and are no longer available for expendi-
24 ture is hereby reappropriated and shall be established under
25 an appropriation entitled "Emergency relief liquidation fund"

1 which shall constitute one fund and remain available until
2 expended only for the payment of the claims referred to in
3 subsection (a) : *Provided*, That any sums received subse-
4 quent to the effective date of this section by any agency of
5 the United States representing repayments or recoveries of
6 funds disbursed out of amounts allocated or made available
7 pursuant to any of the provisions of law referred to in sub-
8 section (a) and which have lapsed for expenditure purposes,
9 shall forthwith be covered into the general fund of the Treas-
10 ury under appropriate nonrevenue symbols and titles, except
11 those repayments and recoveries which the Congress has
12 specifically authorized to be deposited to trust funds and
13 revolving funds.

14 (c) This section shall become effective on the first day
15 of the month next following the date of the enactment of
16 this Act.

17 SEC. (85)602 502. No part of any appropriation con-
18 tained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of
19 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
20 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
21 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
22 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
23 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not ad-
24 vocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
25 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States

1 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
 2 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
 3 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
 4 States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary
 5 or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this
 6 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
 7 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
 8 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
 9 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any
 10 other provisions of existing law.

11 SEC. ~~(86)603~~ 503. This Act may be cited as the "Third
 12 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942".

Passed the House of Representatives December 5, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments, December 12,
 1941.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 12, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL
DEFENSE, 1942 AND 1943

DECEMBER 12, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6159]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *\$388,000,000: Provided, That expenditures from appropriations under this heading may hereafter be made until June 30, 1943, without securing the specific approval of the projects by the President; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment after the date "June 30, 1943"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$827,820,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated for the Military Establishment prior to or since March 11, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public, No. 11). The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under the authority of this paragraph shall not exceed \$2,000,000,000, and the limitation of \$1,300,000,000 fixed by section 3 (a) (2) of such Act is hereby reduced to \$800,000,000 and this latter limitation shall not be applicable to the War Department after the date of the enactment of this Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *: Provided, That in the purchase of this field the Navy Department shall take into consideration expenditures by any Federal agency from Federal funds in or for developing such field prior to acquisition thereof by the United States; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 6 of said amendment, after the word "collateral", insert *public works*; and, after the sum "\$300,000,000", insert the following: *: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall transmit to Congress on or before January 10, 1943, a statement by projects of the obligations incurred under this appropriation; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *as amended by this Act: Provided, That Public Law Numbered 72, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 24, 1941, is hereby amended*

by deleting the words "five hundred and fifty thousand tons" and inserting the words "one million three hundred and fifty thousand tons" in lieu thereof: *Provided further, That Public Law Numbered 323, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved November 21, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words "four hundred" and inserting "eight hundred" in lieu thereof, and also by deleting the following: " , not to exceed \$300,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the first and second provisos in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following: *: Provided, That in a total amount of not exceeding \$10,000,000 and within the purposes provided for in this paragraph, the President may authorize the expenditure of sums from this appropriation for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: Provided further, That the President shall transmit to Congress, on or before January 10, 1944, a report of the expenditures of such sum of \$100,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Beginning in line 7 of said amendment, after "specified," strike out the following: "and including 3 cents per mile for travel performed by employees on official business in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, but not within the District of Columbia, \$100,000,000: *Provided,*" and insert in lieu thereof the following: *\$75,000,000: Provided, That not more than \$5,000,000 of the amount appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Office of Price Administration except that in the event of the enactment hereafter into law of legislation for price control this limitation may be exceeded to the extent necessary to give effect to such legislation: Provided further,*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 11 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert \$2,000,000 and strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert \$22,000,000; and in the matter inserted by said amendment strike out all of lines 12 and 13; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$59,115,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,815,450; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 41, 46, and 48.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER (except
as to amendment No. 50),
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH (except
as to amendment No. 50),
W. P. LAMBERTSON (except
as to amendment No. 50),
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, JR.,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 to 14, inclusive, relating to Title I—War Department: The House bill carried appropriations totaling \$1,556,496,246 under "Defense Aid—Title III," and, in addition, provided that defense articles to the value of \$500,000,000, procured under appropriations made available to the War Department since March 11, 1941, might also be furnished to other governments. The Senate proposed that the amounts granted by the House under "Defense Aid" be appropriated to the War Department, and that no money limitation be imposed upon the disposition of defense articles procured from War Department appropriations made since March 11, 1941. The conference agreement provides that the appropriations totaling \$1,556,496,246 under "Title III—Defense Aid" be transferred to the appropriate War Department appropriations and carried thereunder. It also gives authority for the Secretary of War, when authorized by the President, to furnish in accordance with the act of March 11, 1941, to governments, whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States, defense articles procured from War Department appropriations made either prior to or since March 11, 1941, and places a limitation of \$2,000,000,000 in value on articles to be so furnished. The agreement also reduces the \$1,300,000,000 limitation in the act of March 11, 1941, upon the value of defense articles that may be furnished from funds appropriated prior to March 11, 1941, to \$800,000,000, and provides that the new limitation shall not be applicable to the War Department. The effect of this change is to leave a limitation of \$800,000,000 upon value of defense articles to be furnished from funds appropriated prior to March 11, 1941, by all agencies other than the War Department, and to place a limitation of \$2,000,000,000 in value upon articles furnished from appropriations to the War Department both prior to and since March 11, 1941. This change will greatly simplify procedure and accounting of the War Department and make more flexible the handling by that Department of requirements for defense articles both for our own forces and lend-lease purposes.

The effect of the action agreed upon with respect to other amendments embraced by Title I—War Department, follows: Waives the requirement for Presidential approval of projects financed out of the appropriation "Expediting Production," as proposed by the Senate, but not beyond June 30, 1943; appropriates \$125,000,000 for contingent fund, Chief of Staff, as proposed by the Senate, but dispenses

with the Senate requirement for periodic report of expenditures; lifts the limitation upon the number of selective trainees who may be paid from the appropriation "Pay of the Army," as proposed by the Senate; provides for the payment of a money allowance to enlisted men traveling under orders at the rate of 3 cents per mile, in lieu of transportation or transportation and subsistence, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional \$62,797,085 for "Army transportation," as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$827,820,000 for "Military posts," instead of \$434,320,000, as proposed by the House, and \$927,820,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional \$485,600 for "Signal Service of the Army," as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$129,222,000 for "Engineer Service, Army," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$19,122,000, as proposed by the House; perfects the text of the appropriation for the Army of the Philippines, as proposed by the Senate, and provides for expenses incident to prisoners of war, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 15 to 35, inclusive, relating to Title II—Navy Department: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for the Naval Emergency Fund, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$10,000,000, as proposed by the House, and broadens the scope of the appropriation, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$335,415,000 for public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, as proposed by the Senate, amended with respect to the amount for temporary and emergency construction so as to limit "collateral items" to public-works projects, and to require a report of expenditures under such amount; provides for contractual authority in the amount of \$640,000,000 under "Aviation, Navy," including \$50,000,000 for additional plant facilities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of contractual authority of \$140,000,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$18,665,727 for various Coast Guard purposes, as proposed by the Senate; provides for the construction or acquisition and conversion of 800 small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 400 of such types of vessels, as proposed by the House, and provides for the construction or acquisition and conversion of 800,000 additional tons of auxiliary vessels, as proposed by the Senate; and makes current naval appropriations available for the pay and other expenses of not to exceed 50,000 men inducted into the naval service and not to exceed 10,000 men inducted into the Marine Corps under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 36: Strikes out Title III—Defense Aid, as proposed by the Senate, previously referred to herein under Title I—War Department.

Nos. 37 to 40, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates \$10,000 for payment to the widow of a deceased Senator, and provides for the employment of an assistant in the Senate Library, from January 1 to June 30, 1942, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 42: Appropriates \$25,000 for a depository for protection of valued congressional documents, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 43: Appropriates \$100,000,000 as an emergency fund for the President, as proposed by the Senate, amended with respect to expenditures of a confidential character so as to provide for appropriate certification by the expending agency.

No. 44: Appropriates \$300,000,000 under "Defense housing", as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000, as proposed by the

House, for the provision of temporary shelter occasioned by war demands, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 45: Appropriates an additional amount of \$75,000,000 for the Office for Emergency Management, instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; amends the text by eliminating provision for a personal money allowance for use of privately owned automobiles and by limiting to \$5,000,000 the amount that may be made available to the Office of Price Administration, pending enactment of price control legislation. In making the reduction of \$25,000,000, the conference committee has no desire to hamper any essential activities of the Office for Emergency Management. The amount allowed (\$75,000,000) should be adequate for the immediate future. As the fiscal year progresses, and the specific needs become more definitely defined, such additional sums as may be justified can be provided.

No. 47: Appropriates \$135,000 for national-defense activities, Federal Power Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 49: Authorizes the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to enter into contracts in connection with the construction of the airplane engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, subject to certain prescribed restrictions, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 50: Appropriates \$22,000,000 under the "Tennessee Valley Authority" for additional power-production facilities, instead of \$24,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of \$2,000,000 applying to the steam plant at or near Sheffield, Ala. There has been eliminated the mandatory provision, proposed by the Senate, that the work be undertaken and prosecuted with all possible expedition.

Nos. 51 to 59, inclusive, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates \$22,570 for salaries and expenses for the Office of Administrator of Rent Control, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the appropriation of \$7,700, proposed by the Senate for salaries and expenses, Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board; appropriates \$1,911,000 for street improvements, to be charged to the special fund derived from gasoline taxes and motor-vehicle fees, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates an additional \$130,000 for the construction of a covered reservoir adjacent to the filtered-water reservoir of the McMillan Filter Plant, and increases the limit of cost of such project from \$490,000 to \$620,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 60: Appropriates \$1,000,000 under the "Department of Agriculture" for orchard rehabilitation loans, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 61 to 66, both inclusive, relating to the office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: Appropriates an additional amount of \$223,702 for technical development, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional \$7,792,290 for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$59,115,300 for the development of landing areas, instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House, and \$127,115,300 as proposed by the Senate, and fixes the amount of the appropriation to be applied to administrative expenses at \$2,815,450, instead of \$2,375,000 as proposed by the House, and \$3,815,450 as proposed by the Senate; makes the proposed appropriation for the development of landing areas and unobligated balances of prior appropriations for such purpose available until June

30, 1943, as proposed by the Senate, and increases from 503 to 504 the total number of public airports and other public landing areas in the program as proposed by the Senate.

No. 67: Appropriates \$515,300 for observations, warnings, and general weather service, Weather Bureau, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$190,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 68 to 73, both inclusive, relating to the Department of the Interior: Appropriates \$100,000 for suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reservations, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$150,000 for advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project, Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,500,000 under "General fund, construction", Bureau of Reclamation, for the Boise project, Idaho (Anderson Ranch), as proposed by the Senate; raises from \$140,000 to \$160,000 the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation for gaging streams under the Geological Survey, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$578,000 under the Bureau of Mines for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$77,400 under the Bureau of Mines for investigations and research on processes for production of potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate from trona and wyomingite rock, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 74 and 75, relating to the Department of Justice: Appropriates an additional \$180,000 for salaries, special national-defense unit, and an additional \$1,100,000 for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 77 (Department of State): Makes the appropriation proposed by the House for special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, available until June 30, 1943, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 78 (Treasury Department): Appropriates \$5,835,446 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,335,446, as proposed by the House, the increase of \$1,500,000 being for the collection of the "use" tax on automobiles, by sale of stamps through the Post Office Department.

Nos. 79 and 80, relating to flood-control, general, Corps of Engineers, War Department: Appropriates \$25,750,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$17,800,000, as proposed by the House, and authorizes the Corps of Engineers under available appropriations for civil functions objects, for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, to enter into contracts in such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 81 to 86, both inclusive: Makes technical changes.

DISAGREEMENTS

The committee of conference report in disagreement the following amendments of the Senate:

No. 41: Providing for a special executive assistant for each Senator.

No. 46: Appropriating an additional amount of \$246,500 for expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research for transportation.

No. 48: Appropriating \$25,000,000 for general office buildings in the District of Columbia.

CLARENCE CANNON,
 C. A. WOODRUM,
 LOUIS LUDLOW,
 J. BUELL SNYDER,
 EMMET O'NEAL,
 JED JOHNSON,
 LOUIS C. RABAUT,
 JOHN TABER (except
 as to amendment No. 50),
 R. B. WIGGLESWORTH (except
 as to amendment No. 50),
 W. P. LAMBERTSON (except
 as to amendment No. 50),
Managers on the part of the House.



honor of being chairman, is the oldest pension committee of the Congress and has jurisdiction over all pension legislation predicated upon service in our armed forces, either in wartime or peacetime, except service rendered during the Spanish War, Boxer Rebellion, Philippine Insurrection, and World War No. 1. For pensionable purposes service in the Spanish War is from April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899; in the Boxer Rebellion, from June 20, 1900, to May 12, 1901; and with reference to the Philippine Insurrection from April 12, 1899, to July 4, 1902; and as to veterans only to July 15, 1903, if their service was in the Moro Province. For compensation and pensionable purposes service in World War No. 1 is from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, except as to service in Russia, and the ending date for that service is April 1, 1920. However, if a veteran reenlisted on or after November 12, 1918, and before July 2, 1921, and had prior service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, it is considered World War No. 1 service for compensation and pensionable purposes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *Record* and include therein a clipping from the *Dallas News*.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *Record* on two subjects, and to include therein two editorials.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY MEXICO

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, we on the Pacific coast were intensely gratified yesterday to note the quick declaration of war by the Government of Mexico. The significance of this is that the only known concentration of enemy forces on the west coast near our borders has been on the coast of Lower California. Japanese fishing boats have been congregating there. We have known it for many, many months. Some of them are easily convertible into carrying one or two airplanes. The Government of Mexico very quickly rallied to the cause. The gentleman from California and I were also glad to note that the two governments have already agreed to transport troops through United States territory into Lower California, and all these Japanese will be driven out. They were the most serious threat to southern California.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *Record* and to include therein certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *Record* and to include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

PRODUCTION OF FOOD AND FIBER

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to read a short message I have sent to the Secretary of Agriculture:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1941.
HON. CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WICKARD: I agree with you that to win this war it is necessary to produce food and fiber not only to feed and clothe 130,000,000 of Americans but also millions now engaged in a World War in other countries, fighting to the last ditch for the preservation of democracy, liberty, freedom, and religious rights.

It is a known fact that those engaged in agriculture in the various countries in Europe, because of their participation in the war—whether they like it or not—and because of their financial condition, will not be able to produce farm products, including such major products as wheat and cotton.

In this country, because so many have been drafted from the farms and because of the labor situation, many of the wage earners having left the farms to engage in industrial employment on account of higher wages, it is going to be necessary for our people, without any restrictions, to produce to the limit.

Therefore I call upon you to remove all restrictions on acreage or production, so that the farmers of this country, one of the most patriotic groups in America, may be able to proceed to do their part in winning this war.

If legislation is needed to lift the restrictions on the acreage or the production of cotton, wheat, corn, and peanuts, my committee stands ready to give prompt consideration to such legislation and we would be glad to have you submit same at the earliest possible moment.

Very sincerely,

H. P. FULMER,
Chairman, House Committee
on Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, in producing to the limit certainly I have no thought of not continuing our loan program and the assurance of parity prices to farmers, not only during the war but after the war.

THE PENDING RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute, revise and extend my remarks in the *Record*, and I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed in the Appendix of the *Record*.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the *Record*.]

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement.

This morning I presume 25 Members have asked me, "Can I go home now; will it be safe for me to go home?" My answer to everyone is that I do not think it is safe for any Member to absent himself from Washington on any day when the Congress is in session until we adjourn sine die.

The Chair will have the bells rung 15 minutes before the reconvening of the House and now declares a recess of the House.

Accordingly, at 1:05 p. m., the House stood in recess to meet at the call of the Speaker.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. COOPER.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldrige, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6159. An act making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKellar, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Tydings, Mr. Russell, Mr. Nye, and Mr. Lodge to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 904. An act for the relief of C. D. Henderson;

S. 1055. An act for the relief of Julius Yuhasz and Arvid Olson; and

S. 1428. An act for the relief of Walter M. Anderson.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill, H. R. 6159, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

I also ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have authority to agree to the Senate amendments, with or without amendment, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XX.

I also ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may file a conference report on the bill on Saturday, December 13, and that such report, when received by the Clerk of the House, shall be printed as a House report as of that date, and that such report, if so filed, may be considered on Monday, December 15, 1941.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. This is the request that was submitted to me an hour or so ago?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is in the form discussed with the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It simply provides that we disagree to the Senate amendments and go to a conference, and that we have the right to file a report during tomorrow, and to bring the conference report up for consideration on Monday. Also, it gives the conferees the right to bring a complete report with reference to Senate amendments. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is correct. In the main, it merely provides for compliance with the rule for printing of conference reports and authorizes agreement to Senate amendments, notwithstanding clause 2 of rule XX.

Mr. TABER. Is the gentleman in a position to advise as to whether or not any Senate amendments outside of the amendments of the committee, were adopted?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I understand a number of amendments were offered and adopted from the floor after the adoption of the committee amendments.

Mr. TABER. I had an understanding as to two of the amendments, that they should be brought back in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, I may say to the gentleman at this time that any amendment which he wishes to bring back to the House for a separate vote will be brought back.

Mr. TABER. Very well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia Mr.

RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. DITTER.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, during the vote yesterday on the two war resolutions I was not present on the floor. Had I been present, it is obvious that I would have voted for the two resolutions. I was elsewhere transacting business for the Fourth District of Florida.

THE LATE COLIN KELLY, JR.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, Florida and America was saddened today through the following press report appearing in the daily paper:

MANILA, December 12.—Army Capt. Colin Kelly, Jr., became America's first hero of the second World War today.

He gave his life in diving in close over the 29,330-ton Japanese battleship *Haruna* off Luzon to send it and its crew of 1,200 to 1,500 men to the bottom. He scored.

Kelly was 26, a native of Florida. He graduated from the University of Florida, and then went to West Point, from which he graduated 4 years ago.

In 1938 he finished the primary flying school of the Army, and the advanced flying school bombardment course in 1939.

He was accepted as a combat pilot in the Philippines, 1940, and served in Hawaii until he was assigned to the Philippines.

Captain Kelly, a native Floridian, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kelly, of Madison, Fla., and the grandson of the late Congressman Mays, of Florida. In his home community and during his school life he was an exemplary young man. At the University of Florida he was an outstanding student and was loved by the entire student body and each member of the faculty. His tenure at West Point added to his strong character and high qualifications for distinguished service in the United States Army. He leaves in the memory of all who knew him the best traits of character of a high and noble American. His few hours in armed conflict best indicate his superstrength, patriotism, courage, ability, and heroism. His name shall stand at the top of the list of American heroes who gave their lives that liberty and freedom may live.

It is my intention a little later at a more appropriate time to ask for proper and lasting recognition of the supreme contribution made by Captain Kelly in the defense of our Republic.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include therein a letter which appeared in today's issue of the News and Observer of Raleigh, N. C.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SHAFER of Michigan was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address made by the mayor of Atlanta.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

OUR WAR

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are at war with the most powerful military machine ever conceived and created by the mind of man. Those who sought and insisted upon intervention in the second World War have won. We are in.

In every conceivable, honorable way, with all my strength, I fought for a policy which would keep us out; against the things which were certain to, and did, involve us. For that course I have no apology. Having lost that battle, every ounce of my strength, every bit of my intelligence, every moment of my time, persistently and determinedly will be devoted to aiding in the effort to win that war in the shortest time, with the least possible loss of life.

If, in the dark days to come, anyone in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan knows of anything that I can do that I am not attempting to do, of any way of increasing the value of my services as their Representative here in Washington, it is the duty of that person to advise me.

UNITED WE SHALL WIN

I have no fear that we shall be defeated by enemies from abroad. True, they will probably inflict tremendous, almost unbelievable, losses upon us. But if we possess—and I believe we do—the spirit, the faith, the courage, the ability, the determination of those who, preceding us, fought for, established, and have maintained our independence, we will win again.

We cannot win by boasting of our power; by condemnation of our enemies; by resolutions of high purpose; or the appropriation of billions of dollars. Our enemies have no respect for, nor fear of, words or fine speeches. They have only contempt for declarations of our might, of our military power; for our inefficiency, wastefulness, disunity. Only sacrifice and work—work intelligently and unselfishly directed—can win.

To the interventionists, to those who supported the policy which involved us in this war, to all those who wanted to carry the four freedoms to the uttermost corners of the world, even though that course meant war, I say to you, your

12

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, 1942 AND 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Missouri what this bill is about?

The SPEAKER. This is an appropriation bill for \$10,000,000,000.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$388,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures from appropriations under this heading may hereafter be made until June 30, 1943, without securing the specific approval of the projects by the President"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment after the date "June 30, 1943"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$827,820,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated for the Military Establishment prior to or since March 11, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public No. 11). The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under the authority of this paragraph shall not exceed \$2,000,000,000, and the limitation of \$1,300,000,000 fixed by section 3 (a) (2) of such Act is hereby reduced to \$800,000,000 and this latter limitation shall not be applicable to the War Department after the date of the enactment of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "*Provided*, That in the purchase of this field the Navy Department shall take into consideration expenditures by any Federal agency from Federal funds in or for developing such field prior to acquisition thereof by the United States"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 6 of said amendment, after the word "collateral", insert "public works"; and, after the sum "\$300,000,000", insert the following: "*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall transmit to Congress on or before January 10, 1943, a statement by projects of the obligations incurred under this appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "as amended by this Act: *Provided*, That Public Law Numbered 72, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 24, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words 'five hundred and fifty thousand tons' and inserting the words 'one million three hundred and fifty thousand tons' in lieu thereof: *Provided further*, That Public Law Numbered 323, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved November 21, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words 'four hundred' and inserting 'eight hundred' in lieu thereof, and also by deleting the following: ', not to exceed \$300,000,000'"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the first and second provisos in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following: "*Provided*, That in a total amount of not exceeding \$10,000,000 and within the purposes provided for in this paragraph, the President may authorize the expenditure of sums from this appropriation for objects of a confidential nature and

in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the President shall transmit to Congress, on or before January 10, 1944, a report of the expenditures of such sum of \$100,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Beginning in line 7 of said amendment, after "specified", strike out the following: "and including 3 cents per mile for travel performed by employees on official business in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, but not within the District of Columbia, \$100,000,000: *Provided*," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$75,000,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$5,000,000 of the amount appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Office of Price Administration except that in the event of the enactment hereafter into law of legislation for price control this limitation may be exceeded to the extent necessary to give effect to such legislation: *Provided further*,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 11 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000" and strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$22,000,000"; and in the matter inserted by said amendment strike out all of lines 12 and 13; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$59,115,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,815,450"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 41, 46, and 48.

CLARENCE CANNON,

C. A. WOODRUM,

LOUIS LUDLOW,

J. BUELL SNYDER,

EMMET O'NEAL,

LOUIS C. RABAUT,

JED JOHNSON,

JOHN TABER (except

as to amendment No. 50),

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH (except

as to amendment No. 50),

W. P. LAMBERTSON (except

as to amendment No. 50),

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

CARTER GLASS,

CARL HAYDEN,

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

GERALD P. NYE,

H. C. LODGE, JR.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 to 14, inclusive, relating to Title I—War Department: The House bill carried appropriations totaling \$1,556,496,246 under "Defense Aid—Title III," and, in addition, provided that defense articles to the value of \$500,000,000, procured under appropriations made available to the War Department since March 11, 1941, might also be furnished to other governments. The Senate proposed that the amounts granted by the House under "Defense Aid" be appropriated to the War Department, and that no money limitation be imposed upon the disposition of defense articles procured from War Department appropriations made since March 11, 1941. The conference agreement provides that the appropriations totaling \$1,556,496,246 under "Title III—Defense Aid" be transferred to the appropriate War Department appropriations and carried thereunder. It also gives authority for the Secretary of War, when authorized by the President, to furnish in accordance with the act of March 11, 1941, to governments, whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States, defense articles procured from War Department appropriations made either prior to or since March 11, 1941, and places a limitation of \$2,000,000,000 in value on articles to be so furnished. The agreement also reduces the \$1,300,000,000 limitation in the act of March 11, 1941, upon the value of defense articles that may be furnished from funds appropriated prior to March 11, 1941, to \$800,000,000, and provides that the new limitation shall not be applicable to the War Department. The effect of this change is to leave a limitation of \$800,000,000 upon value of defense articles to be furnished from funds appropriated prior to March 11, 1941, by all agencies other than the War Department, and to place a limitation of \$2,000,000,000 in value upon articles furnished from appropriations to the War Department both prior to and since March 11, 1941. This change will greatly simplify procedure and accounting of the War Department and make more flexible the handling by that Department of requirements for defense articles both for our own forces and lend-lease purposes.

The effect of the action agreed upon with respect to other amendments embraced by Title I—War Department, follows: Waives the requirement for Presidential approval of projects financed out of the appropriation "Expediting Production," as proposed by the Senate, but not beyond June 30, 1943; appropriates \$125,000,000 for contingent fund, Chief of Staff, as proposed by the Senate, but dispenses with the Senate requirement for periodic report of expenditures; lifts the limitation upon the number of selective trainees who may be paid from the appropriation "Pay of the Army," as proposed by the Senate; provides for the payment of a money allowance to enlisted men traveling under orders at the rate of 3 cents per mile, in lieu of transportation or transportation and subsistence, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional \$62,797,085 for "Army transportation," as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$827,820,000 for "Military posts," instead of \$434,320,000, as proposed by the House, and \$927,820,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional \$485,600 for "Signal Service of the Army," as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$129,222,000 for

"Engineer Service, Army," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$19,122,000, as proposed by the House; perfects the text of the appropriation for the Army of the Philippines, as proposed by the Senate, and provides for expenses incident to prisoners of war, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 15 to 35, inclusive, relating to Title II—Navy Department: Appropriates \$50,000,000 for the Naval Emergency Fund, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$10,000,000, as proposed by the House, and broadens the scope of the appropriation, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$335,415,000 for public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, as proposed by the Senate, amended with respect to the amount for temporary and emergency construction so as to limit "collateral items" to public-works projects, and to require a report of expenditures under such amount; provides for contractual authority in the amount of \$640,000,000 under "Aviation, Navy," including \$50,000,000 for additional plant facilities, as proposed by the Senate, instead of contractual authority of \$140,000,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$18,665,727 for various Coast Guard purposes, as proposed by the Senate; provides for the construction or acquisition and conversion of 800 small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 400 of such types of vessels, as proposed by the House, and provides for the construction or acquisition and conversion of 800,000 additional tons of auxiliary vessels, as proposed by the Senate; and makes current naval appropriations available for the pay and other expenses of not to exceed 50,000 men inducted into the naval service and not to exceed 10,000 men inducted into the Marine Corps under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 36: Strikes out Title III—Defense Aid, as proposed by the Senate, previously referred to herein under Title I—War Department.

Nos. 37 to 40, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates \$10,000 for payment to the widow of a deceased Senator, and provides for the employment of an assistant in the Senate Library, from January 1 to June 30, 1942, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 42: Appropriates \$25,000 for a depository for protection of valued congressional documents, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 43: Appropriates \$100,000,000 as an emergency fund for the President, as proposed by the Senate, amended with respect to expenditures of a confidential character so as to provide for appropriate certification by the expending agency.

No. 44: Appropriates \$300,000,000 under "Defense housing," as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000, as proposed by the House, for the provision of temporary shelter occasioned by war demands, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 45: Appropriates an additional amount of \$75,000,000 for the Office for Emergency Management, instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; amends the text by eliminating provision for a personal money allowance for use of privately owned automobiles and by limiting to \$5,000,000 the amount that may be made available to the Office of Price Administration, pending enactment of price control legislation. In making the reduction of \$25,000,000, the conference committee has no desire to hamper any essential activities of the Office for Emergency Management. The amount allowed (\$75,000,000) should be adequate for the immediate future. As the fiscal year progresses, and the specific needs become more definitely defined, such additional sums as may be justified can be provided.

No. 47: Appropriates \$135,000 for national-defense activities, Federal Power Commission, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 49: Authorizes the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to enter into contracts in connection with the construction of the airplane engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis, subject to certain prescribed restrictions, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 50: Appropriates \$22,000,000 under the "Tennessee Valley Authority" for additional power-production facilities, instead of \$24,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of \$2,000,000 applying to the steam plant at or near Sheffield, Ala. There has been eliminated the mandatory provision, proposed by the Senate, that the work be undertaken and prosecuted with all possible expedition.

Nos. 51 to 59, inclusive, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates \$22,570 for salaries and expenses for the Office of Administrator of Rent Control, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the appropriation of \$7,700, proposed by the Senate for salaries and expenses, Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board; appropriates \$1,911,000 for street improvements, to be charged to the special fund derived from gasoline taxes and motor-vehicle fees, as proposed by the Senate, and appropriates an additional \$130,000 for the construction of a covered reservoir adjacent to the filtered-water reservoir of the McMillan Filter Plant, and increases the limit of cost of such project from \$490,000 to \$620,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 60: Appropriates \$1,000,000 under the "Department of Agriculture" for orchard rehabilitation loans, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 61 to 66, both inclusive, relating to the office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics: Appropriates an additional amount of \$223,702 for technical development, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates an additional \$7,792,290 for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$59,115,300 for the development of landing areas, instead of \$50,000,000 as proposed by the House, and \$127,115,300 as proposed by the Senate, and fixes the amount of the appropriation to be applied to administrative expenses at \$2,815,450, instead of \$2,375,000 as proposed by the House, and \$3,815,450 as proposed by the Senate; makes the proposed appropriation for the development of landing areas and unobligated balances of prior appropriations for such purpose available until June 30, 1943, as proposed by the Senate, and increases from 503 to 504 the total number of public airports and other public landing areas in the program as proposed by the Senate.

No. 67: Appropriates \$515,300 for observations, warnings, and general weather service, Weather Bureau, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$190,000, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 68 to 73, both inclusive, relating to the Department of the Interior: Appropriates \$100,000 for suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reservations, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$150,000 for advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project, Bureau of Reclamation, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,500,000 under "General fund, construction," Bureau of Reclamation, for the Boise project, Idaho (Anderson Ranch), as proposed by the Senate; raises from \$140,000 to \$160,000 the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation for gaging streams under the Geological Survey, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$578,000 under the Bureau of Mines for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$77,400 under the Bureau of Mines for investigations and research on processes for production of potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate from trona

and wyomingite rock, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 74 and 75, relating to the Department of Justice: Appropriates an additional \$180,000, for salaries, special national-defense unit, and an additional \$1,100,000 for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 77 (Department of State): Makes the appropriation proposed by the House for special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, available until June 30, 1943, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 78 (Treasury Department): Appropriates \$5,835,446 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,335,446, as proposed by the House, the increase of \$1,500,000 being for the collection of the "use" tax on automobiles, by sale of stamps through the Post Office Department.

Nos. 79 and 80, relating to flood-control, general, Corps of Engineers, War Department: Appropriates \$25,750,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$17,800,000, as proposed by the House, and authorizes the Corps of Engineers under available appropriations for civil functions objects, for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, to enter into contracts in such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 81 to 86, both inclusive: Makes technical changes.

DISAGREEMENTS

The committee of conference report in disagreement the following amendments of the Senate:

No. 41: Providing for a special executive assistant for each Senator.

No. 46: Appropriating an additional amount of \$246,500 for expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research for transportation.

No. 48: Appropriating \$25,000,000 for general office buildings in the District of Columbia.

CLARENCE CANNON,

C. A. WOODRUM,

LOUIS LUDLOW,

J. BUELL SNYDER,

EMMET O'NEAL,

JED JOHNSON,

LOUIS C. RABAUT,

JOHN TABER (except

as to amendment No. 50),

R. B. WIGGLESWORTH (except

as to amendment No. 50),

W. P. LAMBERTSON (except

as to amendment No. 50),

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the conference report summarized in the statement just read reports complete agreement on all differences between the two Houses, with the exception of three Senate amendments, on which we ask separate votes. After disposition of the conference report consideration will be had on the amendment providing for additional staff for the Members of the Senate; on the amendment providing additional funds for the Bureau of Investigation and Research for Transportation; and on the amendment providing for the erection of office accommodations for Federal agencies.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. McLEAN. This bill, as it went to the Senate, provided additional appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority of \$25,000,000. As it comes back from the Senate there is added \$22,000,000. This makes additional appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority of \$47,000,000.

Last January there was appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority \$69,800,000. The War Department allocated to the Tennessee Valley Authority \$6,500,000. I understand now that the committee on behalf of the House has agreed to this increase of \$22,000,000. If the conference report is adopted, this will stand as the act of the House. Therefore, the House has no opportunity to express itself separately as to this additional appropriation which is to be made to the Tennessee Valley Authority unless we vote down the conference report.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Senate bill provided \$24,000,000 for that purpose and the House agreed to \$22,000,000, subject to the jurisdiction of the T. V. A.

Mr. McLEAN. My point is that the House has no opportunity to vote on that item unless it votes against the conference report, and it seems to me the T. V. A. is being treated very generously and I should like to be assured that all of this fund is justified by and will be used for national defense.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. When the House votes on a conference report it votes on all items in disagreement between the two Houses, for which separate consideration is not provided. An agreement having been reached by the managers on the part of the two Houses, all items in disagreement are voted on simultaneously. Otherwise the conference would be of no effect. A conference report is voted on as a whole and cannot be amended. Is that what the gentleman wishes to know?

Mr. McLEAN. My information is that what the Tennessee Valley Authority desires is a new dam known as the Douglas Dam, which will destroy a tremendous canning industry in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is no reference to, and no provision for, any such dam as the gentleman indicates in either the House bill or the Senate bill.

Mr. McLEAN. This is put in to prevent the construction of the Douglas Dam. This is a controversy between the Tennessee Valley Authority and others who think the Douglas Dam project unwise and unnecessary.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The subject to which the gentleman refers is not germane to the bill before us.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL. I believe the gentleman, as chairman of my committee, will recall that the question came up in the Appropriations Subcommittee as to the advisability of increasing the contingent amount allowed the Corps of Engineers for construction work from 5 to 15 percent on approximately \$400,000,000 of construction carried in the House bill.

Was that amount increased by the Senate?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. While the Senate added additional funds to these items, there is nothing in the bill as far as the bill is concerned which makes any change in the contingent fund.

Mr. ENGEL. There is \$390,000,000 in the bill added by the Senate which the Corps of Engineers can use for Air Corps construction. They can use as much of that for contingent funds as they want to.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There is nothing in the hearings or in the bill which would justify them in changing the amount that they presently have the right to use, for which they have additional funds.

Mr. ENGEL. But they can use that money? They have that fund to use if they see fit?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They could not do it unless Congress changed the law.

Mr. ENGEL. On page 9727 of Friday's Record is a statement regarding the Floyd Bennett Field. This bill provides approximately \$10,000,000 for the purchase of that field. In the statement on page 9982, Commander Ballentine of the Navy states that we have already spent \$2,200,000 of rivers and harbors money on the field and \$4,856,000 of W. P. A. money; a little over \$7,000,000 of Federal money has been spent on Floyd Bennett Field. Is the \$10,000,000 we are to pay them in addition to that \$7,000,000? I have not had a chance to examine the matter at all.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We make provision here for \$10,000,000 for the purchase of the field. We also appropriate something in excess of \$8,000,000 additional for facilities, but we specifically state that the expenditures to which the gentleman refers that has been previously spent be taken into consideration.

Mr. ENGEL. If the gentleman will yield further, the statement further shows that the city of New York has invested approximately \$3,564,000 in that field.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is correct. And in making provision for the purchase of the field, that amount was taken into consideration.

Mr. ENGEL. Then we are paying them \$10,000,000 when they have invested approximately \$3,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We provide in excess of \$18,000,000—\$10,000,000 for purchase and \$8,000,000 for improvements in addition to what has already been spent.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. It seems to me that quite a bit of explanation is necessary with reference to amendment No. 44 on page 22, which provides for a deficiency appropriation of \$300,000,000 with reference to defense housing. I understand this is quite separate and apart from the \$300,000,000 that was authorized in the

bill that the House passed on last Thursday.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. It is in addition to that appropriation and is in no way related to it.

Mr. LANHAM. And this is for temporary, movable housing made necessary by reason of three shifts of workers.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is right. We are providing in many of these plants for a third additional shift. The housing now available is barely sufficient for two shifts. It is necessary to have additional housing for half as many more workers as we are now employing in these plants and this provides temporary housing to tide over the emergency. It is also necessary to provide for additional Army and Navy personnel and housing for any other purposes which might become necessary on short notice. This fund is intended to take care of these urgent needs as they develop.

Mr. LANHAM. Much of it, as I understand, will also be used by the War and Navy Departments for their personnel in the operation of their various agencies.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. As a matter of fact, it is not always possible to foresee just what will be needed, but we are making provision for every possible contingency.

Mr. LANHAM. There is no intention by this appropriation to divert any of these funds to subsidized, low-income housing?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; we are carefully avoiding that field. This fund is for the emergency and unpredictable. For example, if through some sudden catastrophe housing should be destroyed unexpectedly and it should become necessary to replace it on short notice, this fund will be available for that purpose.

Mr. LANHAM. And for temporary housing.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Temporary housing only.

Mr. LANHAM. And it will be administered in the way that similar appropriations have been administered heretofore.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under the jurisdiction of the President of the United States.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman explain briefly why the managers on the part of the House eliminated the provision for the employment of an assistant to the Senators in their offices?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That will come up presently in the form of an amendment which will be submitted to the House for a separate vote.

Mr. Speaker, this bill completes fiscal provision, so far as provision can be made at this time, for the current defense program. It provides adequate funds or contract authorization for the utilization of all existing facilities of production or facilities the construction of which can be undertaken under the circumstances. With the passage of this bill money has been provided for the utilization of every plant, every factory, every foundry which can produce, or which can be modified to

produce, ordnance, planes, ships, or tanks, or other essential munitions. There is no single facility which could be utilized for the production of war material for which we have not made ample provision of funds in this bill.

In view of the events of the past week, it is some relief to look back over the proceedings of the Committee on Appropriations for the session of Congress now closing. There have been few instances, if any, in which 40 Members of the House have devoted their time and energy so arduously and so continuously, and under such pressure, as that under which the 40 members of the Committee on Appropriations have labored since the beginning of the session last January. We have been assailed by doubts within and criticism without. The unprecedented requisitions, the staggering amounts involved, the wide field of operations in which the money was to be spent, and the celerity with which decisions had to be made, at times raised questions of the most serious import. Never before has any government provided for activities on such gigantic scale. All past appropriations are dwarfed into insignificance. The total appropriations for the World War in 1917 and 1918 aggregated approximately \$34,000,000,000, whereas the committee has reported already to the Congress appropriations and contract authorizations totaling in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000,000. But today with our backs against the wall, fighting to hold off the invader, facing foes on both oceans, all doubts are resolved. There is not a Member of the committee or the Congress who would cancel the appropriation for a single gun.

And it is a matter of gratification in reviewing the record of the past year to realize that we have appropriated for every facility for which provisions could be made. There are no regrets of omission or neglect or inadequacy. We have reported appropriations for every dollar that could be used for the defense of the Nation. If either Army or Navy lacks equipment or is deficient in any respect, it is not due to lack of funds which could be provided by Congress in the time afforded.

And in this résumé especial acknowledgment must be made of the invaluable and indefatigable service of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and the entire minority membership of the committee. The long and difficult program could not have been completed without their earnest cooperation and support. They have contributed indispensably to the promptness, efficiency, and economy with which the work of the committee has been dispatched.

We report as a united committee and I trust we will have the united support of the House and a unanimous vote on the bill.

There is no middle ground here. Every resource of the Nation, everything we value, every achievement of the past 150 years is at stake. If we lose we face a bondage more terrible than any since Pharaoh placed his foot upon the neck of Israel. It is a war of defense. America asks no selfish advantage, no national

aggrandizement at the expense of any other people. We seek neither spoils nor indemnities, neither trade priorities nor commercial concessions, neither lands or territories nor glory of empire. We provide only for the defense and protection of American culture, of our form of government and of our way of life. But in defense of these there is no sacrifice we will not make, no price we will not pay, no expenditure of blood or treasure we will not approve.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from New York yield to me before he begins?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. EATON. I understood from the chairman of the committee that this bill provides strictly for the utilization of all the productive capacity and forces of the Nation. I ask the gentleman now having the floor if this provides for the utilization of the scores of thousands of little industries over the country, in this defense program, that otherwise might go out of business in the immediate future.

Mr. TABER. Of course, it cannot provide for every small industry at this time. It is hoped, however, and the committee urged representatives of the departments as they came before us, to give their best consideration to the letting of contracts to small businessmen. We all realize that this is a very important thing, and that it is necessary if people in many communities are to continue to be employed.

Mr. Speaker, this bill comes in with a conference report covering everything except amendment No. 46, relating to the executive assistants for the Senators at \$4,500 each; amendment No. 48, relating to the transportation investigating committee; and amendment No. 49, relating to the construction within the District of Columbia of a temporary character.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HOLMES. As I understand this is in addition to the legislation that we passed the other day, the Lanham Act?

Mr. TABER. The provision included in the conference report is of a somewhat different character, for instance, the \$300,000,000 item is for the construction of buildings and temporary quarters for the officers and enlisted men and is not of the same type of construction required under the Lanham Act.

Mr. HOLMES. I understand that this appropriation does not provide for defense housing or anything in that category.

Mr. TABER. It does not, and I do not think that any of it comes under the United States Housing Authority.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The \$300,000,000, as I understand it, is for trailers and so-called movable dormitory units.

Mr. HOLMES. And as I understand the provisions of this bill, the Government will contribute so much in lieu of taxes, the same as in the original emergency.

Mr. TABER. Of course, these quarters for Army and Navy, and for personnel would come under that.

Mr. HOLMES. I appreciate that, but general construction, to take care of employees.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Are none of the existing housing agencies to be used for the expenditure of this \$300,000,000 item? We have several of them.

Mr. TABER. That, I think, will come under the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy, that \$300,000,000 that I speak of.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand the gentleman took up the matter of using existing facilities and buildings, with the idea of helping communities that have those buildings.

Mr. TABER. We did, and we have urged the War and Navy Departments in every case, where possible, to use existing facilities to do so.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very grateful.

Mr. LANHAM. And is it not also true that they must use whatever they can of such construction, before using Federal funds for that purpose?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I am wondering if the gentleman will tell the House who has jurisdiction and authority over the expenditure of the \$300,000,000?

Mr. TABER. That comes under the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL. Will the gentleman put the facts as they are in the RECORD regarding this purchase of Floyd Bennett Field; the amount of W. P. A. money spent, the amount that New York has in it and the amount that New York is going to get?

Mr. TABER. I do not know how much New York is going to get. I cannot give the figures. We tried to have the amendment drawn in such a way that every dollar of Federal funds that has been expended on the Floyd Bennett Field to this date should be deducted from the purchase price of \$10,000,000. That was the intention of the conferees and we tried to have it fixed that way. That is, we said those things should be taken into consideration in fixing the price.

Mr. ENGEL. But the War Department is not compelled to deduct any definite amount?

Mr. TABER. It is the Navy. No, they are not compelled to pay any definite amount. It is a matter of negotiation.

Mr. ENGEL. In other words, they can deduct \$1,000,000 or \$100,000 or the entire \$4,500,000?

Mr. TABER. I suppose they could, but I do not believe they will, with that language in the bill.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Does the gentleman have in mind the purposes for which ap-

propriations are made as contained in items 79 and 80, civil appropriations, two power projects and two flood-control projects?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I have that in mind. The flood-control projects that started out relate to items of \$17,000,000—five or six different things that we reported, and about \$8,000,000 which the Senate added. There were two items without Budget estimate on the Cumberland River. There were two items in Oklahoma without Budget estimate.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. TABER. As soon as the gentleman from Vermont has finished.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Did you answer my question?

Mr. TABER. There are two items on the Cumberland River without Budget estimate and two in Oklahoma without Budget estimate. There was the Blue-stone project in West Virginia with a Budget estimate.

Mr. PLUMLEY. But approved by the Army engineers as such?

Mr. TABER. As to whether or not Cumberland and Oklahoma were approved by the Army engineers I would not want to say.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speakers, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Both of the items to which the gentleman has referred have been authorized by law and are approved by the Army engineers, but there were no Budget estimates.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Further, with reference to the question asked by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON], concerning small industries, is there anything in this bill which would call for a compelling force in the event that certain small industrialists were able to do the work but found they could not get contracts?

Mr. TABER. No, there is nothing compelling, but I do not believe that where small business is able to do a job there is going to be any holding back on the part of the Army and the Navy. I think they and the Office of Production Management are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of taking care of that situation, as far as they can.

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. I am sure the gentleman is correct, but I have still some complaints coming to me.

Mr. TABER. I suppose if there were not any complaints there would not be anything for a Congressman to do.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. The bill of the House appropriated approximately \$8,000,000,000. As it comes back in the form of a conference report it is more

than \$10,000,000,000. In other words, there has been an addition of more than \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. I believe I understood the gentleman to say that a number of these dams which were provided for in the bill in another body did not carry Budget estimates to support them. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is true with reference to the Holston Dam on the Tennessee Valley Authority, \$20,000,000, and these four items to which I referred, about which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] spoke a moment ago.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. If I am incorrect in this statement, please correct me. I am informed by reading the RECORD that the Holston projects will ultimately cost forty-eight and one-half million; those on the Cumberland, \$43,700,000; and the one in Oklahoma approximately \$20,000,000. In other words, approximately \$103,000,000 to complete these projects which were authorized previously?

Mr. TABER. I think that is correct. I want to say this frankly. I took a position opposed to the Douglas Dam on the Tennessee Valley Authority, because from the hearings presented to us on the subject and from such information as I could gather myself, I could not find a justification for the dam. I was opposed to the Holston Dam, the two dams, which will cost \$48,000,000, to which the gentleman from Alabama referred, because I could not see any justification for them from the standpoint of need, and I do not see any now. They are not going to produce much power before the spring of 1944, and I do not believe they will be of any great value in the defense program. From a defense standpoint there is absolutely no justification for them.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. McLEAN. Under those circumstances, does not the gentleman think it would be advisable if we could have a separate vote on these T. V. A. proposals, so that the merits could be discussed and determined?

Mr. TABER. I think, perhaps, it would be wise, but the Senate receded from the part of the language relating to the Tennessee Valley, which made it subject to a point of order, and it was therefore impossible to segregate the T. V. A. items from the rest of the conference report.

In other words, the construction of the dams is authorized when the funds are made available; and it is absolutely impossible for anyone to procure a separate vote on anything of that nature unless legislation is involved.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. As the bill left the House it carried an item of around \$50,000,000 for 104 airport development projects scattered throughout the

United States. As I understand, the Senate increased the amount to \$127,000,000. As the bill comes back to us does it carry any change in this particular program?

Mr. TABER. As I understand, it left us with \$50,000,000 and comes back with \$59,000,000.

Mr. STEFAN. So it does not change the 104 projects?

Mr. TABER. One project was added in the Senate.

Mr. STEFAN. Making the total 105 projects?

Mr. TABER. I know every Member of the House will feel that this airport work is very important.

Mr. STEFAN. But there was no change in the general program of airport development?

Mr. TABER. No; except I hope that outfit will exercise better judgment in this construction than it has in some.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. Some time ago I believe I understood the gentleman to say he could see no justification for the Holston dams nor the dams on the Cumberland River because they would not produce power until 1944, but I did not understand whether that also was the objection of the gentleman to the Douglas Dam.

Mr. TABER. I did not say that I objected to the Douglas Dam because of that reason. The evidence that was presented to us and that has been presented in letters checked up with the figures they gave us does not in my opinion justify it as a defense proposition.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. I am sure all of us believe in the maintenance of cordial relations with the Senate. Does the gentleman not fear that striking out the executive assistants to the Senators might have a tendency to injure those relations and bring some retaliation?

Mr. TABER. I do not know that it is going to bring any retaliation. I would not want to run away from it on that ground; but that is not involved in the conference report, because it will come up as a separate amendment to be voted on separately.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from New York desire additional time?

Mr. TABER. I would like 1 additional minute.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. TABER. I should like just to say that I appreciate the very nice things the gentleman from Missouri said about me. I want to say that the members of the Appropriations Committee have uniformly, all through the time since this terrible world condition confronted us, given up their entire time to hearings and work in connection with that committee. I know most of us have done so to our own detriment and to the detriment of the work we generally take care of for our districts; but this is a time not

when Members of Congress must be reaching out for something but when they must all give of themselves to the very limit to help the country to work out from the situation it is in; and I propose just so long as I am here to do my very best to help the country work out of the situation. I know the other members of the committee feel the same way.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report to its adoption or rejection.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 41: Page 18, after line 10, insert "For a special executive assistant for each Senator at the rate of \$4,500 per annum, fiscal year 1942, \$216,000, for the period starting January 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1942, such positions are authorized for the period of the emergency only."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the managers on the part of the House, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 41. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 46: Page 25, after line 20, insert:

"BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—
TRANSPORTATION

"Board of Investigation and Research: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until September 18, 1942, including in addition to the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, an investigation of and report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States, and including expenses incident to attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the problem of the Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers, rents in the District of Columbia; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, \$246,500: *Provided*, That said report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States shall be submitted to Congress not later than June 30, 1942."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 46, and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 46:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement from Senate amendment No. 46 and agree to the same with amendments as follows:

Strike out of the matter inserted by such amendment the following:

In line 6, the words "in addition to."

In lines 9 and 10, the following: "an investigation of and report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States."

In line 21, the colon.

In lines 22, 23, and 24, all of the proviso.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it proposed to strike out the legislative language that would make this subject to a point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. The amendment provides for the elimination of the mandatory provisions and appropriates the \$246,500 recommended by the Budget Bureau, leaving it within the discretion of the Commission to proceed as it is otherwise authorized to function under the statute.

Mr. TABER. Does the language referred to come from the House bill, or the House bill with the Senate amendments? It does not correspond to the copy I have.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The amendment at the desk eliminates the lines inserted by the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. The words that I thought were covered by that begin in line 1 of page 26, including "in addition to the objects specified" running down through the words "United States" in line 5.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The designation of lines in the amendment refer to the lines of the Senate amendment and not to the lines of the bill. If the gentleman will consult the page, the amendment eliminates the last three words in the first line and all except the first number in line 4, the first clause in line 5, and further language in lines 17 and 18.

Mr. TABER. I see what it is.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Designation is to lines in the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. In the bill we have in front of us.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, my purpose in asking the distinguished chairman to yield to me at this time is to make it plain that as one of the conferees on this bill I deeply regret that the Senate language here has been stricken. This matter was brought up, argued, and debated fully by the conferees. Upon a motion made by me, the House conferees agreed to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. Just why this language to which we agreed is being eliminated I confess I do not know. Just who must be appeased I have not been advised. I am advised, however, that the language of the Senate specifically directing a freight-rate study is really surplusage and unnecessary; that the Board now has that authority, and what it really needs is the money to operate on, which this amendment provides. I also desire to make it plain and have the RECORD show that no one in this Congress, officials or others, will have any reason or excuse to interpret this amendment as even a suggestion on the

part of this committee and the Congress that a thorough study and investigation of discrimination in freight rates is not wanted or expected. That is one of the important duties of this Board under the law and such a study and investigation by the Board is one of the prime reasons for making this appropriation available.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA], chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has jurisdiction of this legislation.

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I support the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. The principal objection I see to the amendment proposed by the Senate is that it authorizes a duplicate investigation.

The Transportation Act of 1940, section 5 (b), provided for an investigation of interterritorial freight rates by the I. C. C., for the purpose of determining whether such rates are unreasonable, or unlawful in and of themselves, or in their relation to each other, and directed the Commission to make such orders as might be appropriate for the removal of such unlawfulness.

In section 302 (a) of the act, under another title and for an entirely different purpose, a Board of Investigation and Research was authorized to be appointed. It was its duty to investigate and report to Congress, as to first, the relative economy and fitness of the carriers subject to the act, with the view of determining the service for which each type of carrier is fitted or unfitted; second, the extent to which each type of such carriers is subsidized at public expense; and third, the extent to which such carriers are taxed.

Subsection (b) of that section authorized the Board, "in its discretion", to investigate other matters relating to the carriers, "which it may deem important to investigate for the improvement of transportation conditions."

The Senate amendment proposes an investigation by that Board which is an exact duplicate of the investigation already authorized and in process of being carried out by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission has power and is directed by proper orders to put its findings into effect. The Board would have no such power. Its investigation would be relatively futile. It could not remedy the situation, it could only recommend.

I am advised that over 400 appearances have already been made before the I. C. C. in this investigation. The experts of the Commission have submitted their reports and now it is up to those who favor or oppose the proposed changes to present their case.

The Senate amendment proposes that this special board shall report by the 1st of next July. May I say that it is absolutely impossible for any board of three men, particularly if they are not experts on freight questions, to investigate and make a competent report within that time. Freight rates involve the most complicated phases of transportation regulation and no board newly ap-

pointed with a newly assembled and more or less inexperienced personnel, can possibly do the job that is assigned by the Senate committee.

Besides that, of course, it would be poor procedure and would put the Congress in an indefensible position before the country to authorize two bodies at the same time and with duplicated expense to carry on separate investigations.

I believe that the investigation authorized by the I. C. C. is important and should be carried out. It deals with a very important question, the transportation system of the United States, but I can see nothing whatever to be gained by authorizing duplicate investigations. That would only confuse and mess up the situation and delay any real remedy that should be applied.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. When the Transportation Act was passed last year it provided for the appointment of a board of investigation and research. My recollection as a member of the committee is that the rate-making power was very deliberately left out of the act because of the fact that rate-making is a highly intricate, technical problem, and one which the Interstate Commerce Commission has so efficiently and capably handled. As I understand the gentleman, the provision the Senate has placed in this appropriation bill is clearly legislation and for a purpose which the committee of the House deliberately left out of the basic law. Is that right?

Mr. LEA. The gentleman is correct in that the amendment involves legislation on an appropriation bill. As I construe the act creating the board, subdivision (b) of section 302 of the Transportation Act, the discretionary section, is broad enough that the board could, if it found it important enough, investigate the freight-rate structure. The Senate amendment would compel them to do that whether they wanted to or not, and whether or not they thought it important or necessary.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. The point I want to bring home to the House is this: At the time the committee, over which the distinguished gentleman from California presides, placed in the bill the provision setting up this board, is it not a fact that the committee very definitely intended, and I think the House in passing the measure did too, that this board should not deal with the rate structures of our transportation system?

Mr. LEA. Yes; that was clearly the intention. We specifically gave that authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission. We certainly did not intend two investigations by different bodies at the same time and of the same subject.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I would like the Record to show that whatever interpretation Members may put upon this act, the conferees certainly had no

intention of limiting or restricting whatever powers this board may have had ordinarily by deleting this language.

Mr. LEA. I appreciate that suggestion. Our committee believes this investigation should be made and that it should be thorough, competent, and fair, but we think nothing is gained by duplicating the work.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman from California knows I have been very much interested in this subject for several years. As a matter of fact, I appeared before his committee. I do not want the impression to be left here, however, that this Board is not to consider the freight-rate structure in making this recommendation. As I understood the gentleman's last statement in response to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. COLE] he said that the language was broad enough for it to consider the subject of freight rates; is that correct?

Mr. LEA. Yes; in subdivision (b). I might say also that the gentleman from Georgia was largely instrumental in securing the investigation by the I. C. C. The language of the act is that approved by the gentleman and other proponents of the section.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I do not think it ought to duplicate what the Commission is doing, I agree with the gentleman on that, but it ought not to be barred from considering the freight-rate structure in their over-all consideration of the transportation system of this country.

Mr. COLE of Maryland. I do not think there is any disagreement on that.

Mr. PEARSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PEARSON. Is it not a fact that when the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce considered the creation of this Board in connection with the Transportation Act of 1940, it was specifically contemplated that this Board was to investigate the question of interterritorial rates and make recommendations to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the discrimination which had sprung up in the application of the interterritorial rates might be corrected?

Mr. LEA. That duty was specifically given to the Interstate Commerce Commission. That is the investigation that is being carried on by the I. C. C.

Mr. PEARSON. But was not this Board created for the purpose of carrying on the investigation and making recommendations?

Mr. LEA. This Board was created primarily for the three purposes named in section 302 and it was specifically directed to make that investigation. Then a discretion was given the Board, where it was deemed by it to be important, to investigate matters for the improvement of transportation conditions. We have subdivision (b), which reads:

The Board is further authorized, in its discretion, to investigate or consider any other matter relating to rail carriers, motor carriers, and water carriers, which it may deem

important to investigate for the improvement of transportation conditions and to effectuate the national transportation policy declared in the Interstate Commerce Act as amended.

Mr. PEARSON. Does not that language embrace, and as a matter of fact carry with it, the implication that this Board is authorized by the express provisions of the Transportation Act to investigate those matters which have to do with the transportation policy of the country and which are necessarily based upon the rate structure as it is enforced in the various sections of the country?

Mr. LEA. The language is broad enough to include the rate structure. I am clear in my conviction that it was not contemplated at that time that this Board would carry on this interterritorial freight-rate investigation.

Mr. PEARSON. May I say to the gentleman that I would be the last one to insist upon a duplicate expenditure involving the same subject, but I certainly did not understand when our committee created this agency that it was not to have any authority with reference to investigating the rate structure of the country.

Mr. LEA. As I take it, this language in (b) is broad enough to cover such an investigation, but there was then no intention of which I am aware that this Board would conduct the interterritorial investigation. We specifically placed that duty on the I. C. C.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BULWINKLE. It was the intention of both the conferees and the Congress that the investigation they made of rates should be in comparison with the different forms of transportation. That is what we set up that Board for. Railway management, railway labor, the truckers, and all, wanted some unified system of transportation in this country. That was what was considered in the committee.

Mr. LEA. That is what was contemplated.

Mr. SOUTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SOUTH. Is it not true that any power this Board may exercise, whether or not it deals with interterritorial rates, is a power the Interstate Commerce Commission now has?

Mr. LEA. Yes; that is true.

Mr. SOUTH. In other words, it is claimed here that this will be a duplication because the I. C. C. now has the power. Is it not true that the I. C. C. likewise has the power to deal with any and all other problems relating to transportation with which this special Board that was set up last year sometime will deal?

Mr. LEA. They do have that general power, but, of course, here we gave them a specific direction as to what they should do.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from California,

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. LEWIS. Have we not enough duplication of boards and bureaus already? It seems to me the better plan would be to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission specifically to investigate these questions, if they do not have the power now.

Mr. LEA. The I. C. C. is already specifically instructed to do this in section 5 (b) of the Transportation Act of 1940.

Mr. LEWIS. Why should we not refuse to concur in this Senate amendment, instead of merely striking out a part of it?

Mr. LEA. The main purpose in creating the Board was to set up an independent investigation of the three specific subjects involved. There was no intention on the part of the committee, I am sure, to authorize a duplicate investigation.

Mr. LEWIS. We have overlapping investigations and committees, and I believe we had better begin to save money by cutting them down.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. ELLIS. Is the gentleman satisfied, however, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has dealt as it should have dealt with the interterritorial rates?

Mr. LEA. The Commission is slow, to a great extent necessarily so, in getting to its report. But it is the best qualified body we have to do the job. Therefore it was specifically assigned to it. I think there is a great defect in the rate structure. There is a great opportunity for improvement in the rate structure.

Mr. ELLIS. Then it would not hurt anything to have a duplicate expenditure.

Mr. LEA. Yes; in my judgment, it would. It would probably mess the thing up and bring no useful result. It is likely that it would still further delay constructive action.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. TERRY. It is not the thought of the gentleman that any of the duties that are conferred upon the Board of Investigation are curtailed by the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has the right to make these investigations of freight rates?

Mr. LEA. No; not as a matter of law. I believe a duplicate job is undesirable and unnecessary. It would divert the Board from the job it is given to do and unnecessarily duplicate the work of the I. C. C.

Mr. TERRY. I may say to the gentleman that when the transportation bill was passed in the House it was the thought of many of the Members of the Congress that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was created in 1887, had not completed the investigation of the freight-rate structure of the country,

and there was no indication that it ever would do it. This provision for the investigation and research board was put in the bill so we could have some final decision on that point and secure a thorough investigation of the whole transportation problem.

Mr. LEA. I know much fault was found with the Commission, particularly with delays in making decisions. So we placed section 5 (b) in the act to direct them to investigate and remedy the situation.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, this is a defense bill of tremendous importance to the country. I do not want to chide anybody, but it does look to me as if maybe we are having a little politics, as usual. For years we have been hearing of alleged regional freight-rate discriminations. Some of the discussions have had many political implications.

Let us get a picture of this controversy and a picture of what is going on. As a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I was on the subcommittee that drafted the so-called omnibus transportation bill in the last Congress. At the time we had that bill under consideration in the committee, some Members of Congress and others came before our committee and complained of the alleged freight-rate discriminations between certain sections of the country, and they at that time wanted written into the law certain inflexible provisions of rate making. Well, they started with a lot of charges in the hearing, but the further the case went the weaker it became, until, finally, they said, "Oh, no; the I. C. C. is the rate-making body of this Government; Congress cannot make rates; Congress has no right to impose its dictates in that regard upon the I. C. C." And then what happened? It was written into the Omnibus Transportation Act, subsection (b) of section 5, at the request of these people who are here today asking that this Board duplicate the effort of the I. C. C. They asked our committee to delegate to the I. C. C. the matter of making an investigation regarding these alleged discriminations. This was done at their request, and they said that was all they wanted.

Now, in that same bill we set up this Board of Investigation. What was the Board of Investigation charged with doing? It has, specifically, three things to do: First, to determine the relative economy and fitness of different carriers; second, to determine the extent to which different systems of carrying have been subsidized.

This was put in there because some people say you ought to charge tolls on the waterways because the Government spent so much money to build them.

The third was to inquire into the matter of the comparative taxes paid by different transportation systems.

Then there is this subsection (b) that the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA], refers to as a kind of catch-all. But I do not want this Board of Investigation, charged

specifically with doing these three things above referred to, to conclude from this debate and the action I hope will be taken here today, that they shall invade the province of the I. C. C., the rate-making body of the Government, and undertake to make an investigation of these alleged discriminations. This would involve duplication of effort. It was never suggested to our committee that the Board make such investigation.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. No; I refuse to yield, as I have but a few minutes and I want to continue with my statement.

In other words, if those who alleged at the time the measure was before the House and the substantive act was being drafted that these freight-rate discriminations exist, and they wanted this Board to make the investigation, why did they not say so? If, on the other hand, it appears from the action that was taken that the I. C. C. and not the Board was to do that job and if, as the chairman of our committee has said, the I. C. C. is doing the job, then why in heaven's name should this Board also be put on that job?

I have read the hearings of the Senate subcommittee—I should say the hearings of the subcommittee of another body, because we do not want to mention them by name or mention the persons over there by name, but I will tell you what it got down to over there. Certain Members of the other body said, and I can show it in the hearings, that if we do not have this authority granted to this Board of Investigation, to go into this matter of freight-rate differentials, we are not going to support the item for the appropriation. In other words, their position is that if the Appropriations Committee will not initially support the effort to override the will of the Congress when it passed the original act and undertake to require the Board to do something that it never was expected to do, they are not going to be for this appropriation.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HALLECK. No; I want to continue with my statement and if I have any additional time, I shall be glad to yield.

I do not know that we even ought to talk about the merits of this alleged freight-rate discrimination. The language as attempted to be written in the conference report refers to interterritorial rate structure. I take it that that would refer to a rate from one territory into another territory. That has been one of the fundamental differences, and possibly we might as well know what some of the facts are. It has been alleged by certain people in southern territory that they cannot get their products up into the north at a cheap enough rate. Now, as against that, it is my information that the rate from north to south and south to north on identical commodities in identical quantities and between identical points is exactly the same. That does not sound like discrimination to me.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HALLECK. No; I have only 10 minutes. I will yield if any time remains after my statement is completed.

Then it is suggested that on occasion rates for a given number of miles in southern territory are greater than for an equal number of miles in official territory. Of course, that refers to intraterritorial rates.

Well, in the first place, all of these things have been presented to the I. C. C. time and again. Further, everyone who knows anything about rates understands that such matters as density of traffic, the condition of the terrain, and a lot of other factors involved in the cost of furnishing transportation are different in different sections of the country. They necessarily mean different rates in different sections. And the financial condition of the railroads in some sections would not indicate that their rates are too high.

So the whole issue is here. The I. C. C. is the rate-making body of our Government, and I do not think it is up to the Congress of the United States to take away from the I. C. C. its right to make those rates. We cannot make all of the rates. They are highly intricate and difficult matters which the Congress itself could not undertake to determine. Rather must we set up an agency and charge them with the duty of making rates, charge them with the duty of seeing that they are fair and reasonable, and then stand by that agency in what it seeks to do.

The I. C. C. is not only making an investigation as directed by the Congress, but there has been before the Commission what is known as the Southern Governors case, in which certain rates were challenged, and the relief of the I. C. C. was asked. My information is that the I. C. C. has granted much of the relief that was asked, to the discomfiture of many people who are doing business in my part of the country.

In conclusion, I think this Board has only the authority granted to it by the legislation enacted, known as the omnibus transportation bill. They have a duty to determine, first of all, the three things specified in the act. They must recognize, as the Chairman of that Board recognized when he testified before the Senate subcommittee, that it is not their job primarily to investigate the matter of alleged discriminations. Rather is that a matter charged to the responsibility of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in view of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has entered upon the doing of that job, to my mind it would be the height of folly for us here today, either by specific language in the conference report or by the proceedings of the day, to lead this Board to conclude that we want them to divert from the proper functions they are to perform, and go into this field that is now being occupied and gone into by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rate-making body of the Government. I now yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman think that the State Legislature

of the State of Indiana should invade this field by making annual appropriations to fight the South and the West?

Mr. HALLECK. If the gentleman wants to go into that matter of Indiana against Arkansas at this time, I might state that the State of Arkansas, along with other States, appropriated a lot of money to get this Southern Governors' case presented to the I. C. C., and they did that long before Indiana or any other State in our section made any appropriation, and the gentleman knows that is the truth.

Mr. ELLIS. Sure it is, but Indiana invaded the field.

Mr. HALLECK. Indiana appropriated money after Arkansas and other Southern States had appropriated money, seeking to present their case to the I. C. C. Indiana and the other States, in self-defense appropriated money to present their case before the I. C. C., exactly where the case should be presented, and the gentleman knows it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, this presents a rather peculiar situation, because I think all of the gentlemen who have spoken with so much heat are speaking for the same thing, and I have rarely seen anything like that happen in the House before. I believe a clear statement as to what is in this bill and how it happens to be here and what the present situation is should dissipate any disagreements. The Board to which they refer, by the legislative act, has certain duties to perform, and that is not being changed by this bill. The Senate amendment in no way changes their fundamental authority. The Board came in before the Committee on Appropriations and asked for an increase in funds. The original amount asked for was cut by the Budget. The House committee and the House voted that amount of money. The bill went to the Senate. The Senate amended the wording, using language which attempted to emphasize the desire of the Senate that the Board investigate territorial rates. The motion of the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the committee, is to recede and concur with amendments. In effect, all those amendments do is to revert to the House provisions as they came to the Senate. So the result is that if the motion of the gentleman from Missouri is agreed to, then you will be voting just what you voted in the House bill—namely, to give them the money to carry on the work that they were organized to do by the legislative act, whatever that may be. You do not change it or alter its authority, but you merely give them what they ask for and what the House allowed, without the special emphasis put into the section as to interregional rates. There is no reason for anyone to be excited about it.

The Senate attempted to emphasize something. The House knocks it out by these amendments. The authority remains the same, and I trust the House will not be misled by the long arguments.

Incidentally, I come from the South where such rates are questioned universally. I hope this House will not be misled in any way to try to do something else to this amendment, but vote just as the chairman has made his motion, namely, to recede and concur with an amendment. That passes it back just in the condition it was when the House passed it before. This board has all the authority it had under the law. You will find in the testimony before the Senate committee that that is so stated.

So let us not be disturbed. All of us seem to be for the same thing. Let us accept the motion of the chairman of the committee to recede and concur with an amendment.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. If that is done the Board may proceed with its duties as outlined by the House, and it provides sufficient funds for them to carry on their work. Is that true?

Mr. O'NEAL. The Board may proceed under all the authority it had by law which this House passed, which from the testimony in the Senate hearings is that they have authority to investigate rates.

Mr. GREEN. And they do have sufficient funds?

Mr. O'NEAL. They do have sufficient funds.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the attention of my good friend the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] a moment. I think the gentleman's statement was very good and very clear, but I think he was mistaken on one thing. The House language, as I understand it, did not carry anything with reference to this particular investigation, but it was all inserted in the Senate in the language of a Budget estimate that was presented, with the exception that they undertook to tie in this special investigation of interterritorial rates.

For my own part, the duty of this Board of Investigation and Research, under section 302 of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1940, was specifically prescribed. It is not right, as I see it, for us to go beyond the statute. It is not right, in making provision for carrying out that statute, to go beyond it. That Board is given authority to go into all rates whatever—the whole rate structure of the country, the whole structure of transportation costs, and all that sort of thing. If they would get anywhere I would see no objection to it. I hope that they will confine themselves to what they were authorized to do and not try to go into something that is outside of their province and which the Interstate Commerce Commission is doing. The Interstate Commerce Commission has reviewed many rates and corrected many conditions. Among others I might mention, they have reduced the rate on oranges coming up into the North, very markedly. They had a right to do that,

because the volume of traffic at that time was such as to justify it, and still is.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Do I understand the position of the gentleman from New York, in support of the motion of the gentleman from Missouri, is not to disturb the amount of appropriation made by the Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. TABER. That is right, but simply to cut out the language which would have made it subject to a point of order otherwise.

Mr. CURTIS. And so far as the duties of this Board of Investigation and Research are concerned, you neither add nor subtract from the basic language which created the Board?

Mr. TABER. That is it. Of course, it will work according to whatever that Board finds. The trouble with their finding anything is that it takes years and years and a tremendous structure to find anything. The Interstate Commerce Commission can much quicker take up and correct individual cases of rates than this Board can delve into the thing and find out. I believe the people of this country will find that their proper and best appeal is the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HARE. Do I understand the gentleman from New York to say that originally, as this bill came to the House, it carried no appropriation for this specific purpose?

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. HARE. Then it went to the Senate and \$246,000 was placed on as an amendment, with additional language to which the House now does not wish to subscribe, but does wish to subscribe to the appropriation of \$246,000?

Mr. TABER. That is just it.

Mr. HAINES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HAINES. I am somewhat confused and some of our colleagues say this is a duplication of work.

Mr. TABER. If the language that was carried in the Senate is carried, the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Transportation Act of 1940 was directed to make the kind of investigation that the Senate tried to add onto this Board, and that would be a duplicate investigation, which some of us would not feel was necessary.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 48, on page 30, after line 8, insert:

"PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION"

"Sites for and construction of general office buildings, Washington, D. C.: For the lease or purchase of sites and for the construction of general office buildings and other structures thereon, including heating plants, approaches, the installation or extension of sewers, water mains, and other utilities as may be necessary, and for the construction of such facilities on Government-owned land in the District of Columbia, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That contracts for construction may be entered into without advertising: *Provided further*, That the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home is hereby authorized to lease to the United States, for a period of 10 years and upon the payment of a rental to be fixed by the Secretary of War, a site or sites upon which may be erected some of the buildings herein authorized: *Provided further*, That all funds received for rental or other use of United States Soldiers' Home property, facilities, or supplies shall be immediately available to the Board of Commissioners thereof for reexpenditure without regard to fiscal-year limitations."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 48:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 48 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 8 of the matter proposed to be inserted by such amendment, after the word "in" insert the words "or near."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the difference between the House and the Senate is expressed in two words, "or near." Under the provision carried in the Senate amendment \$25,000,000 is provided for the erection of office facilities in the District of Columbia, and the location of the buildings is restricted to Government-owned land within the District. It seemed to the managers on the part of the House that a wider latitude should be permitted, so they proposed the incorporation of the amendment permitting construction on Government-owned land within "or near" the District of Columbia. Under this liberalization buildings may be constructed in nearby Maryland or Virginia if found advisable.

We have had some experience with buildings constructed under the requirement that they be erected within the District of Columbia, and where due to failure to secure suitable sites within the District considerable delay ensued. These buildings are needed immediately. There must be no occasion for unnecessary delay, so we provide by this amendment that in the event appropriate sites on Government-owned land are not immediately available within the District locations may be selected just over the line.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, as I get the argument of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, this House position, which the gentleman enforces by his words at this time, is made

necessary by the very defense effort the country finds itself in. Is it not further a fact that it is necessary now to care for the increased personnel that have been brought to Washington, that buildings be provided immediately, not later; and that the time necessary for attempting to find sites within the District of Columbia is precious time, and certainly the District of Columbia now in connection with defense activities is a metropolitan area other than just the confines of the District itself?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. We have emergency agencies here for which no quarters are available. There is no place for them to go. They must be housed, and they must be housed immediately. To insure the earliest possible construction of adequate quarters, the House asks this amendment.

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. SCRUGHAM. I wish to inquire of the gentleman from Missouri if the collateral public works item, line 20, page 12, is intended to cover items of every description essential to public works? For instance, would it cover hospital equipment, training school equipment, and so forth?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes. While the paragraph probably does not specifically mention equipment, it carries the language "collateral public works items;" and under that phraseology equipment and essential appurtenances necessary to make these facilities usable and habitable is implied and authorizes expenditures from this fund for such purposes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Would the chairman think that the insertion of this amendment would be regarded as advisory upon the Authority to place these facilities outside the District of Columbia?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; this merely allows more latitude. The expectation is that if suitable land now owned by the Government can be found within the District it will be used. This merely provides for a contingency in which we might not be able to find suitable land within the District and in this event amendment would become operative.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am very much interested in this proposal because it happens that I have introduced a resolution, which is before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which proposes that a committee consisting of the chairman of the Capital Parks and Planning Commission, the chairman or president of the Board of Commissioners of the District, and the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, to consider the problems of building within the District of Columbia and consider the available lands within the boundaries of the District for the purposes of orderly pro-

cedure. In connection with it I have already received reports from the Auditor of the District of Columbia and from other public officials which indicate there are many hundreds of acres within the District of Columbia now tied up by some institution which could be used for such improvements as this. The Soldiers' Home grounds are mentioned in the language of the Senate amendment. There some 400 acres are available. There are other institutions within the District where many acres are tied up in farms or just associated with public buildings where the capital investment in public improvements at the present time is infinitesimal in proportion to the number of acres tied up.

If this amendment were adopted, if there were any suggestion at all that the authorities could regard it as advising them to go outside the District of Columbia, I would be opposed to it.

One problem I have in mind is the fact that we now find that those employees who will be located in the new War Department Building in Virginia may face an additional income tax. It seems to me we should exhaust the building possibilities within the District of Columbia for those improvements which must be located in the seat of government.

I have no objection to the amendment if it is not understood to be advisory. It is all right if it is merely permissive, but if it is advisory I should want to oppose the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Both the House version and the Senate version, of course, specify that the facility shall be located upon Government-owned land. Outside of that there need be no conflict with the gentleman's proposition.

No such inference is to be drawn as the gentleman indicates. The amendment gives wider latitude, but does not preclude locations within the District of Columbia.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It is permissive but not advisory?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is permissive, not mandatory.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. Is it not true, further, that in those cases where we can go to Government-owned land beyond the District to that extent we diminish the congestion in these buildings, thereby make for their efficiency and also for their security?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That will unquestionably be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLLINS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.

EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6219) to extend the provisions of section 602 (a) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to personnel on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, because I know what the bill is, will the gentleman from North Carolina explain the measure to the House?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, this is somewhat an emergency measure. It has been very carefully considered this afternoon by the Ways and Means Committee, which has favorably reported the bill unanimously. The bill provides for extending the time of those in the Army and military service, giving an additional 120 days in which to apply for insurance. The time expires tomorrow night, and it is necessary that we grant this additional time immediately. Some in the armed forces have not taken advantage of the act so far, but since war has been declared they might want to take advantage of it. In justice to those who have been in the service for some time this will give them an additional 120 days in which to apply for insurance.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the limitation in section 602 (a) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 upon the time within which applications for national service life insurance may be made, personnel on active duty prior to the enactment of this act, in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, shall be granted insurance under such section without further medical examination if application therefor is filed within 120 days after the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROHIBITING MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE, USE, AND POSSESSION IN TIME OF WAR OF EXPLOSIVES

Mr. PETERSON of Florida submitted a conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 3019, to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession in time of war of explosives, providing regulations for the safe manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of the same, and for other purposes.

TO EXPEDITE THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 389, Rept. No. 1506),

which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6233), to expedite the prosecution of the war effort. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the lateness of the hour, I ask unanimous consent that the time previously accorded me for today be carried over until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include certain excerpts on two subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS ST. CROIX RIVER AT OR NEAR HUDSON, WIS.

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 4314, authorizing the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, jointly or separately, to acquire bridges now existing or to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the St. Croix River, also known as Lake St. Croix, at or near Hudson, Wis.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate interstate commerce, improve the postal service, and provide for military and other purposes the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, jointly or separately, be, and are hereby, authorized to negotiate and enter into agreements or contracts for the purpose of acquiring by purchase, gift, or condemnation, bridges now existing on or crossing the St. Croix River, which is also designated as Lake St. Croix, at or near Hudson, Wis., with the proviso that such bridge or bridges shall thereafter be maintained and operated by such State or States free of tolls, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act, or to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Croix River, also known as Lake St. Croix, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Hudson, Wis., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges

over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this act.

SEC. 2. There is hereby conferred upon the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin all such rights and powers to enter upon lands and to acquire, condemn, occupy, possess, and use real estate and other property needed for the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of such bridge and its approaches as are possessed by railroad corporations for railroad purposes or by bridge corporations for bridge purposes in the State in which real estate or other property is situated, upon making just compensation therefor, to be ascertained and paid according to the laws of such State, and the proceedings therefor shall be the same as in the condemnation or expropriation of property for purposes in such State.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, this motion is made to suspend the rules and pass a bill that was objected to when called on the Consent Calendar. The bill authorizes the construction of a bridge across the Saint Croix River. This is on the military network of roads between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. The bridge is partly owned by the city of Hudson, which acquired its title in 1917. The original investment of the city was \$156,160. Since that time it has collected \$1,821,000 in tolls and has made a net profit out of the bridge of over \$1,474,000 on an original investment of \$156,000. It is said the city is making a 44-percent profit on its investment at the present time. The purpose of this bill is to give the public a more and adequate bridge, toll-free.

The main span of the present bridge is only 136 feet long. On each side there is an approach, making the total length of the bridge and approaches 900 feet. There is a 7-percent grade on the approaches to the old bridge that has been there so long. The State highway departments have found it entirely inadequate to meet the traffic needs, and the highway departments of the two States affected want this bill passed. They desire in making up their budgets to construct a new bridge which would be toll-free, and to provide for it in the estimates which will be formulated in January. It is important to take this action. The case in favor of the bridge is clear. I hope it will be authorized.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The project proposed in this bill is very important to both States and to people residing on both sides of the St. Croix River. I hope this bill will pass unanimously at this time, so that we may proceed out there to get the bridge constructed for the benefit of the people and for the benefit of the national-defense program.

Mr. LEA. I am sure the statement of the gentleman is justified.

Mr. YOUNGDAHL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEA. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. YOUNGDAHL. The gentleman is apprised of the fact that unless this authorization passes this year the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin will not be able to set up the proper budgets for the construction of this bridge, to appropriate any money until a year from now, and that the gentleman also knows this bridge is very much needed for defense purposes. This highway ordinarily carries a large volume of important traffic. It is imperative that the bill pass now.

Mr. LEA. I understand that is true.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a patriotic address made at a patriotic rally at Pittsburgh last Saturday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, under a previous order, I have been granted permission to address the House for 10 minutes today. Owing to the lateness of the hour, I ask unanimous consent that this special order may be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. MICHENER), indefinitely having been called to active duty in the Navy.

To Mr. MAGNUSON, indefinitely, beginning December 20 1941.

To Mr. RANDOLPH, for 1 day, on account of official business.

To Mr. JACOBSEN (at the request of Mr. LECOMPTÉ) indefinitely, on account of serious illness.

To Mr. TINKHAM, for 2 days, on account of death in family.

To Mr. TABER, for the balance of the session, on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two topics, in one to include a statement of my own addressed to Hon. FRITZ G. LANHAM, chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and in the other to include a statement by a constituent.

Admiral Hart's announcement said Lt. C. A. Keller, piloting a big plane, sighted the *Kongo* or a ship just like her off northwest Luzon and held contact a long time despite frequent antiaircraft fire.

Other planes arrived and Lt. Comdr. J. V. Peterson and other pilots in the attack group pressed home the assault under heavy antiaircraft fire.

The announcement said they made "at least one hit and we think two. The ship was definitely out of control and we are sure she was seriously crippled.

"There was no fire when she was last seen so she may have been able to return to port."

Admiral Hart revealed that the American Navy had lost three large planes since the war started—two during the daylight raid on the Gulf of Davao about an hour after the Pearl Harbor attack.

Air force casualties thus far have been small, but there have been "plenty of attacks on our planes," he said.

Giving further details of aerial fighting, the Army spokesman said the pursuit ship (apparently that of Lieutenant Wagner) that was sent to Aparri, on the northern shore of Luzon Island, found 12 Japanese pursuit ships on the ground and two in the air.

"The American pilot shot down those in the air and machine-gunned those grounded and returned unscathed," the spokesman said.

He declared that Lt. Col. Rogers Helsenman, a native of Texas, who had served in the Philippines before, has the situation in Davao Province on Mindanao Island "well in hand."

Lieutenant Colonel Helsenman arrived there about 3 weeks ago. Davao, with a large Japanese population, has been considered a sensitive spot, the spokesman added.

"There were numerous rumors of a planned large uprising there," he said. Lieutenant Colonel Helsenman, with the forces at his disposal, has 1,500 Japanese males interned. He reports everything quiet and under control.

BULLET HOLES IN PLANES

Admiral Hart's report said most of the damages suffered by American naval planes were minor bullet holes.

He said one plane was hit, in one of its tanks, but the craft managed to return to its base on the other tank.

The admiral said American naval planes shot down one Japanese plane.

"Lieutenant Utter attacked three Japanese fighters and shot down one with his own guns," the report said. "Two others fled. Utter landed on the sea and taxied to the coast, repaired the damage and returned to the base."

[From the Washington Evening Star of December 13, 1941]

CAPTAIN KELLY, HERO IN PHILIPPINES, WAS NATIVE OF FLORIDA

Capt. Colin Purdie Kelly, Jr., who died a hero's death in aerial fighting in the Philippines, was born in Monticello, Fla., July 11, 1915.

The loss of Captain Kelly was announced officially today.

Captain Kelly's father lives in Madison, Fla. The officer was married and had one son.

Captain Kelly entered West Point in 1933 and was graduated 4 years later as lieutenant of the Infantry. He transferred to the Air Corps, went through his primary training in 1938, and his advanced training the next year.

He was transferred to the Thirty-second Bombardment Squadron, General Headquarters Air Force, at March Field, Calif. Later he was assigned to the Forty-second Bombardment Squadron and was sent to Hickam Field March 28, this year.

His widow is Mrs. Marian Wick Kelly.

[From the Washington Evening Star of December 13, 1941]

HEROES ALL

It is but partially true, as Dean Swift wrote, that "men who lived and died without a name are the chief heroes in the sacred lists of fame." Within a few minutes after the beginning of the treacherous Japanese attack on Sunday morning, America had heroic defenders in action. Many already have laid down their lives. The essential genius of their country, under Providence, is pledged to the preservation of their immortality in the way that would please them best—by the unwavering defense of the freedom for which, in Lincoln's words, "they gave the last full measure of devotion."

Surely the name of Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Jr., lost in the Battle of Manila, is assured of enduring remembrance. A Florida-born West Point graduate, only 26 years of age, he sacrificed himself in the destruction of the Japanese dreadnaught *Haruna*, sunk north of Luzon on Wednesday. News of his achievement came back to his countrymen at home at a time when they required encouragement. The tidings were received with a gratitude which shall be justified by future events.

So, too, the example of Captain Kelly's comrades is certain to stimulate the effort of their fellows on the production front as well as in the field. First Lt. Boyd D. Wagner, who shot 2 Japanese planes out of the air and machine-gunned 12 on the ground, and Lt. Clarence A. Keller, who defied antiaircraft fire to trail the Japanese *Kongo* until other flyers arrived to put her out of control, have shown the courage which all Americans must cultivate against the challenge of their foes.

To win the ultimate triumph to which they are dedicated by their own conscious and purposeful choice, every citizen of the United States—yes, even every little child under the Stars and Stripes—will need to be brave. During the difficult months ahead, there will be losses and sorrows hard to bear, but also there will be that stalwart quality of heroism which God gives to a free people.

CAPT. COLIN P. KELLY, JR.—MEDAL OF HONOR

MR. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a bill which I introduce on behalf of my colleague [Mr. ANDREWS] and myself may be received and appropriately referred. It proposes to authorize the President to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to Captain Kelly because of his distinguished service and his death.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill introduced by the Senator from Florida for himself and his colleague [Mr. ANDREWS] will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2128) to authorize the President to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to the late Colin Purdie Kelly, Jr., captain, Air Corps, United States Army; was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CORPORAL ANTONIO TAFOYA

MR. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, in connection with the remarks of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], I may say that probably there is not a Member of the Senate who has not received sad news announcing that some fine young man from his State has made the supreme sacrifice during the war in which the United States has been engaged now for barely more than a week. I

have in my mind a young man from my State who heroically has given his life in the service of his country.

Within the last 8 or 10 years the President and the State Department have been doing their utmost in order to bring about what we now call good will amongst the Latin-American nations and the United States. I happen to represent, in part, the one State in the Union where to a greater extent than in any other State descendants of Latin-American stock still reside. I know that the people of Latin America now feel exactly as we in the United States do regarding the occurrences of the past few days. Particularly is this true when they are cognizant of the fact that within the confines of the United States there are American citizens who bear the names of their ancestors who lived in Latin America and who have the same historical background and the same religious background as do the people of Latin America. Amongst the boys who made the supreme sacrifice at Pearl Harbor was one who did not bear an Anglo-Saxon name but a Spanish name, and who died as an American only, Corp. Antonio Tafoya, of Albuquerque, N. Mex.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

MR. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Walter G. Riddick, of Arkansas, to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, to fill a new position.

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

ARTHUR D. HEALEY, of Massachusetts, to be United States district judge for the district of Massachusetts, vice Elisha M. Brewster, retired; and

Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be United States district judge for the district of Massachusetts, vice Hugh D. McLellan, resigned.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Sundry officers for temporary appointment and promotion in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of law;

Chaplain (Colonel) William Richard Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, for temporary appointment as brigadier general, Regular Army, with rank from November 21, 1941; and

Brig. Gen. Henry Joseph Reilly, Reserve, to be brigadier general, Reserve Corps of the Army, under the provisions of law, from December 23, 1941.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward C. Ernst to be medical director, United States Public Health Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Peter J. Gorman to be medical director, United States Public Health Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Army nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Arthur S. Carpender to be rear admiral for temporary service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified immediately of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the House is now considering the amendments which the Senate adopted to the appropriation bill Friday last. It is expected that within a reasonable time the bill will be brought back to the Senate for action. In view of the action which may be taken by the House, I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair, so that we may dispose of that bill today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m., when it was called to order by the President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its

reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 547) authorizing the Secretary of War to execute an easement deed to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., for the use and occupation of lands and water areas in connection with the Sepulveda Dam and Reservoir project and the Hansen Dam and Reservoir project on the Los Angeles River.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6208) to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 46 to the bill, and concurred therein with amendments; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 48 to the bill and concurred therein with an amendment, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 41 to the bill.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6219) to extend the provisions of section 602 (a) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to personnel on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 334. A bill for the relief of James C. Dyson;

S. 904. A bill for the relief of C. D. Henderson;

S. 1055. A bill for the relief of Julius Yuhasz and Arvid Olson;

S. 1190. A bill for the relief of the estate of Julia Neville;

S. 1428. A bill for the relief of Walter M. Anderson; and

S. 1623. A bill to suspend the export tax and the reduction of the quota prescribed by section 6 of the act of March 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 456), as amended, for a fixed period, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6219) to extend the provisions of section 602 (a) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to personnel on active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President I think there should be a quorum for the consideration of the measure which is about to come before the Senate. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	Overton
Austin	Glass	Pepper
Bailey	Green	Radcliffe
Ball	Guffey	Reed
Bankhead	Gurney	Reynolds
Barkley	Hatch	Rosier
Blibo	Hayden	Russell
Brewster	Herring	Schwartz
Bridges	Hill	Shipstead
Brooks	Holman	Snathers
Brown	Hughes	Smith
Bulow	Johnson, Calif.	Spencer
Bunker	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Burton	Kilgore	Taft
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	Lee	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Lodge	Thomas, Utah
Caraway	Lucas	Tobey
Chandler	Maloney	Truman
Chavez	Maybank	Tunnell
Clark, Idaho	McCarran	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	McFarland	Vandenberg
Connally	McKellar	Van Nuys
Danaher	McNary	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Downey	Murdoch	Wheeler
Doxey	Murray	White
Ellender	Norris	Wiley
George	Nye	Willis
Gerry	O'Daniel	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit a conference report, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the report.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 53.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$388,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures from appropriations under this heading may hereafter be made until June 30, 1943, without securing the specific approval of the projects by the President"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the matter inserted by said amendment after the date "June 30, 1943"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate num-

bered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$827,820,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated for the Military Establishment prior to or since March 11, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public, No. 11). The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under the authority of this paragraph shall not exceed \$2,000,000,000, and the limitation of \$1,300,000,000 fixed by section 3 (a) (2) of such Act is hereby reduced to \$800,000,000 and this latter limitation shall not be applicable to the War Department after the date of the enactment of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "Provided, That in the purchase of this field the Navy Department shall take into consideration expenditures by any Federal agency from Federal funds in or for developing such field prior to acquisition thereof by the United States"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 6 of said amendment, after the word "collateral", insert "public works"; and, after the sum "\$300,000,000", insert the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall transmit to Congress on or before January 10, 1943, a statement by projects of the obligations incurred under this appropriation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "as amended by this Act: Provided, That Public Law Numbered 72, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 24, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words 'five hundred and fifty thousand tons' and inserting the words 'one million three hundred and fifty thousand tons' in lieu thereof: Provided further, That Public Law Numbered 323, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved November 21, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words 'four hundred' and inserting 'eight hundred' in lieu thereof, and also by deleting the following: 'not to exceed \$300,000,000';" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the first and second provisos in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That in a total amount of not exceeding \$10,000,000 and within the purposes provided for in this paragraph, the President may authorize the

expenditure of sums from this appropriation for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: Provided further, That the President shall transmit to Congress, on or before January 10, 1944, a report of the expenditures of such sum of \$100,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Beginning in line 7 of said amendment, after "specified," strike out the following: "and including 3 cents per mile for travel performed by employees on official business in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations, but not within the District of Columbia, \$100,000,000: Provided," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$75,000,000: Provided, That not more than \$5,000,000 of the amount appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Office of Price Administration except that in the event of the enactment hereafter into law of legislation for price control this limitation may be exceeded to the extent necessary to give effect to such legislation: Provided further,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 11 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000" and strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$22,000,000"; and in the matter inserted by said amendment strike out all of lines 12 and 13; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$59,115,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,815,450"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 41, 46, and 48.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GERALD P. NYE,
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER (except
as to amendment No. 50),
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH (except
as to amendment No. 50),
W. P. LAMBERTSON (except
as to amendment No. 50),

Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

Mr. CHANDLER. Reserving the right to object, I wish to discuss amendment No. 41 for a moment.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is not before the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER. I shall discuss it when it is before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. That amendment is not included in the report. The first step is to agree to the conference report.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no objection to the report if that amendment is not included. When it comes before us I wish to discuss it. It was read by the clerk.

Mr. McKELLAR. Every opportunity will be given the Senator to discuss the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is mistaken. That amendment is not included in the report.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Kentucky thought he heard amendment No. 41 read.

Mr. BARKLEY. It was recited as one of the amendments in disagreement. It will be in order to discuss it later.

Mr. CHANDLER. I am certain I heard amendment No. 41 referred to by the clerk.

Mr. BARKLEY. That number was read, but the amendment is still in disagreement.

Mr. CHANDLER. When it comes before the Senate I wish to discuss it.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee will recall that when we were considering the appropriation bill we went very thoroughly into the duties to be performed by the Board of Investigation and Research under the Transportation Act, and we inserted an amendment restoring the Budget Bureau estimate, which had not been allowed by the House, and included in the amendment a provision requiring the Board to make an investigation and report as to interterritorial rates. I should like to know what has been done in reference to that amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Under the rule, the first thing to be done at this time is to agree to the report. We have not reached the point of considering the House amendments to Senate amendments. Will not the Senator permit the conference report to be adopted? Then, I will ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House.

Mr. OVERTON. The amendment is still in disagreement, is it?

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be in disagreement unless the Senate concurs in the House amendment to it, and I shall be glad to explain the matter fully when we reach it. I am glad the Senator has asked about it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message from the House of Representatives as to its action on amendments Nos. 46, 48, and 41.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives, which was read:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 15, 1941.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 46, to the bill (H. R. 6159) making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and concur therein with amendments as follows:

In line 6 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "in addition to";

In lines 9 and 10 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "an investigation of and report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States," and

In lines 21, 22, 23, and 24 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out the colon and "*Provided*, That said report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States shall be submitted to Congress not later than June 30, 1942";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 48, to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In line 8 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "in" insert "or near"; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, No. 41, to the said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I will take up first the matter of investigation of the rate structure, inasmuch as the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] has already asked a question in respect to it. On page 26 of the bill, as agreed to by the Senate, occurred the words "including in addition to the objects specified in the appropriation." The House has stricken out the words "in addition to."

Then appeared the words, "for this purpose in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942."

The Senate inserted the following words: "an investigation of and report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States." The House has stricken out those words.

In line 17 on the same page appeared the following proviso:

Provided, That said report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States shall be submitted to Congress not later than June 30, 1942.

Those words were stricken out.

If the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] will bear with me for a minute, the Senator will recall the difficulties we had with this matter before the committee. On December 9 last I received the following letter which was addressed to me as chairman of the subcommittee:

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1941.

DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the position of the Board of Investigation and Research in response to questions by the chairman and other members of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on H. R. 6159, the Board states that, should the funds—

The House left in the measure the provision for the funds but struck out the

directory language. The letter continues—

presently requested be appropriated, the Board will immediately investigate the interterritorial rate structure of the country. Our investigation will relate to the costs of the services rendered, the effect of rates upon the movement of commerce, and their influence upon the utilization of our transportation system and the national economy. The Board will begin these studies as soon as the requested \$246,500 supplemental appropriation recommended by the President and the Bureau of the Budget is made available.

It should be understood that the additional recommended appropriation of \$246,500 will not be sufficient, in view of the other duties required of the Board, for a complete investigation of this entire question within the statutory life of the Board. It is, however, the purpose of the Board to undertake such studies as soon as funds become available and to report to the Congress and the President its progress, findings, and recommendations.

This statement is filed, after consideration by the Board, with the request that it be added to supplement and clarify the record.

Respectfully,

NELSON LEE SMITH.
ROBERT E. WEBB.
C. E. CHILDE.

After I learned what the House had done I called the office of the Board on the telephone and Mr. Childe was the only one I could get. He said that undoubtedly—

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. Childe is the Chairman of the Board; is he not?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; he is one of the members of the Board. Mr. Smith is Chairman. Mr. Childe said he knew that the Board as a board unquestionably would carry out the terms of this letter. Under those circumstances I feel that the Board will do what they have agreed to do, and the motion I should like to make is to concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendment numbered 46.

Mr. OVERTON. Let me ask the Senator a further question. In the face of the letter he has read, even if the Senate had not taken any action, I have no doubt that the Board would have proceeded to make the investigation.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator means if the House had not taken the action it did; does he not?

Mr. OVERTON. No; I mean the Senate had not taken action. But the Senate specifically included among the duties of the Board an investigation of interterritorial rates?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir; what the Board said they would agree to do.

Mr. OVERTON. Yes. That specific designation of duties assigned to the Board was stricken out in conference?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it was stricken out in the House.

Mr. OVERTON. In the House. If we agreed to the amendment of the House, would the Congress then be on record as not desiring such an investigation, and as overriding the express wishes of the Board to make such an investigation, and overriding its express purpose in making such an investigation?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not think so. Under the circumstances, and especially since I talked to Mr. Childe over the telephone, I am quite sure the Board will

make the investigation, whether we attempt to restore the words stricken out or do not do so. I believe the members of the Board are men of honor and uprightness, and that they will carry out their word to the letter. I asked Mr. Childe the direct question, and he assured me they would.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator from Tennessee will recall that in the committee I took the position that in view of this letter it would not be necessary specifically to include a designation of duty upon the Board to make this investigation. But I think the majority of the committee disagreed with me, and that provision was inserted in the measure.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not want the action of the Senate in agreeing to this amendment by the House to be interpreted by the Board as a direction to them to abandon their express purpose to make this investigation.

Mr. McKELLAR. From the statement Mr. Childe made to me I am quite sure the Board will not abandon it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. As I understand, the Senate amendment authorized and directed the Board to make this investigation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. If I understand correctly, the House struck out the word "directed."

Mr. McKELLAR. The House struck out the words, "an investigation of and report on the interterritorial rate structure of the United States." The president of the Board, Mr. Smith, testified that under the authority already existing in the law there was no doubt in the world in his mind or in the minds of the other members of the Board that they had the right to make the investigation, and would do so. I have read the act, and I am quite sure its language is broad enough, and I am quite sure the Board will make the investigation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator another question. I have no doubt that the language of the original act creating this Board, in which this provision was carried, which is the Transportation Act of 1940, is broad enough, and as a member of the committee which framed the law I think I may say that it was contemplated that the Board should make an investigation of all interterritorial rates, and other matters that should be looked into and reported upon affecting transportation. In view of the fact that the original act undoubtedly authorizes such an investigation and that the appropriation is carried according to the Budget Bureau's estimate, I cannot understand why the House insisted on striking out that language. What was the motive of the House in striking it out? Did the House not want an investigation, or what was the matter with the House?

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot say.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me in that connection?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I will say to the Senate that since the House acted this afternoon I have talked with Representative RAMSPECK, of Georgia, who has been very much interested in the question of the investigation of interterritorial rates; in fact, he is the chairman of a group in the House which has been striving for a long time to try to get something done to remove the discriminations in interterritorial rates. Representative RAMSPECK advised me that upon consultation among different Members of the House they agreed that this Board not only had the right to make the investigations but that it was in the contemplation of the original act which set up the Board that the investigations should be made, and that the language inserted by the Senate was in no way necessary, particularly in view of the fact that the members of the Board had all signed the letter addressed to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], stating that the investigation of the rates would go forward.

So under the circumstances I thoroughly agree with the Senator from Tennessee that there could be no reason or excuse for the Board not making an investigation of intraterritorial rates. On the contrary, in view of the contemplations of the original act under which the Board was created, and under the solemn promise of the Board, as conveyed in the letter to the chairman of the subcommittee, the Board is certainly under a solemn obligation to go forward with the investigation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am quite sure that is true.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree with that interpretation. I have some knowledge of the Board; and I have a very intimate acquaintance with one member of it. I have not the slightest doubt that the Board will go forward with the investigation. But what puzzles me is why the House insisted on striking out all language carrying any reference to the investigation which we all feel will be made. I cannot understand why the House insisted on striking out the language.

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot answer the question because I do not know the answer; but I am quite sure that the Board will do what it has stated in writing it will do.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to agree to the amendments of the House to Senate amendment No. 46.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, with reference to the House amendment to Senate amendment numbered 48, let me explain to the Senate what it means. Under the heading "Federal Works Agency" the Senate made the following amendment:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Sites for and construction of general office buildings, Washington, D. C.: For the lease or purchase of sites and for the construction

of general office buildings and other structures thereon, including heating plants, approaches, the installation or extension of sewers, water mains, and other utilities as may be necessary, and for the construction of such facilities on Government-owned land in—

The House inserted the words "or near."

or near the District of Columbia, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That contracts for construction may be entered into without advertising: *Provided further*, That the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home is hereby authorized to lease to the United States, for a period of 10 years and upon the payment of a rental to be fixed by the Secretary of War, a site or sites upon which may be erected some of the buildings herein authorized: *Provided further*, That all funds received for rental or other use of United States Soldiers' Home property, facilities, or supplies shall be immediately available to the Board of Commissioners thereof for reexpenditure without regard to fiscal year limitations.

The Government owns some land near the District of Columbia and some land in the District of Columbia, on which the proposed buildings are to be constructed. One of the places is the Soldiers' Home. Another is at Suitland, Md., nearby; and I think there are some other places. It was thought by the Senate committee that the buildings ought to be constructed within the City of Washington, but the House has inserted the words "or near." If the Government owns land near Washington and can utilize it properly in this time of stress, some buildings might be built on it. Therefore I move, Mr. President, that the Senate agree to the amendment of the House to Senate amendment No. 48.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. Was there a record vote in the House on this amendment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand there was not.

Mr. MALONEY. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], who proposed this amendment in the Senate committee, seems to be absent.

Mr. McKELLAR. He was present a little while ago. I intended to call the matter to his attention.

Mr. MALONEY. I do not know what his position might be. Personally, I very much regret that the House did not have an opportunity to declare itself by way of a record vote on this very important amendment. It has been in controversy for a long time. It is another splendid example of getting around a legislative committee. I think it is bad procedure.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee to agree to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 48.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the next amendment in disagreement is the amendment of the Senate No. 41. The House insists upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate. The Senate amendment was as follows:

For a special executive assistant for each Senator at the rate of \$4,500 per annum, fiscal year 1942, \$216,000, for the period starting January 1, 1942, and ending June 30, 1942, such positions are authorized for the period of the emergency only.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. CHANDLER. I shall detain the Senate only a few moments.

For nearly a year some of us have been trying to obtain some extra help for Senators who are overburdened with work. Last year some of us made a fight on the floor against the recommendations of a committee, and at that time we were promised that if we would go to the committee thorough and careful consideration would be given to the request.

In June of last year a point of order was sustained on precisely this same matter in the Senate. When the Senate Appropriations Committee met recently it voted overwhelmingly in favor of an amendment which would provide some extra help for each Member of the Senate, so that a Senator who needed a research assistant could have one, and a Senator who needed extra clerks could have them. I point to the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] as examples of Senators who need extra help.

When that report came to the floor of the Senate with the approval of the Committee on Appropriations there ensued an active fight on the floor, and a more or less full and free discussion. By a vote of 53 to 30 the Senate adopted the amendment and instructed the conferees on the part of the Senate to represent to the conference committee that it was the view of the Senate that we needed this extra help.

When the conference committee met the House conferees objected to the amendment. How they were permitted to do so I do not know, but in taking the conference report back to the House they took this amendment back as a separate matter in disagreement. Today when the House voted on it it did not have a record vote. It voted by voice vote, and declined to give the Senate the help which it said it needed.

If I am not misinformed, this is the first time in 150 years that one House has sought to impose its will on the other in this respect. If a Senator who needs additional help had the courage to say so, he is among the 53 Senators who voted for the amendment.

The House does not know whether Senators need additional help. The House did not have a record vote on the amendment. It simply disagreed and sent it back.

I am not willing to permit the House to tell me whether I need extra help. I need a research man and have been trying to obtain one. I do not need him nearly so much as do a number of other Senators.

Mr. President, since I have been a Member of the Senate nine Senators

have died, some of them because of overwork. Not only does the action of the House not suit me, it is painful to me, it is obnoxious to me. I do not want the membership of the House telling me that I have not sense enough to know what I need in order to perform my duties.

I intend to move that the amendment be sent back to conference. This is a \$10,000,000,000 appropriation bill, but the delay will not be very serious. Already more money is appropriated than the Government has been able to spend. It will be some time before it is all spent or allocated. I want the Senate to say to the House—and if Senators have enough courage they will say it—that we know what we need. I am not willing to have the House tell me that I do not know whether I need extra help in my office.

If House Members ever say to me that they need extra help in order to perform their duties I am not going to say that they do not need it, because I do not claim to know. I do claim that Senators who are doing their work and attending committee meetings know what they need. I am a member of two very important committees, and I do not have time to remain for very long at a time at meetings of either of them. Other Senators are in the same position. They go from one committee to another, devoting only a part of their time to each committee.

They do not know what is going on, and they cannot find out. Yet we provide secretaries, and secretaries to secretaries, and assistants to the secretaries, and assistants to the assistant secretaries, and automobiles and drivers, and assistant drivers, and telephone operators, and switchboards for every board, bureau, and commission.

It is time the Senate had sufficient courage and judgment to assert itself, and I am ready to assert myself. I move Mr. President, that the bill be sent back to the conference committee with instructions to insist on amendment No. 41.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I desire to speak upon the motion, and to urge the Members of the Senate to support the motion just made by the junior Senator from Kentucky. Some 2 weeks before the death of the late Senator Adams, I met him one Sunday afternoon coming out of his office in the Senate Office Building. I had observed him working almost every Sunday and holiday, as I have been working. I seldom reach my office later than 7 o'clock in the morning; and all the members of my office staff are still working at this hour, and will be working for perhaps an hour more. I have good health and energy, and I have no objection to working 10, 12, and 14 hours a day; and the members of my office staff are willing to do so. But, Mr. President, we cannot get our work out. Matters vital to the people of California and to the Nation are not attended to.

I am surprised at the House of Representatives, because I know that at least the Representatives from California know how difficult it is for us to find time in which to attend to the matters that come to us. I realize there are some

Senators who do not need additional help. Well, they do not have to take it.

When I was talking with the late Senator Adams I commented upon the fact that, like him, I came here from a legal career. I said to Senator Adams that if I had a law practice equal in volume of work to the work I do in my office here, I would have at least twice as many assistants and clerks as I now have, and I would consider myself stupid and disloyal to my clients if I did not do so.

So far as the provision now before us is concerned, it would not be sufficient, even if it became a law, entirely to relieve my difficulties, but at least it would give me one more able, energetic young man who could help in handling the immense volume of details which come into the office of a Senator.

If the prestige and the dignity of the Senate of the United States are worth anything, I think we should say to the House of Representatives that we will be the judges of what clerks and assistants we require. Therefore, Mr. President, I urge the Senate to adopt the motion made by the junior Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I realize how the Senate feels about the action which has been taken by the House in regard to an amendment which pertains alone to the Senate and its official work. I share those feelings, although I have no particular interest in the executive secretary who would be provided for me under the amendment, and do not know whether, if it were adopted, I should avail myself of the opportunity afforded. I would do so if I needed him; and if I did not, I should not.

I desire to comment briefly upon the attitude of the House toward the Senate, not only in this matter, but in another matter of the same type and character. I was a Member of the House for 14 years, and there are Members of this body who were Members of the House of Representatives for a longer period. So far as I recall, in those days the House never in any way questioned the action of the Senate with respect to its clerical assistants; and for 150 years, so far as I know, the Senate has never questioned the action of the House in providing clerical assistants for its Members. I do not believe any Member of either House knows how much clerical assistance the Members of the other body may need.

As my colleague has said, the House did not afford a roll call on the amendment; and, so far as I know, no Member of the House gave any reason why the amendment should be stricken out.

The only thing that bothers me now in connection with the motion of my colleague is the question whether the Senate is justified in holding up this \$10,000,000,000 defense bill in order to obtain authorization for employment of another secretary for each Senator. I do not know how long it would take to dispose of the matter, or how long the bill would be held up.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will do so in a moment.

I doubt very much whether the foundations of the Government would collapse if the bill should go over until tomorrow, although I do not want to be in the attitude, and I will not assume the attitude, of asking that the bill be held up in order that each Senator may be authorized to employ another secretary. But it is not the first time the House has acted in this manner respecting matters pertaining purely to the Senate.

I desire to take occasion to say what I never said before about something which pertains to and affects the minority leader [Mr. McNARY] and myself as majority leader of the Senate. In the whole history of the United States Senate the minority leader has never had an extra clerk because he was minority leader; nor has the majority leader had an extra clerk because he was majority leader. Everyone knows that the work of both the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] and myself has been doubled, and probably quadrupled, because of the labor entailed by the positions we hold. There is scarcely a night when, after working all day on the floor of the Senate and in my office, I do not take home with me a bulk of work which requires me to labor until midnight in order to keep myself informed on bills and reports, and to obtain information which I feel I should have in order that I may perform as efficiently as possible the duties of my position.

Two years ago the Senate inserted in the legislative appropriation bill a provision allowing the majority leader and minority leader an extra research clerk at a rate of compensation, as I recall, of, I think, \$5,000 a year. That provision was adopted here unanimously. The bill went to the House of Representatives, where the provision was kicked out the window. They would not even allow such a provision for the minority leader and majority leader, to enable them to do their work more efficiently.

In view of that attitude I should like to call attention to what the Congress of the United States does for the House of Representatives. Senators will find in the current legislative appropriation bill appropriations for clerk hire of the Members of the House of Representatives. On page 9 of the act we find special and minority employees listed, and one of the paragraphs reads as follows:

Office of the majority floor leader—

Of the House—

Legislative clerk, \$3,110; clerk, \$2,530; two assistant clerks, at \$1,800 each.

Then:

For official expenses of the majority leader, * * * \$2,000—

For official expenses, he gets \$2,000, which he is permitted to expend as he sees fit in the exercise of his functions as majority leader, and for which he is not required to make any accounting.

I do not object to that. I would never have known of it if the majority leader

of the House had not called my attention to it, and stated that he thought it was an outrage that the Senate of the United States and the Congress of the United States did not make some provision for extra assistants for the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate. That \$2,000 has been paid to the majority leader of the House by a check of \$166.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ every month ever since 1929; and I daresay there are not 10 Members of the Senate who know that the appropriation has been carried in the legislative appropriation bill for the last 12 or 14 years. At the present session Congress has added another clerk for the majority leader and another one for the minority leader in the House; so that now the whole thing adds up as follows:

To the majority leader, \$11,240 a year, in addition to the regular clerks and assistants he has under the regular appropriation. The same is done for the minority leader:

Clerk, \$3,180—

In addition to his regular assistants—legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$9,900.

In addition to that, the majority whip and the minority whip are permitted to appoint two assistants, although the corresponding officials in the Senate are not allowed to do so.

Two years ago, when the Senate inserted an amendment allowing the majority and minority leaders each a research clerk to help them in their work, the House of Representatives took it upon itself to throw the amendment out of the window, and declined to agree to it. I have never mentioned the matter since, and I have never made any effort to have the amendment inserted in any other bill that came to the Senate. The other day the Senate adopted, by unanimous vote, a little resolution providing for an additional assistant each to the minority leader and the majority leader, not payable out of the appropriations, not payable as a similar item is in the House, not payable as the \$2,000 is paid, but payable out of the contingent fund of the Senate. In other words, in order to get a little help we had to go to the contingent fund of the Senate, instead of to the House, and ask them to cooperate in a bill to do a little piece of justice to those of us who are charged with some responsibility in guiding the proceedings of the Senate.

I do not know, except in these two instances—the one that 2 years ago affected the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] and myself, and this case—that the House has ever attempted to dictate to the Senate as to how much clerk hire they need or ought to have. We certainly have never done that with respect to the House.

What I have said about this matter does not in any way imply any criticism of the House or of the majority and minority leaders for the assistance they have been given. The present condition has been in existence ever since the 71st Congress, in 1929; and this extra com-

pensation—for that is what it really is—has been paid to the present majority leader, to his predecessor, now the Speaker of the House, who was kind enough to refer me to it and tell me about it, for I never had heard of it until he told me; to his predecessor, the former Speaker from Alabama, Mr. Bankhead; to his predecessor, Mr. Byrns, of Tennessee; to his predecessor, Mr. Snell of New York; and it goes all the way back to the days when John Q. Tilson was majority leader of the House of Representatives, as I recall.

I mention that state of affairs merely to show that it seems to me the House of Representatives is going out of its way, every time we send over there an amendment affecting the clerical assistance of Senators, to say that we do not need it, or that it is none of our business to determine for ourselves what we shall undertake to appropriate for the assistance of Members of the Senate.

Still, that leaves me with the question whether we are justified in holding up this appropriation bill in order to get this additional assistance for each Senator. It does not affect me, because the Senate has already provided an assistant for the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] and an assistant for me under the resolution which was sponsored by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], without my knowledge and without any solicitation on my part. I knew nothing about it. I did not consult him about it. I never asked him for it; but the Senate did adopt a resolution providing this extra assistance for the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] and me in the capacity which we occupy in the Senate. So I am not interested in the matter one way or the other. I do not care whether Senators get \$4,500 additional clerk-hire, so far as I am personally concerned. I have every reason to believe that Senators need it. I have confidence that if any Senator does not need it, he will not use it; but I feel that it is an outrage—and I say that not in any spirit of criticism, or any desire to create friction between the two Houses, but I say it because I think it is an outrage—for the House of Representatives to undertake to dictate to the Senate what we shall have in the way of clerk hire.

That is all I want to say. Every Senator here will exercise his own judgment in the matter. But I do not feel that this bill should be delayed on account of it.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. My colleague has covered the matter so thoroughly that there really is not any question that I want to ask him now, except I want him to make it clear that in addition to all this help which the majority and minority leaders of the House have, which I do not question the need for, the majority leader of the House gets that \$2,000, and he does not have to account for it at all to anybody.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is true. I want it understood, however, that I do not in

any way question the propriety of the expenditure. I think they are entitled to it. I think the extra expenses incurred by the majority leader of the House will more than absorb \$2,000; but, in view of the generosity of the Members of the House with themselves, it is difficult for me to understand why they are so parsimonious and so niggardly when it comes to senatorial assistance.

Mr. CHANDLER. We are asking for this assistance merely during the period of the emergency, and they tell us that we cannot even have it in the emergency.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, let me ask the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] whether he has figured out what relation in percentage terms this \$260,000 bears to the nine-billion-dollar-plus total involved. It is somewhere around one forty-five thousandth part. What is it in terms of percentage, if the Senator knows?

Mr. CHANDLER. I have no idea; but I will tell the Senator another way in which he can figure it out. My State has 9 Representatives. The average is 3 or 4 clerks to each district. If the average is 3 clerks, that is a total of 27. If the average is 4 clerks, the total is 36. If the average is 5 clerks, the total is 45. Each one of us in the Senate has the whole State to look after. In the case of the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], whose colleague [Mr. WAGNER] has been sick, I do not know how many Representatives his State has, or how many clerks they have, but I know that he is trying with his office staff to do the work of all those people.

If we do not stick up for ourselves and assert ourselves now, I shall feel sorry for us.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I find myself in a rather peculiar position in this matter. I voted against the amendment in question when it was before the Senate the other day, but the Senate overruled us by a majority of 23; so when we went to conference, and the House conferees asked us to leave out this amendment, we declined to do so. We were very strenuous about the matter, and they had to take it back to the House.

Frankly, I want to say that I endorse all the statements of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. We have never interfered with the House in regard to the number of clerks they should have, or the compensation that should be paid them; and it seems to me they ought not to have interfered with us at this time. I want to say, further, that the action of the House in striking out this Senate amendment has rather converted me to the idea that I made a mistake in not voting for the amendment when it was before the Senate.

Be that as it may, however, I think we should make a very great mistake now if we should undertake to hold up this bill, even for a day, because of an amendment of this kind. Two or three other bills will come before us to which such an amendment can be offered. Deficiency bills will be here regularly from time to time, and we can put such an amendment on one of those bills and stand on the amendment until the House

agrees to it. I do not think we ought to hold up this bill on this account.

I am appealing to Senators. Each Senator understands the situation as well as I do. We are engaged in a very great war, and I doubt the wisdom of holding up this bill at all because of an amendment of this kind.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am impressed by that suggestion; and, as a matter of fact, I said a while ago, in my brief remarks, that I doubted the wisdom of our holding up this bill because of this item. How soon will another appropriation bill come along to which such an amendment can be attached?

Mr. McKELLAR. Judging from what I have heard, such a bill will be here late in January; and I say to the Senate that I will cooperate in every way I can to see that the wish of the Senate in regard to its own employees shall be carried out.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. In a moment I shall be delighted to yield.

I do not feel that I need such an assistant in my office. However, each Senator may pass on that question for himself. I know that such Senators as the Senators from New York [Mr. MEAD and Mr. WAGNER], the Senators from California [Mr. DOWNEY and Mr. JOHNSON], the Senators from Ohio [Mr. TAFT and Mr. BURTON], the Senators from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY and Mr. O'DANIEL], and Senators from the other large States, are entitled to more help than they have. Those are enormous States. Probably Massachusetts should be included in the list. But we all know how difficult it is to make a rule for one group of States and not for another group of States. I think whatever the Senate agrees to in regard to its own employees should not be objected to by the House. The Senate never has undertaken, so far as I can recall, in the 25 years I have been here, to interfere with the House in regard to its administrative personnel; and therefore I do not think the House ought to interfere with the Senate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I promised first to yield to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. Then I will yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, the House is not now in session. Will not the bill have to go over until tomorrow, anyway? The House has already adjourned.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; if we agree to the House amendment, that will end the consideration of the bill, and it can be signed and go to the President this evening; but what strikes me with a great deal of force is that we ought not to hold up a \$10,000,000,000 bill for a day or a night because of a proposal of this kind, which we can just as well or better put on another bill.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. The question is not on that particular point. Mr. Coolidge, when President, among other wise things he said from time to time, once said that a President ought not to have to do anything that he could get somebody to do for him. In this emergency no Senator ought to be compelled to write letters about horse books and cow books if he can get somebody to write them for him. He ought to be over here, attending the meetings of committees, knowing what he is voting on, and helping in the war effort.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I want to say to the Senator from Tennessee that he is no more anxious than am I to provide for the defense of the country.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure of that.

Mr. CHANDLER. We are not going to cause any trouble by delaying this bill until tomorrow. There will be no effort to get the money out of the banks tonight, because they are closed, and they will be closed until tomorrow, and this one little item can be agreed to then. If Senators miss this opportunity to say that they have been mistreated and insulted and told that they did not have enough sense to know how to run their offices, or how to ask for enough help to run them, I fear that they may permanently lose the opportunity.

I believe what the Senator from Tennessee said about consideration of the subject in the future, but I was promised that last year—not by the Senator from Tennessee—and I got scant comfort, and almost no consideration.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that I think we ought to put a similar amendment on a bill of less importance than this, and insist upon it.

Mr. CHANDLER. We have already put it on this bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. But at the very beginning of the war I believe it would be unwise to insist upon our action. I believe it would be good diplomacy and statesmanship to agree with the House at this time, and act on the subject later. Of course that is a matter for Senators to determine for themselves.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. I wish to ask the able Senator from Tennessee if he does not think it is possible that the rather unhappy wording of this provision may have had some influence on the decision of the House. As worded in the bill, it is "for a special executive assistant for each Senator." On the theory which the majority leader has so well set forth, I do not think the House ought to determine what we shall or shall not do in the way of providing additional clerk-hire for ourselves.

Mr. McKELLAR. I entirely agree with the Senator about the matter.

Mr. PEPPER. But I was going to say, if I may, that, since the motion of the

Senator from Kentucky contemplates the return of the bill to conference, if it would be within the scope of the authority of the conferees to rewrite the provision so as to provide what it actually means legally, merely additional clerk-hire for each Senator, and strike out the perhaps objectionable words "special executive assistant," I believe the amendment would have a more favorable reception.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, there are no conferees at present. Stating the matter as it appears to me, suppose we should send the bill back to the House, and the House should refuse to alter its decision, we should be in a very unhappy situation. I feel just as other Senators do about the injustice done to us. Certainly an injustice has been done to this body. There is not any doubt about that. I feel exactly as other Senators do about it, but in view of the very great importance of the appropriation bill at this time, should we not reserve the assertion of our rights until later? I think it can be done, and I should be very happy to do it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I merely wish to say that I was unable to be present when this question was voted upon Friday, and I desire to have it recorded that if I had been present I would have voted against providing the extra clerk. I may say further that I hope for the further opportunity of voting against sending the bill back to conference on the issue of an extra clerk. I think the conference report should be approved, and should be approved tonight.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to appeal to the Senator from Kentucky, for whom I have a genuine and great affection. I would rather join him in his effort, when we have some other measure before us, when we could thresh the whole matter out with the House and have it settled for all time. I will join him in such a move to the extent of my ability, and I appeal to him to go along with us.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHANDLER. I have made my motion merely because I want a chance to right a wrong, not because it means anything to me personally. If I thought it would hurt the country one iota, I would not insist.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am very sure of that.

Mr. CHANDLER. We have been here all day waiting for this conference report. It can go back, and the Senate can tell the House that it is entitled to this small consideration. If the Senator from Ohio does not want the extra clerk, he does not have to take him, and I do not want to urge it on him.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MEAD. I wish to submit a suggestion for what it may be worth, in the hope that it may prove to be a solution.

It is demanded that we take some action to right a wrong which the House perpetrated upon us. We have already gone on record in favor of the additional clerical help provided in the amendment under discussion, and we did so by a very pronounced vote. Why could we not now adopt a resolution authorizing the appointment of these clerical assistants, drawing from the contingent fund the money with which to compensate them until the next legislative appropriation bill comes before the Senate? We can take that action, we can do it tonight, and we can prove to the House that we are able to run our own offices, and that we insist upon having that autonomous right.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. MEAD. I am glad to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. How much money is in the contingent fund? In order to replenish the contingent fund, we need the action of the House.

Mr. MEAD. This would not take effect until the first of the year.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I understand that, and this appropriation is not intended to replenish the contingent fund of the Senate, but if we deplete the contingent fund of the Senate, we will need the action of the House to replenish it, just as we require the consent of the House to take the original action.

Mr. HILL. I think there is a difference, however. Under the rules of the House, as I understand them, the language which we put into the bill on Friday is considered to be legislation. Therefore, since it is legislation, the House conferees have no authority, under a rule of the House, to accept the amendment. This is a new rule of the House, put into the rules, as I recall, some 5 or 6 years ago. Under the rule of the House, any Member of the House, even if the House conferees attempted to agree to the language we inserted on Friday, would have the right to make a point of order against the agreement, and insist on a separate vote by the House on the amendment.

If we follow the procedure suggested by the Senator from New York, to wit, to provide for an executive assistant for each Senator out of the contingent fund of the Senate, it is true, as the Senator from Missouri well stated, that the contingent fund would have to be replenished by an appropriation which would have to be concurred in by the House of Representatives. But an appropriation carrying money into the contingent fund of the Senate would not and could not, in my opinion, be construed as legislation on an appropriation bill, and would not come under the rule which requires a separate vote in the House; and therefore appropriations for the contingent fund of the Senate could be agreed to in conference.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield further?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Notwithstanding the opinion expressed by the Senator from New York, I very seriously doubt the wisdom of beginning to appropriate money for clerk hire out of the contingent fund. Of course, it would require an appropriation in the legislative appropriation bill, or in some deficiency bill, to replenish the contingent fund out of which the salaries would be paid. We have on one or two occasions provided temporary assistance in the way of a \$1,500 clerk payable for a few months out of the contingent fund, but I do not think it is good legislation to begin to provide for a \$4,500 executive assistant for each Senator out of the Senate contingent fund.

If Senators are entitled to it, it should be provided as a matter of law. For myself I am not willing to obtain this help for myself, nor for any other Senator, by a subterfuge—which the proposed action would be—by providing that we will pay for it out of the contingent fund, knowing that as soon as we do that, we will have to replenish the contingent fund by \$246,000, if that be the amount.

My idea is—and I wish to direct myself to my colleague—that it would be most unfortunate for the country to be apprised of the fact, by tomorrow morning's newspapers, that the United States Senate held up a \$10,000,000,000 defense appropriation in order to provide an extra clerk for each Senator. That is what I think about it. I do not believe the Senate wants to or that it ought to put itself in that position, and I am not going to vote to put it in that position.

The legislative appropriation bill will be before the Senate in a few weeks. It will be before the Senate in the early part of January. We can put into the legislative appropriation bill a provision which will be operative as a matter of law, and there will be no hurry about considering the measure when it gets to the House or when it gets into conference, and the Senate will have the right and the Senate conferees will have the right if the Senate sees fit to put the provision in question in that bill, to hold up an agreement on that bill until the House agrees to that provision; or we can put some other provision into the measure that will make it possible to throw the entire matter of clerical assistants into conference and see if we can work the matter out in a way that will be just to both Houses. Therefore, I do not think we should hold up this bill now on this particular account. I doubt the wisdom, in fact, I am convinced of the utter unwisdom of undertaking to accomplish the objective in a hurry, by subterfuge, by taking the money out of the contingent fund.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator from Kentucky as the majority leader, will go along with the plan he has outlined, there is no doubt in the world that the Senate can have its way about its own clerk hire. As one who voted against the proposal in the beginning, I will agree to cooperate with our leader and cooperate with all those who want to carry this matter through. I believe that is the best way to do it, and I ask the Senate to do it in that way.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I will say that, of course, I will go along with that plan. I voted for the amendment now under discussion, and I will vote for it again when it comes up again, and I say that if the House needs additional clerical hire, I shall vote for what the House thinks it needs.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, it has always been the practice for each House to decide what its own needs are.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. So I believe that is the best solution of the matter.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I was one of those who voted for the amendment, but I thoroughly agree with the statement made by the majority leader and with the statement made by the Senator from Tennessee, who is chairman of the conferees on the part of the Senate. I do not think the Senate can afford to hold up this appropriation bill, which is so vitally important to our national defense, in order to take the position that it is determined to have extra clerical help. I believe we need extra clerical help. I voted for the amendment, and will vote for it again when it comes up, but I do not propose to vote to send this bill back to conference.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I supported this amendment on the floor, and, as one of the conferees representing the Senate, I stood out for it as stoutly as it was possible to do in the conference. However, I think it would be most unfortunate if we were to delay the enactment of this tremendous bill merely to thresh out again the question of this additional clerical hire.

I realize how deeply Senators feel about the matter. I am as much outraged by the action of the House as is any other Member of the Senate. The amendment to which the Senator from Kentucky refers, which provided for additional assistance for the majority and minority leaders, was offered by the Senator from Georgia in the Committee on Appropriations. I was shocked and outraged when the House of Representatives rejected that amendment.

Mr. President, if this sort of sniping between the two bodies is to be carried on, I think the Senate should appoint a committee to investigate the entire question of all the employees of both legislative bodies. I have not checked the matter over carefully, but in my opinion it will be found that the committees of the House of Representatives are staffed much more heavily than are the committees of the Senate, and that the House has a greater number of committees than the Senate has. If the two branches of Congress are to pass judgment on each other, let us count the mail and telegrams, visitors, and all that goes to make work in an office, and see where the additions are needed.

But, Mr. President, I think we should wait until there is another deficiency bill before us, and that this amendment, in a little different shape, providing merely for clerical assistance under the terms of the act which was passed this year,

should be placed in that bill. We should make the issue in that manner, rather than sending this bill back to conference on account of the difference of opinion between the two Houses of Congress in an almost personal matter.

So far as I am concerned, I shall vote to recede from this amendment at this time, because I think it would be a very unfortunate thing for the country today, with all the momentous issues before us, to have the Senate reject a conference report in order that we might endeavor to obtain additional clerical help. We need additional clerical help. There is no question about that. I need additional help in my office. I do not see how Senators representing States with greater populations than that of Georgia can possibly give attention to the matters coming into their offices. The work of Senators is increasing daily. People are concerned about their sons, for example, who are in Hawaii. For the past several days I have no doubt that every Senator has had to put one or two girls on almost full-time work trying to find out about the sons of constituents who are on the far-flung battle front of this country today. But I think it would be very unfortunate to fight out this issue in connection with the bill before us when every other question has been closed. I hope that the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], and other Senators who have led this fight will carefully consider the propriety of letting this amendment drop at this time, and bringing it up on some other bill which is not so much in the Nation's eye, and is not so inextricably interwoven with the great question of national defense.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. When this matter was before the Senate the other day and was voted upon I missed the opportunity to vote on it. That was a matter of regret to me, because I have always been in favor of the substance of this proposal. If I had been here when the vote was had I should have been among those registered in favor of the proposal. Like the Senator from Kentucky, I cherish my 14 years of service in the other body. The memories of that service are very dear to me. But like him I resent keenly the attitude of the other body toward the action of the Senate on this item. I think it is a discourtesy for which there can be no justification. But, Mr. President, it is not the only discourtesy to which the Senate has been subjected at the hands of the other body in late days. Only a short time ago we were invited over there to a joint session of the two Houses, and there were not enough seats provided for Senators. It comes within my personal knowledge that four Senators were obliged to crowd themselves into two seats. While that treatment was accorded to Senators, I venture the assertion that there were anywhere from 200 to 400 persons on the floor who were not entitled to the privilege of the floor under the rules of the House.

Mr. President, whenever an appropriate time comes for me to vote for this proposal or its substance I stand ready to do so; but I cannot justify sending this bill back to conference on this item at this time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I was one of the Senators who supported this amendment. Like the Senator from Maine and other Senators, I feel that the action of the House was unwarranted, practically unprecedented, and that it establishes a very bad precedent. If the House may pass judgment upon the need for clerical assistants in Senators' offices, it may pass judgment upon whether the Senate shall have any clerical assistants, on the number of employees in the Secretary's office, and on all the other functions and agencies of this body.

Mr. President, I think the Senate should serve notice on the House in no uncertain terms that it does not intend to permit the House of Representatives to dictate its policy in regard to services and payment of its employees. Nevertheless, I wish to urge upon the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] that he accept the assurance of the majority leader and of the able Senator from Tennessee that this issue will be raised at the earliest opportunity, and that he not place the Senate in the position of attempting to secure acquiescence in this manner on this item in relation to this particular bill. Personally I believe that the precedent proposed is important enough to justify such action; but the country certainly would not interpret it in that way. I believe that the issue of securing adequate and efficient staffs for Members of the Senate in order that they may more efficiently discharge their responsibility had better be raised in connection with some other measure.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I think every Member of the Senate must agree with the position taken by the majority leader. The action taken by the House of Representatives in this matter is not only a violation of the long practice of comity between the Houses, but is an intolerable affront to the Senate on the part of the House, the more so because, apparently, the House deliberately took advantage of the fact that it knew that this was an extremely important bill and that the Senate would not want to hold up the bill on one single item, important as it might be to the efficiency of the Senate. The House took advantage of that fact by not even having a record vote. It simply flouted the Senate without showing any consideration whatever for the action of the Senate.

It seems to me that it is a question on which the Senate should take action. I am not willing to take the action by subterfuge and indirection, as I believe the suggestion of the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] to take the money out of the contingent fund of the

Senate would be. I think it is a matter that must be tried out between the two Houses.

My recollection goes back to the construction of the first office building, which was erected at the instance of the House of Representatives long before the Senate had an office building. Afterward, at the instance of the Senate and without any dispute in the House as to the necessity, the Senate Office Building was constructed. Following that, when the House felt that it needed additional office space, the Senate unhesitatingly and ungrudgingly acquiesced.

I think the action of the other body is outrageous. It follows the innovation of a year or so ago, referred to by the Senator from Kentucky, in the matter of clerical help for the majority and minority leaders.

I also agree with the Senator from Kentucky that at this time we cannot afford to be placed in the eyes of the country and of the world, in the position of holding up an appropriation bill of this magnitude in a dispute as to clerical help, or any kind of help, for either branch of the Congress.

As a substitute for the suggestion of the Senator from New York to take the money out of the contingent fund, I suggest a way in which we can obtain a fair and free conference with the House instead of having the House flout us in the matter of the whole subject of clerical assistance in the two Houses. When the legislative appropriation bill comes before us we can strike out all the appropriation for clerical assistance in the House and let the whole question of clerical assistance in the two Houses go to conference. In that case we could have a fair conference without being subject to a point of order in the House.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I now yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I wish to say to my friend from Tennessee that I realize that every delay presents an opportunity for disaster. In my service in the Senate I have never delayed my Government. I have never willfully or by accident prevented it from doing all it could to get itself in a position to meet any enemy on equal terms.

I think the discussion has been helpful. I raised the question so that we might have a discussion. As I understand, my colleague the majority leader [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and other members of the Appropriations Committee will very speedily report to the Senate a bill on which the whole issue can be thrashed out. We can face the issue directly if we will. I am prepared to face it directly and to give some relief to Senators who need additional help so badly. It is asked only during the period of the emergency. In order not to delay final action on the bill, although I think the prospects of delay are exaggerated, I shall withdraw my motion. In this discussion Senators have been placed on record as being opposed to any delay on this bill. That

suits me. That is exactly where I stand. I am not in favor of any delay. I am in favor of doing things as quickly as possible in the interest of the country.

With the understanding which has been stated, let me say to my friend from Tennessee that I withdraw my motion.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 41.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I am one of the Senators who voted against the amendment when it came up yesterday or the day before. I thought it was a very bad amendment and should be rejected. I am still of the same opinion. I am still opposed to it; but when the Senate agreed to it I acquiesced with as much grace as possible.

I do not care to repeat what I said the other day, or apologize for it, either. I expect to be opposed to such a proposal whenever it comes up, in any form in which it may come up.

However, I very much regret what some Senators have said in regard to the action of the House. I regret it not because it has any effect on me one way or the other personally. I am afraid that because of some of the things which have been said here today a feeling will grow up between the two Houses which will come home to trouble them.

I believe that the action of the Senate or of the House in fixing the number or the salaries of its own clerical help ought to have great weight with the other House; and under ordinary circumstances it ought to be agreed to by the other House. Yet, Mr. President, I should not go so far as to say that we must agree to any such amendment which the House puts in for its clerical help, or that the House must agree when we take similar action. If such an attitude were correct, we should never be able to express our own judgment. Naturally we give due weight to the action of the other House, such weight as we think it should receive. I feel that any Member of the Senate or any Member of the House would not be exceeding his constitutionally sworn duty if he should oppose it. My own opinion is that in this case the House conferees and other Members of the House felt the same way about it, and considered that the Senate had gone beyond all reason in providing for a new deputy Senator. If such an assistant would help a Senator and relieve him of work, then we should provide that in the absence of the Senator the deputy Senator would have the right to perform his duties; and the Senator could sit in his office and dictate letters while the deputy Senator came to the floor of the Senate, or vice versa.

I say to the Members of the Senate that regardless how many assistant clerks we may have or how able they may be, Senators will never in the world relieve themselves of the responsibility which must and will come to them.

Senators have spoken of Members of the Senate who have killed themselves by overwork, and I have no doubt that that has happened, and that it will happen in the future; but I do not think we can remedy that situation by providing additional clerks, for Senators who have

been working on Sundays will continue to work on Sundays, even if they have 100 clerks, even if they have so many clerks that they cannot get into their own offices. Such overwork always will be done by a conscientious man, who will work almost without limit.

Is it the idea, Mr. President, for us to say to the House that when we provide for the salary of a clerical assistant the Members of the House have only one thing to do: They must vote for it? The Members of the House will not stand for that, and it will not leave a very good feeling with the House. If they feel, as probably they have felt and do feel, that we have gone beyond reason, even if we do not believe so, we must concede that they have a right to entertain such a belief if they wish to do so.

I am glad the Senator has withdrawn his motion, and that the matter may at least be deferred until some future time.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I voted for the amendment now under discussion. Some years ago I attempted to initiate a measure to provide for an independent economic council, under sole direction of the two Houses of the Congress, to assist Members of Congress in economic research. I consulted Senators on both sides of the Chamber, and they thought the idea was good. The final decision arrived at was that we could get whatever we needed in the way of information through research from the National Economic Council. However, that was entirely under the domination of the executive branch of the Government.

I have always felt that the research done for Members of Congress should be of an independent character, entirely under the control of Congress, and responsible to it.

So long as there is executive opposition to such a body, it seems to me that an executive assistant, who is competent as an economic research assistant, can be used by Members of Congress to relieve them of the necessity of doing so much reading at night. There is no time during the day to read and to make research; it must be done at night.

I have seen Senators work until they dropped. Senator Copeland of New York worked himself to death, as did Senator Fletcher, of Florida, and Senator Logan, of Kentucky, and recently Senator Adams, of Colorado, passed away as a result of overwork.

I think something should be done about providing more assistance to enable Members of the Senate to do independent economic research. However, I agree that such provision should be made in a legislative bill; and it seems to me that the leaders of the two sides of the Senate Chamber should make some arrangement to have some assistance provided for this kind of work. A Senator who does not care to avail himself of it and who does not care to have research done would not have to use the assistant if he did not choose to do so. I understand there are Senators who do not care to have such assistants.

I think the point is well taken that the amendment should not be insisted upon at this time, but that proper provision

should be made in a legislative way and in a regular way.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] to a memorandum I have just received. Mr. Webb and Mr. Smith called personally to say they still stand by the Board's letter and testimony, and that the investigation will be made.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wished to put the information in the RECORD at this time.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not think there is any question that such an investigation will be made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 41.

The motion was agreed to.

REENACTMENT OF OVERMAN AND TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACTS

Mr. VAN NUYS. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably the bill (S. 2129) to expedite the war effort, and I submit Report No. 911 thereon.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me inquire of the Senator from Indiana whether he hopes to take up tomorrow the bill he has just reported from the Committee on the Judiciary; the one which reenacts or revives the provisions of the Overman Act in force during the last World War, and of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Mr. VAN NUYS. The committee will be in position to take it up tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope that that may be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. I too hope that that may be done.

Mr. McNARY. Is the report from the committee now being filed?

Mr. VAN NUYS. It is. It will be printed and will be on Senators' desks in the morning.

Mr. McNARY. Of course, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be placed on the calendar.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President of the Senate be authorized to affix his signature to bills or other measures ready for signature during the recess of the Senate following today's session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, December 16, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate, December 15, 1941

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Nan Wood Honeyman, of Portland, Oreg., to be collector of customs for Customs Collection District No. 29, with headquarters at

Portland, Oreg., to succeed Judge Fred Fisk, whose term of office will expire on April 30, 1942.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Henry Harley Arnold, United States Army.

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Horace Hayes Fuller (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Harry Kenneth Rutherford (colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Robert Walter Crawford (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Benjamin Curtis Lockwood, Jr., Infantry.

Col. Frederick Gilbreath, Cavalry.

Col. Walter Melville Robertson (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Roy Cleveland Heflebower, Medical Corps.

Col. John Mather, Ordnance Department.

Lt. Col. William Samuel Rumbough, Signal Corps.

Col. Carl Adolph Baehr, Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. Edward Hale Brooks, Field Artillery.

Col. Charles Clarence Curtis, Coast Artillery Corps (National Guard of the United States).

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Infantry (Reserve).

Chaplain (Col.) William Richard Arnold, chief of chaplains.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be brigadier general, Reserve

Brig. Gen. Henry Joseph Reilly, Reserve, from December 23, 1941.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS

To be colonel

Lt. Col. Franklin A. Hart to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1941.

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. William S. Fellers to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1941.

Maj. Ralph D. Leach to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1941.

To be majors

Capt. Frank G. Dailey to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1941.

Capt. Frank H. Wirsig to be a major in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1941.

To be captains

First Lt. Michael Sampas to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of July 1940.

First Lt. William G. Robb to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 27th day of November 1940.

The following-named first lieutenants to be captains in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of March 1941:

John H. Masters

Leonard M. Mason

Walter N. Flournoy

Kenneth A. King

Arthur B. Barrows

First Lt. Marion M. Magruder to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of July 1941.

First Lt. Wood B. Kyle to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of October 1941.

First Lt. Russell E. Honsowetz to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1941.

First Lt. Russell B. Warye to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of December 1941.

To be second lieutenants

Carl M. Johnson, a citizen of Nevada, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of September 1941.

George D. Webster, a citizen of North Carolina, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of September 1941.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 15, 1941:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

To be medical directors

Edward C. Ernst.

Peter J. Gorman.

APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY RANK IN THE AIR CORPS, IN THE REGULAR ARMY

To be colonel

Edwin Randolph Page.

To be lieutenant colonels

James Keller De Armond.

Walter Llewellyn Wheeler.

Norme D. Frost.

Linus Dodge Frederick.

To be majors

George Lawrence Holcomb.

William Ray Clingerman, Jr.

Walter Eckman.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

To be rear admiral

Arthur S. Carpenter.

POSTMASTERS

ARKANSAS

Hal P. Johnson, Hatfield.

FLORIDA

James A. Williams, Alachua.

Alonzo W. Sias, Clewiston.

Mae B. Wells, Lawtey.

Thomas J. West, Riviera.

GEORGIA

Judson Leland Cooper, Pelham.

LOUISIANA

Paul W. Arnolie, Port Sulphur.

MINNESOTA

Leonard N. Riley, Ellsworth.

Della C. Underdahl, Frost.

Eva A. Weed, Garvin.

John C. Myers, Green Isle.

Mary A. Culhane, Rushford.

John M. Lambert, Two Harbors.

Alphonse J. Koelzer, Waterville.

MONTANA

Bertha V. Powers, Neilhart.

NEW YORK

John H. Otten, Blauvelt.

William L. Bergner, Callicoon.

Gus Di Savino, Chadwicks.

Cornelius J. O'Connell, Chestertown.

Walter A. Soule, Minoa.

Bernard E. Ryan, Mohawk.

PUEERTO RICO

Angel Ramirez, Adjuntas.

RHODE ISLAND

John J. O'Connor, Ashton.

WISCONSIN

Lila Robie Baker, Danbury.

Roberta B. Kessler, South Wayne.

Arthur B. Roemer, Tigerton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in Thy tabernacle we find Thy mercy seat. We thank Thee that Thou hast made sacrifice a divine and an everlasting virtue, exalting and glorifying it. We would not seek far and wide for a better place, nor for more honorable labor. We pray for that spirit that shall make us willing to toil in a common task; give us eyes to see and hearts to love truth and service at the altar of our country, a most sacred privilege. Release all our powers to believe that the foundation of God standeth sure and that no weapon forged against Him can prosper; that nation that sows to the wind shall reap to the whirlwind. Lead us beside still waters that we may be quiet and listen.

Grant that yonder immortal document may clothe the shrine at the altar of our hearts. We do homage to it and trust that it may be engraved in the very depths of the soul of our Nation. We thank Thee for the glorious company of patriots, for the apostles of freedom, and the army of martyrs for liberty and humanity; we hallow it today as we stand in awe in its presence. Oh, America, keep thy hands clean and God helping us, we shall light a candle that shall make the teachings of our Master coextensive with man throughout this sad world. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 12, 1941, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on December 12, 1941, the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4993. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across Sarasota Pass and across Longboat Pass, county of Manatee, State of Florida; and

H. R. 5876. An act to amend the Canal Zone Code so as to provide for control of photographing, possession of cameras, etc., in areas of the Canal Zone.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 5893. An act to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Public Welfare in and for the District of Columbia, to determine its functions, and for other purposes," approved March 16, 1926; and H. Con. Res. 56. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of each of the reports submitted to the House



[PUBLIC LAW 353—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 591—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 6159]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national defense for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

SEC. 101. For additional amounts for appropriations for the Military Establishment, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental to, and merged with, the appropriations under the same heads in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified under said heads respectively in that Act, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY

For contingencies of the Army, \$24,800, which shall be available for the actual and necessary expenses, as may be determined and approved by the Secretary of War, of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army on special duty in foreign countries.

EXPEDITING PRODUCTION

For expediting production of equipment and supplies for national defense, \$388,000,000: *Provided*, That expenditures from appropriations under this heading may hereafter be made until June 30, 1943, without securing the specific approval of the projects by the President.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

CONTINGENT FUND, CHIEF OF STAFF

For contingent fund, Chief of Staff, \$125,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

For miscellaneous expenses requisite for and incident to the military intelligence activities of the Army and maintenance of the military

attachés, including observers of the Military Intelligence Division abroad, \$239,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$5,000 upon the expenses of officers of the Army on duty abroad under this head in the Military Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby repealed.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

WELFARE OF ENLISTED MEN

For welfare of enlisted men, \$1,210,000.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

PAY OF THE ARMY

For pay of the Army, \$314,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be subject to any limitation as to the number of selective trainees who may be paid therefrom.

TRAVEL OF THE ARMY

For travel of the Army, \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be applied to the payment of money allowances in lieu of transportation, or transportation and subsistence, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men regardless of the mode of travel.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

For claims for damages to or loss of private property, \$12,000.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY

For subsistence of the Army, \$104,300,000.

REGULAR SUPPLIES OF THE ARMY

For regular supplies of the Army, \$6,900,000.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

For clothing and equipage, \$13,540,000.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

For incidental expenses of the Army, \$8,645,000.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION

For Army transportation, \$370,079,085, of which amount not to exceed \$30,000,000 shall be available for the procurement from the United States Maritime Commission of five Army transports:

Provided, That the provisions of section 302 (c) of the Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1942, shall not apply to vehicles under the jurisdiction of the War Department, used for military activities.

MILITARY POSTS

For construction of buildings, utilities, and appurtenances at military posts, \$827,820,000.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AND UTILITIES

For barracks and quarters and other buildings and utilities, \$8,740,000.

SIGNAL CORPS

SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY

For Signal Service of the Army, \$257,160,452.

AIR CORPS

AIR CORPS, ARMY

For Air Corps, Army, \$779,000,000, of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under contracts executed prior to July 1, 1939.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ARMY

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$25,168,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ENGINEER SERVICE, ARMY

For Engineer Service, Army, \$129,222,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1943.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

For military construction, defense installations, \$1,305,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

CHORRERA AND RIO HATO ROAD, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

To enable the United States to cooperate with the Republic of Panama in connection with the construction of a highway between Chorrera and Rio Hato in the Republic of Panama, fiscal year 1942, \$873,000, to remain available until expended and to be additional to the appropriation for this purpose in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1939.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

ORDNANCE SERVICE AND SUPPLIES, ARMY

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$3,719,883,246.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

For Chemical Warfare Service, Army, \$6,272,000.

CHIEF OF INFANTRY

INFANTRY SCHOOL, FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

For Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, \$69,000.

SEACOAST DEFENSES

For seacoast defenses, \$9,564,000, of which \$7,959,852 shall remain available until expended.

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

For all expenses necessary for the mobilization, operation, and maintenance of the Army of the Philippines, including expenses connected with calling into the service of the armed forces of the United States the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and expenditures incident to pay, allowances, operation, maintenance, and other activities of units and personnel of said organized military forces, and for the emergent mobilization and training of such forces, may be made without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of or accounting for funds of the United States but shall be expended and accounted for in a manner prescribed by the President of the United States, \$269,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, which shall be available for payment to the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines upon its written request, either in advance of or in reimbursement for all or any part of the estimated or actual cost, as authorized by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, of necessary expenses for the purposes aforesaid, except that none of such moneys shall be available for the pay and allowances of personnel of said organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, when serving in the Philippine Islands, in excess of the pay and allowances authorized by Philippine law, executive orders, and regulations which were in effect November 1, 1941, and of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be restored to the Emergency Fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced therefrom: *Provided*, That any expenditures heretofore or hereafter made from said appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President" for the purposes and in the manner authorized under this heading in this Act, are hereby authorized and validated: *Provided further*, That any appropriation for the Military

Establishment may be applied to the purposes aforesaid subject to reimbursement by transfer from this appropriation of the value of such property or service as may have been or may thereafter be applied to such purposes and any amount so transferred shall be available for expenditure for the purposes of the appropriation so reimbursed during the fiscal year in which such amount was received and the ensuing fiscal year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. Whenever the President deems it to be in the interest of national defense, he may authorize the Secretary of War to sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States, any defense article procured from funds appropriated for the Military Establishment prior to or since March 11, 1941, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941 (Public, Numbered 11). The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under the authority of this paragraph shall not exceed \$2,000,000,000, and the limitation of \$1,300,000,000 fixed by section 3 (a) (2) of such Act is hereby reduced to \$300,000,000 and this latter limitation shall not be applicable to the War Department after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of War is authorized to utilize any appropriation available for the Military Establishment, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for all expenses incident to the maintenance, pay, and allowances of prisoners of war, other persons in Army custody whose status is determined by the Secretary of War to be similar to prisoners of war, and persons detained in Army custody pursuant to Presidential proclamation.

SEC. 104. This title may be cited as "Title III, Military Appropriation Act, 1942".

TITLE II—NAVY DEPARTMENT

SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service, fiscal year 1942, to be supplemental, and, in addition, to the appropriations in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified therein, and except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Miscellaneous expenses, Navy: For the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the classification laws, or section 5 of the Act of April 6, 1914 (38 Stat. 335), \$50,000.

NAVAL EMERGENCY FUND

Naval emergency fund, including local defense and fleet training schools and equipment and services therefor, fleet landings, navigational aids, and such other objects as the Secretary of the Navy may

consider necessary to further the preparedness of the United States Navy, \$50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF SHIPS

Maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$250,000,000.

Defense installations on merchant vessels: For the procurement of the necessary materials and for the provision of defense installations on Government-owned or privately owned merchant vessels, \$120,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the provision relating to defense installations on Government or privately owned merchant vessels contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, under the appropriation for Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels is hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That the appropriation "Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels" shall be credited and this appropriation charged for any expenditures heretofore made on account of defense installations on Government or privately owned merchant vessels under the authority of the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, and under the appropriation "Alterations to naval vessels" contained in Title VI of the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel: The restriction against the employment of enlisted men in officers' quarters and messes under said heading is hereby amended by excepting from said restriction officers' messes at over-seas bases, including Alaska, and mobile hospitals.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1942: This appropriation shall be available for payments to the Maritime Commission for charter and hire of cargo vessels when manned by other than naval personnel.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Care of the dead, \$100,000, of which amount \$10,000 shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the fiscal year 1941.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

For the following public works and public utilities projects, including the acquisition of necessary land, at a cost not to exceed the amount stated, \$335,415,000, which amount, together with unexpended balances of the appropriations heretofore made under this heading, shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590), shall be applicable to the work under this appropriation:

Navy Yard, Boston, Massachusetts: Receiving ship facilities and housing for crews of ships, \$1,665,000;

Naval air station, New York, New York: For the development of aviation facilities including buildings and accessories, and the acquisition of Floyd Bennett Field, Kings County, New York, and adjacent suitable areas, including buildings, improvements, and facilities, \$18,750,000: *Provided*, That in the purchase of this field the Navy Department shall take into consideration expenditures by any Federal agency from Federal funds in or for developing such field prior to acquisition thereof by the United States;

Naval supply depot, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: For the development of storage facilities, including buildings and accessories and acquisition of land, \$15,000,000;

Temporary and emergency construction: For temporary and emergency construction or acquisition of buildings and facilities, including the acquisition of land, at localities inside and outside the United States, needed by the Navy, as may be specifically approved by the Secretary of the Navy, including collateral public works items, \$300,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall transmit to Congress on or before January 10, 1943, a statement by projects of the obligations incurred under this appropriation.

The provisions of section 4 of the Act approved April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 590-592), shall be applicable to all public works and public utilities projects provided in this Act, regardless of location: *Provided*, That the fixed fee to be paid the contractor as a result of any contract hereafter entered into under the authority of this provision shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of the contract, exclusive of the fee, as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

Aviation, Navy: For new construction and procurement of aircraft and equipment, spare parts and accessories, \$309,720,000, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Navy may, prior to July 1, 1942, enter into contracts for the production and purchase of new airplanes and their equipment, spare parts, and accessories, to an amount not in excess of \$640,000,000, including not to exceed \$50,000,000 for additional plant facilities in public and private plants.

COAST GUARD

Office of Commandant: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1942, subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$8,755.

Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, \$1,285,537, and the limitation of \$69,008, under this head in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, on the amount which may be expended for recreation, amusement, comfort, contentment, and health of enlisted men is hereby increased to \$76,746.

General expenses, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1942, including the objects

specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, \$1,785,000, of which \$35,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby allocated for the breaking of ice on the Illinois River.

Construction of vessels and shore facilities, Coast Guard: For an additional amount for additional and replacement vessels and their equipment, and the construction, rebuilding, or extension of shore facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, as amended, \$8,717,800, to remain available until expended, of which amount not to exceed four per centum shall be available for administrative expense in connection therewith, including personal services in the District of Columbia.

Establishing and improving aids to navigation: For an additional amount for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works, including the acquisition of sites therefor, \$869,135, which sum shall be available for all expenditures directly relating thereto.

INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Construction and machinery: In addition to the objects specified under this heading in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1942, this appropriation shall be available for the construction or acquisition and conversion of not to exceed eight hundred small vessels as mine craft and patrol craft, as authorized in Public Law 323, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended by this Act: *Provided*, That Public Law Numbered 72, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 24, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words "five hundred and fifty thousand tons" and inserting the words "one million three hundred and fifty thousand tons" in lieu thereof: *Provided further*, That Public Law Numbered 323, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved November 21, 1941, is hereby amended by deleting the words "four hundred" and inserting "eight hundred" in lieu thereof, and also by deleting the following: ", not to exceed \$300,000,000".

GENERAL PROVISION

Sec. 202. The appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, shall be available for the pay and other expenses of not to exceed fifty thousand men inducted into the naval service and not to exceed ten thousand men inducted into the Marine Corps under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Sec. 203. This title may be cited as "Title V, Naval Appropriation Act, 1942".

TITLE III—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Elizabeth M. Adams, widow of Alva B. Adams, late a Senator from the State of Colorado, \$10,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to employ an assistant in the Senate Library from January 1, to June 30, 1942, at the rate of \$1,440 per annum, to be paid from the appropriation for Salaries of Officers and Employees of the Senate for the fiscal year 1942.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For a special employee for the majority at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, to be appointed by the Speaker, fiscal year 1942, \$2,500; such position is authorized to continue only during such period as it is occupied by the first incumbent thereof.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to prepare a suitable depository for the valued documents of the two Houses of Congress since the organization of the Government, fiscal year 1942, \$25,000, to remain available until expended. The Architect of the Capitol is directed to prepare suitable space directly beneath the crypt in the central portion of the Capitol Building for this purpose, and without reference to sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to make necessary expenditures for labor, materials, equipment, and any other item necessary in connection therewith.

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT

Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings: For all expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States to provide for expenses of such advisory committee as may be appointed by the Court to assist it in the preparation of rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to criminal cases, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to give the Supreme Court of the United States authority to prescribe rules of pleading, practice, and procedure with respect to proceedings in criminal cases prior to and including verdict, or finding or plea of guilty", approved June 29, 1940 (54 Stat 688), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and printing and binding, to be expended as the Chief Justice in his discretion may direct, including such per diem allowances in lieu of actual expenses for subsistence at rates to be fixed by him not to exceed \$10 per day, fiscal years 1942 and 1943, \$25,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

To enable the President through such agency or agencies as he may designate to purchase exclusively in the United States and to transport, and to distribute as hereinafter provided, medical, agricultural, and other supplies for the relief of men, women, and children, who have been rendered sick or destitute as a result of hostilities or inva-

sion, fiscal year 1942, \$35,000,000, including the cost of such purchases, the transportation to point of distribution, and distribution, administrative and other costs, but not including any administrative expense incurred by any nongovernmental agency: *Provided*, That when so purchased, such materials and supplies are hereby authorized to be distributed by the President through the American Red Cross or such governmental or other agencies as he may designate: *Provided further*, That any governmental agency so designated to aid in the purchase, transportation, or distribution of any such materials and supplies may expend any sums allocated to it for such designated purposes without regard to the provisions of any other Act: *And provided further*, That on or before June 30, 1942, the President shall submit to the Congress an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures and activities made and conducted under the authority contained herein.

EMERGENCY FUNDS FOR THE PRESIDENT

Emergency fund for the President: To enable the President, through appropriate agencies of the Government, to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, and to make all necessary expenditures incident thereto for any purpose for which the Congress has previously made appropriation or authorization and without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service, such as section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws; and any waiver hereunder of the provisions of any law regulating such expenditure or such employment shall not be exercised by any agency unless the allocation to such agency or subsequent action of the President in connection therewith permits any such waiver to be availed of; \$100,000,000, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That in a total amount of not exceeding \$10,000,000 and within the purposes provided for in this paragraph, the President may authorize the expenditure of sums from this appropriation for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the expending agency as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the President shall transmit to Congress, on or before January 10, 1944, a report of the expenditures of such sum of \$100,000,000.

Defense housing: For an additional amount to enable the President of the United States to provide temporary shelter in localities where for any reason arising out of the war a shortage of housing exists, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved March 1, 1941, \$300,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for the Office for Emergency Management, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropria-

tion under this heading in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is available, and subject to the provisions and limitations thereof, except as hereinafter otherwise specified, \$75,000,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$5,000,000 of the amount appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for the Office of Price Administration except that in the event of the enactment hereafter into law of legislation for price control this limitation may be exceeded to the extent necessary to give effect to such legislation: *Provided further*, That moneys from this appropriation made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (successor to the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics), together with moneys previously made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, shall, without regard to the limitation of \$1,600,000 specified in the second proviso clause in the appropriation to the Office for Emergency Management contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941 (which proviso is amended in accordance herewith), be available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, for the purpose of (a) furthering the national defense, (b) taking such action as may be necessary under the existing state of war, and (c) strengthening the bonds between the United States and the other American republics by (1) grants to governmental and private non-profit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, (2) the free distribution of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such material and equipment as the Coordinator may deem necessary and appropriate to carry out his program, (3) such other gratuitous assistance as he deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema, (4) employing in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States and abroad, experts, special advisers, and other persons, who are not citizens of the United States, and paying their salaries or other compensation and expenses, including the expense of transporting them, their dependents, and their effects from their homes to their place of employment, and (5) causing corporations to be created under the laws of the District of Columbia, any State of the United States, or any of the other American republics, to assist in carrying out the Coordinator's program, and capitalizing such corporations: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the moneys made available to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs from this appropriation shall be available to meet emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Coordinator, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified: *Provided further*, That moneys from this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1943: *Provided further*, That of the sums allocated to the Office of Scientific Research and Development from the appropriation herein or heretofore made under this heading, there may be paid to the National Academy of Science a sum not exceeding \$81,000 for the administrative and overhead expenses incurred by said Academy during the fiscal year 1942 in carrying out research projects for Federal agencies, and said sum shall be in addition to any reimbursement otherwise provided for.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 529), in the expenditure of any funds heretofore or hereafter allocated to it, contracts entered into by the Office of Scientific Research and Development may provide for payments in advance of the rendering of the service or the delivery of the article contracted for, subject to such limitations as the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development may prescribe. Where any Federal agency now or hereafter has funds available for scientific or technical research, development, testing, construction of test models, experimental production, or the provision of facilities therefor, it may, in its discretion, make transfers of those funds, in whole or in part, to the Office for Emergency Management for allocation to the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the funds so transferred may be expended for all the objects and by all the methods authorized under this heading.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH—TRANSPORTATION

Board of Investigation and Research: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until September 18, 1942, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, and including expenses incident to attendance at meetings or conventions of societies or associations concerned with the problem of the Board; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers, rents in the District of Columbia; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Board, \$246,500.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Extension of civil service: For all necessary expenses to enable the Civil Service Commission to carry out the provision of title I of the Act of November 26, 1940, extending the classified civil service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, as supplemented by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941", is available, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for printing and binding, \$781,560, to be available until June 30, 1943.

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942", including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$250,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for all printing and binding for the Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1942, except such printing and binding as is necessary under the headings "Pre-

vention of pernicious political activities", "National defense activities", and "Extension of civil service, fiscal year 1942", \$8,000.

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available, \$1,392,000.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1942 by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,882,353 of the Defense Housing Insurance Fund, created by the Act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law 24), is hereby made available for such expenses, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified under this heading in said Independent Offices Appropriation Act. The respective amounts of funds of the Federal Housing Administration made available for administrative expenses by said Independent Offices Appropriation Act are hereby decreased and increased as follows: Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund decreased from \$11,283,000 to \$10,847,100; Housing Insurance Fund decreased from \$1,065,000 to \$750,000; and funds derived from premiums collected under section 2 (f), title I, of the National Housing Act, as amended, increased from \$1,040,000 to \$1,275,000; total increased from \$13,388,000 to \$14,754,453. The provisions appearing under this heading in the Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to nonadministrative expenses and accountability of the respective funds, are hereby made applicable to all the funds made available to the Federal Housing Administration for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1942.

In addition to the funds made available for the payment of losses under insurance granted under sections 2 and 6, title I, of the National Housing Act, not to exceed \$2,410,000 of the funds in the account in the Treasury comprised of premiums collected under authority of section 2 (f), title I, of said Act shall be available for the payment of such losses.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

National-defense activities: For an additional amount for national-defense activities, Federal Power Commission, fiscal year 1942, including the objects for which the appropriation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, is available, \$135,000.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$75,000.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, fiscal year 1942, \$8,900: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriation shall be chargeable to the District of Columbia as specified under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942.

SAINT ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for the purchase of one seven-hundred-and-fifty-horsepower boiler, one one-thousand-five-hundred-kilowatt turbo-generator, one fifty-ton ammonia compressor, all with accessories, and extension and remodeling the present ash system, including the objects specified for this purpose under this heading in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1942, \$40,000, to be derived from pension funds accrued, or which may accrue, prior to November 1, 1941, as authorized by the Act approved February 2, 1909 (24 U. S. C. 165).

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

Sites for and construction of general office buildings, Washington, District of Columbia: For the lease or purchase of sites and for the construction of general office buildings and other structures thereon, including heating plants, approaches, the installation or extension of sewers, water mains, and other utilities as may be necessary, and for the construction of such facilities on Government-owned land in or near the District of Columbia, and for administrative expenses in connection therewith, \$25,000,000: *Provided*, That contracts for construction may be entered into without advertising: *Provided further*, That the Board of Commissioners of the United States Soldiers' Home is hereby authorized to lease to the United States, for a period of ten years and upon the payment of a rental to be fixed by the Secretary of War, a site or sites upon which may be erected some of the buildings herein authorized: *Provided further*, That all funds received for rental or other use of United States Soldiers' Home property, facilities, or supplies shall be immediately available to the Board of Commissioners thereof for reexpenditure without regard to fiscal year limitations.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Access roads: For the construction and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in and in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (Public Law 295) and for reimbursement of and transfer to the appropriation for Public Works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, not to exceed \$400,000, on account of expenditures from said appropriation for the purposes hereof, \$74,600,000, to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941; and in addi-

tion thereto authority is granted, during the continuance of such emergency, to enter into contracts for the above purposes in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate \$50,000,000.

Flight strips: For studies in connection with and the construction of flight strips as described in and in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (Public Law 295), \$5,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Airplane Engine Research Laboratory: The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is hereby authorized to enter into contracts in connection with the construction of the airplane engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio, upon a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis in accordance with section 4 of the Act of April 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 591), except that (1) the fixed fee to be paid hereunder shall not exceed 6 per centum of the estimated cost of such contracts, exclusive of the fee, and (2) for the purposes hereof the functions vested in the Secretary of the Navy by said section are hereby vested in the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, The National Archives, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, \$73,500.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, National Labor Relations Board, fiscal year 1942, \$57,300.

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the National Labor Relations Board to perform the duties imposed upon it by law or in pursuance of law in connection with disputes involving labor in industries under the national-defense program, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to appropriations of the National Labor Relations Board for miscellaneous expenses and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$365,000.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Tennessee Valley Authority fund: For an additional amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, fiscal year 1942, for (1) beginning construction of an hydroelectric project on the Little Tennessee River near Fontana, North Carolina, (2) installing additional electric generating units with a total rated capacity of approximately three hundred and twenty-four thousand kilowatts in existing hydroelectric projects owned by the Authority, (3) installing an additional steam electric generating unit with a rated capacity of approximately sixty thousand kilowatts in the Watts Bar steam plant and for developing units of other steam plants to their complete capacity as provided in the origi-

nal plans of installation, (4) purchase or building of transmission facilities needed to connect this project and these units to the existing transmission system of the Authority, to interconnect the Authority's system with neighboring systems, and to deliver the power produced by this project and these units to the market, and (5) the acquisition of land necessary for and the relocation of highways in connection with the accomplishment of the above project; \$25,000,000, to be available for the administrative objects of expenditure and subject to the conditions specified under this heading in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942.

For an additional amount for the Tennessee Valley Authority, fiscal year 1942; (1) for a site on the south fork of the Holston River near Bristol, Tennessee, as recommended by the Tennessee Valley Authority July 7, 1941, with an installed capacity of seventy-five thousand kilowatts, \$10,000,000; (2) for building a dam on the Watauga River east of Elizabethton, Tennessee, as recommended by the Tennessee Valley Authority July 7, 1941, with an installed capacity of sixty thousand kilowatts, \$10,000,000; (3) for the completion of the uncompleted unit of the steam plant at or near Sheffield, Alabama, \$2,000,000; in all, \$22,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, including personal services and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$22,570.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

The following sums are appropriated wholly out of the special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924, and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937:

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

For grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, including curbing and gutters, grade separation and other structures, drainage structures, retaining walls, the replacement and relocation of sewers, water mains, fire-alarm boxes and police-patrol boxes, traffic-control devices and replacement of trees, when necessary, as Federal-aid highway projects under section 1-b of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 633), fiscal year 1942, \$487,000, to remain available until June 30, 1944.

For grading, paving, repaving, surfacing, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, and roads, including plans and specifications, curbing and gutters, grade separation and other structures, drainage structures, retaining walls, the replacement and relocation of sewers, water mains, fire-alarm boxes and police-patrol boxes, traffic-control

devices, replacement of trees, construction, reconstruction, and relocation of parkway roads, walkways, and such other work as may be necessary, in connection with the improvement of the approaches to the Potomac River bridges, in accordance with plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, \$1,424,000: *Provided*, That upon completion and approval of such plans the Commissioners are authorized to submit the projects as Federal-aid highway projects to the Public Roads Administration under the provisions of the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 633), and the Defense Highway Act of November 19, 1941 (Public, 295), and upon approval of such projects by the Public Roads Administration the Commissioners are authorized to proceed with the necessary construction and perform necessary incidental work thereto, and pay the cost thereof from the District of Columbia appropriations for Federal-aid and defense highway projects and the allocation of funds to the District of Columbia by the Public Roads Administration authorized by the said Federal-aid and Defense Highway Acts: *Provided further*, That the necessary transfers of jurisdiction of public land is authorized and directed under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act of May 20, 1932 (47 Stat. 161): *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are authorized to employ necessary engineering and other professional services, by contract or otherwise, without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, or civil-service requirements.

WATER SERVICE

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

For an additional amount for the construction of a covered reservoir of approximately 20,000,000-gallon capacity on United States Government-owned land adjacent to the present filtered-water reservoir of the McMillan Filter Plant, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and conditions specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$130,000, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, and the authorized limit of cost of said reservoir, appurtenances, and auxiliaries is hereby increased from \$490,000 to \$620,000.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Orchard rehabilitation loans: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans, under such terms and conditions as he may deem appropriate, for the purpose of enabling the borrowers to

rehabilitate orchards in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa which were destroyed or damaged as a result of the extremely cold weather in such States in November 1940, \$1,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Magnetic and seismological work: For an additional amount for continuing magnetic and seismological observations, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,500.

Office force: For an additional amount for personal services, Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942, \$37,000.

Office expenses: For an additional amount for office expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$77,000.

Aeronautical charts: For an additional amount for compilation and printing of aeronautical charts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$52,000.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Salaries and general expenses: For an additional amount for field salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$125,000, and the limitation prescribed under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, for payment only of extra compensation for overtime services for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 345) is hereby increased to \$80,000.

The limitation prescribed in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading "Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Salaries and general expenses", for payment only of extra compensation for overtime services for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 345), as increased in the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941", approved July 3, 1941, is hereby further increased to \$73,500.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Technical development: For an additional amount for technical development, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$22,000) of aircraft, \$223,702, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-

ment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, and including the purchase and exchange (not to exceed \$240,000) of aircraft, \$7,792,290, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$84,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$800 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for the guards is hereby increased to \$2,100.

Development of landing areas: For an additional amount for development of landing areas, \$59,115,300, of which not to exceed \$2,815,450 shall be available for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the unobligated balances of the appropriations for this purpose contained in said appropriation Act and in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, shall continue available until June 30, 1943: *Provided further*, That the limitation upon the total number of public airports and other public landing areas in the program is hereby increased from three hundred and ninety-nine to five hundred and four.

WEATHER BUREAU

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For an additional amount for observations, warnings, and general weather service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1942, \$515,300.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, fiscal year 1942, \$10,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For an additional amount for expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000; and the limitation of \$6,480 on the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased to \$6,710.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system: For an additional amount for construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reservations: For all necessary expenses incidental to the suppression of contagious diseases among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Sells Agency, Arizona, including payment of indemnities for stock destroyed, fiscal year 1942, \$100,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Suppressing forest fires on Indian reservations: For an additional amount for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, fiscal year 1942, \$80,000.

Construction and repair: For an additional amount for the construction, repair, or rehabilitation of school, agency, hospital, or other buildings and utilities, including the purchase of furniture, furnishings, and equipment, as follows:

Colville, Washington: Garage and shop building, \$25,000, to remain available until completion of the project when the unobligated balance shall revert to the general fund of the Treasury.

Natives in Alaska: For an additional amount for natives in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Medical relief in Alaska: For an additional amount for medical relief in Alaska, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$15,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for continuation of construction of the Boulder Canyon project, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund, \$150,000.

General fund, construction: For continuation of construction of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects as specified for projects in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", fiscal year 1942, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under reclamation law:

Central Valley project, California, \$3,000,000;

Boise project, Idaho (Anderson Ranch), \$2,500,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: The limitation of \$140,000 on the amount that may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation "Gaging streams" contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 is hereby increased to \$160,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research: For an additional amount for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research,

fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$578,000.

Investigations and research on processes for production of potassium carbonate and sodium carbonate from trona and wyomingite rock: For all necessary expenses for investigations, including all necessary preliminary and supplemental laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, including maintenance and operation of subcommercial plants; construction and equipment of buildings to house testing and subcommercial plant units, including engagement by contract or otherwise, and at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of the services of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, that are necessary to design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and equipment; expenses of travel and subsistence; personal services in the District of Columbia not to exceed \$3,100; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; typewriting, adding, and computing machines, professional and scientific books and publications; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, \$77,400: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For an additional amount for the construction of a road and necessary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway, Alaska, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, \$500,000, to remain available until expended; and the limitation of \$1,500,000 upon the total cost of such work is hereby increased to \$1,800,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Special national-defense unit: For an additional amount for salaries; special national-defense unit, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, \$180,000.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

Lands Division: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$750,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Division of Public Contracts, salaries and expenses (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to perform the duties imposed by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), in connection with contracts involving production under the national-defense program, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1942, \$75,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Domestic Air-Mail Service: For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, and so forth, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$18,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Special and technical investigations: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this heading in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$11,600, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses, Foreign-owned property control: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property control, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,500,000.

DIVISION OF PRINTING

Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional amount for stationery, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$100,000.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for expenses of assessing and collecting the internal-revenue taxes, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,835,446 of which \$290,000 shall be available for printing and binding and \$325,100 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WAR DEPARTMENT

CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Flood control, general: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any appropriation for civil functions under the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for contracting in such manner as the Secretary of War may determine to be in the public interest without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 3 of the River and Harbor Act of August 11, 1888.

RIVERS AND HARBORS

For the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of projects heretofore authorized, including the objects and purposes and subject to the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$2,700,000.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal: For maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including the objects and subject to conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,569,000 for continuing the construction of special protective works.

Construction, additional facilities, Panama Canal: In addition to the contract authorization in the amount of \$79,000,000 contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1942, the Governor of the Panama Canal may, when authorized by the Secretary of War, make or authorize the making of contracts prior to July 1, 1943, for or on account of the construction of additional facilities for the

improvement and enlargement of the capacity of the Panama Canal, in accordance with the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1409), in an amount not to exceed \$104,000,000.

TITLE IV—CLASSIFICATION ACT SALARY ADVANCEMENTS

For supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, on account of the enactment of the Act of August 1, 1941 (Public Law Numbered 200, Seventy-seventh Congress), amending the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and Executive Order Numbered 8882, issued September 3, 1941, under the authority of said Act, and on account of Executive Order Numbered 8842, issued August 1, 1941, to be added to and become a part of the appropriations available during said fiscal year under the following appropriation titles, namely:

LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

For "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1942", \$1,178.
 For "Capitol Building and repairs, 1942", \$2,900.
 For "Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1942", \$1,650.
 For "Maintenance, Legislative Garage, 1942", \$150.
 For "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1942", \$2,625.
 For "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1942", \$3,200.
 For "Capitol Power Plant, 1942", \$2,755.
 For "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1942", \$450.
 For "Salaries, Library Proper, Library of Congress, 1942", \$8,995.
 For "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, 1942", \$1,140.
 For "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, 1942", \$270.
 For "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress, 1942", \$2,615.
 For "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress, 1942", \$585.
 For "Union catalogues, Library of Congress, 1942", \$465.
 For "Salaries, library buildings, Library of Congress, 1942", \$3,240.
 For "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents, 1942", \$6,050.
 In all, Legislative Establishment, \$38,268.

THE JUDICIARY

For "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1942", \$1,760.
 For "Care of Supreme Court Building and Grounds, 1942", \$390.
 For "Salaries, United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 1942", \$875.
 For "Salaries, Court of Claims, 1942", \$1,518.
 For "Probation System, United States Courts, 1942", \$7,075.
 In all, The Judiciary, \$11,618.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

For "Salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, 1942", \$13,012.
 For "Salaries and expenses, Board of Tax Appeals, 1942", \$4,400.

For "Salaries and expenses, United States Employees' Compensation Commission, 1942", \$9,553.

For "Federal Power Commission, 1942", \$20,000.

For "Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1942", \$185,747.

For "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1942", \$11,382.

For "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1942", \$20,310.

For "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, 1942", \$2,273.

For "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation Board, 1942", \$3,090.

For "General expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1942", \$4,144.

For "Preservation of collections, Smithsonian Institution, 1942", \$9,398.

For "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, 1942", \$642,125.

For "Salaries, Office of Administrator, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$1,737.

For "Salaries, Division of Personnel Supervision and Management, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$2,343.

For "Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$450.

For "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$8,802.

For "Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$26,315.

For "Salaries, Office of Education, 1942", \$4,848.

For "Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office of Education, 1942", \$3,188.

For "Salaries and expenses, vocational rehabilitation, Office of Education, 1942", \$1,280.

For "Cooperative vocational rehabilitation, residents of the District of Columbia, Office of Education, 1942", \$600.

For "Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$8,105.

For "Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health Service, 1942", \$1,605.

For "Pay of other employees, Public Health Service, 1942", \$3,493.

For "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, 1942", \$47,400.

For "Disease and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, 1942", \$3,260.

For "Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, 1942", \$12,605.

For "Selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers, Social Security Board (national defense), 1942", \$12,445.

In all, Executive Office and Independent Establishments, \$1,063,910.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1942", \$4,555.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$22,860.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$2,620.

For "Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$215.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations, 1942", \$2,684.

For "Special research fund, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$6,300.

For "Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1942", \$7,925.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1942", \$29,610.

For "Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, 1942", \$2,125.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, 1942", \$117,935.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, 1942", \$7,172.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, 1942", \$35,426.

For "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1942", \$161,221.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, 1942", \$9,533.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1942", \$19,667.

For "White Pine blister rust control, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$7,560.

For "Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, 1942", \$47,388.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Home Economics, 1942", \$3,485.

For "Enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act, 1942", \$6,765.

For "Beltsville Research Center, Department of Agriculture, 1942", \$1,245.

In all, Department of Agriculture, \$526,291.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1942", \$905.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1942", \$3,230.

For "Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1942", \$2,395.

For "Customs statistics, Department of Commerce, 1942", \$635.

For "Salaries and expenses, Social Security Act, Bureau of the Census, 1942", \$360.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, 1942", \$42,825.

For "Operation and administration, National Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$2,225.

For "Testing, Inspection, and Information Service, National Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$8,195.

For "Research and development, National Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$8,945.

For "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1942", \$1,166.

For "Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942", \$295.

For "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1942", \$10,910.

For "Salaries, Patent Office, 1942", \$30,565.

For "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1942", \$45,280.

For "Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1942", \$3,645.

In all, Department of Commerce, \$161,576.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For "Salaries, Office of Secretary of the Interior, 1942", \$5,000.

For "Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$4,797.

For "Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,325.

For "Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1942", \$45.

For "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1942", \$1,425.

For "Salaries, General Land Office, 1942", \$14,000.

For "Salaries and expenses of Land Offices, 1942", \$1,000.

For "Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska, 1942", \$300.

For "Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942", \$5,000.

For "Expenses of organizing Indian corporations, etc., 1942", \$650.

For "Administration of Indian forests, 1942", \$4,710.

For "Expenses, Sale of timber (reimbursable), 1942", \$1,790.

For "Obtaining employment for Indians, 1942", \$500.

For "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians, 1942", \$7,000.

For "Indian school support, 1942", \$26,525.

For "Indian boarding schools, 1942", \$15,355.

For "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, 1942", \$1,335.

For "Education of natives of Alaska, 1941-1943", \$3,980.

For "Conservation of health among Indians, 1942", \$23,705.

For "Administration of Indian property, 1942", \$25,000.

For "Construction, etc., buildings and utilities, Indian Service", \$1,455.

For "Geological Survey, 1942", \$23,980.

For "Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, 1942", \$3,000.

For "Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1942", \$9,915.

For "Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska, 1942", \$165.

For "Wagon roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska (receipt limitation)", \$1,000.

For "Salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin Islands, 1942", \$1,000.

In all, Department of the Interior, \$183,957.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For "Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice, 1942", \$7,000.

For "Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice, 1942", \$6,000.

For "Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice, 1942", \$3,500.

For "Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1942", \$2,500.

For "Protecting interests of the United States in customs matters, 1942", \$1,300.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bond and Spirits Division, Department of Justice, 1942", \$1,700.

For "Examination of judicial offices, 1942", \$600.

For "Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, 1942", \$5,000.

For "Salaries and expenses of District Attorneys, etc., Department of Justice, 1942", \$24,000.

For "Penitentiaries and Reformatories, Maintenance, 1942", \$26,800.

For "Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, 1942", \$2,300.

For "Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, 1942", \$13,900.

For "Prison camps, maintenance, 1942", \$1,800.

For "Medical and hospital service, penal institutions, 1942", \$4,200.

In all, Department of Justice, \$100,600.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For "Salaries and expenses, Division of Public Contracts, Department of Labor, 1942", \$3,195.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1942", \$3,590.

For "Occupational outlook survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), 1942", \$1,480.

For "Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$3,825.

For "Salaries and expenses, child-labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$2,723.

For "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1942", \$6,332.

For "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1942", \$895.

In all, Department of Labor, \$22,040.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the postal revenues)

For "Salaries, Office of Postmaster General, 1942", \$1,585.

For "Salaries, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, 1942", \$6,565.

For "Salaries, Office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1942", \$6,100.

For "Salaries, Office of Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1942", \$10,905.

For "Salaries, Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, 1942", \$3,730.

For "Salaries, Office of Purchasing Agent, 1942", \$395.

For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1942", \$1,590.

For "Post office inspectors, salaries, 1942", \$20,050.

For "Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service, 1942", \$585.

For "Railway Mail Service, Salaries, 1942", \$17,450.

For "Operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, 1942", \$211,730.

In all, Post Office Department, \$280,685.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For "Salaries, Department of State, 1942", \$30,320.

For "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1942", \$1,245.

For "International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada, 1942", \$577.

For "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, 1942", \$400.

In all, Department of State, \$32,542.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control, 1942", \$3,075.

For "Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, 1942", \$2,045.

For "Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Department, 1942", \$1,070.

For "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Department, 1942", \$2,600.

For "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department Buildings, 1942", \$6,600.

For "Salaries, Division of Printing, Treasury Department, 1942", \$1,755.

For "Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, 1942", \$4,850.

For "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Public Debt, 1942", \$21,365.

For "Salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States, 1942", \$16,835.

For "Collecting the revenue from customs, 1942", \$250,855.

For "Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, 1942", \$2,220.

For "Collecting the internal revenue, 1942", \$377,975.

For "Salaries and expenses, Processing Tax Board of Review, 1942", \$840.

For "Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1942", \$405.

For "Salaries, Office of Director of the Mint, 1942", \$1,480.

For "Salaries and expenses, Mints and Assay Offices, 1942", \$1,855.

In all, Treasury Department, \$698,825.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For "Executive Office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$955.

For "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,140.

For "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$5,435.

For "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$225.

For "District Buildings, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,455.

For "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$5,595.

- For "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$700.
For "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,930.
For "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of Columbia, 1942", \$40.
For "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$555.
For "Municipal Architect, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$950.
For "Department of Insurance, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$620.
For "Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$375.
For "Commission on Mental Health, District of Columbia, 1942", \$188.
For "Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, District of Columbia, 1942", \$315.
For "Administrative expenses, compensation to injured employees in the District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,005.
For "Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,513.
For "Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,466.
For "Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1942", \$95.
For "Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$6,560.
For "Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,315.
For "Public schools, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$23,760.
For "Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,995.
For "Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$45.
For "Health Department, general administration, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,302.
For "Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1942", \$5,650.
For "Health Department, laboratories, District of Columbia, 1942", \$650.
For "Health Department, inspections, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,465.
For "Tuberculosis, Sanatoria, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$10,163.
For "Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$3,105.
For "Juvenile court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,390.
For "Municipal court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$1,005.
For "Division of Child Welfare, detention of children, District of Columbia, 1942", \$345.
For "Workhouse and reformatory, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$10,403.
For "District Training School, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,920.
For "Industrial Home School for Colored Children, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$810.
For "Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia, 1942", \$135.
For "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1942", \$135.

For "Transportation of indigent nonresident persons, District of Columbia, 1942", \$165.

For "Militia, District of Columbia, 1942", \$525.

For "Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1942", \$7,355.

In all, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and water funds, \$108,755.

Highway fund, gasoline tax and motor-vehicle fees: For "Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1942", \$2,535; and for "Trees and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1942", \$540; in all, \$3,075, to be paid wholly out of the special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937.

Water service: For "Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1942", \$4,185, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942.

In all, District of Columbia, including highway and water funds, \$116,015.

In all, title IV, \$3,236,327.

The restrictions, contained in appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds available during the fiscal year 1942, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation under said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882: *Provided*, That all appropriations and funds, including the appropriations herein made, available during the fiscal year 1942 for the payment of salaries of civilian officers and employees who are subject to the provisions of said Act of August 1, 1941, and said Executive Orders Numbered 8842 and Numbered 8882, shall be available from and including October 1, 1941, for the payment of within-grade salary advancements as of October 1, 1941, or any subsequent date on which such officers and employees became, or will become, eligible for such advancements in accordance with said Act and Executive Orders: *Provided further*, That the head of any department, establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation title administered by him to any subappropriation included under such title such amount as he may determine to be necessary to meet expenditures for within-grade salary advancements in accordance with the provisions of said Act or Executive Orders.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of funds made available in subsection (b) of this section such claims as are certified to him by the Comptroller

General of the United States which were otherwise properly payable under the provisions of the following Acts: Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115); the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 1608), as amended by title I of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1937 (50 Stat. 10); the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 352), as amended by the Act of March 2, 1938 (52 Stat. 83); and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 809), as amended by the joint resolutions of February 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 507), and April 13, 1939 (53 Stat. 578).

(b) The sum of \$1,500,000 of the unexpended balances which have been carried to surplus fund under the provisions of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 713), together with obligated balances not yet carried to surplus as of June 30, 1941, of the funds appropriated under the provisions of the Acts cited in subsection (a), which have lapsed and are no longer available for expenditure is hereby reappropriated and shall be established under an appropriation entitled "Emergency relief liquidation fund" which shall constitute one fund and remain available until expended only for the payment of the claims referred to in subsection (a): *Provided*, That any sums received subsequent to the effective date of this section by any agency of the United States representing repayments or recoveries of funds disbursed out of amounts allocated or made available pursuant to any of the provisions of law referred to in subsection (a) and which have lapsed for expenditure purposes, shall forthwith be covered into the general fund of the Treasury under appropriate non-revenue symbols and titles, except those repayments and recoveries which the Congress has specifically authorized to be deposited to trust funds and revolving funds.

(c) This section shall become effective on the first day of the month next following the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 503. This Act may be cited as the "Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942".

Approved, December 17, 1941.

